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# Monthly Labor Review

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FEBRUARY 1949 VOL. 68 NO. 2

**A Special Section**

## The Labor Year in Review

**Construction**

**Employment . . . Unemployment**

**Industrial Relations . . . Court Decisions**

**Wages . . . Earnings . . . Prices**

**Foreign Labor Movements**

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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# Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Chief, Office of Publications*

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# An Introductory Note . . .

THE REASONS FOR DEVOTING a major portion of this issue of the Monthly Labor Review to a review of the labor year were fairly compelling. The essay beginning on the opposite page indicates that in terms of general economic developments 1948 was a year of transition. Labor history, in the sense of events which directly affected workers, was both fast moving and significant. It is necessary only to begin a listing of the more important items to indicate the scope and complexity of what has transpired and to point the need for an integrated presentation and interpretive record of the labor year: the operation of the Taft-Hartley Act, the pivotal wage adjustments, the conflicts, the new types of collective agreements, the unusual political activity, the preoccupation with international relations and foreign labor movements.

Following an introduction which explains the direction taken by economic factors at work during the year, the special section is presented through 7 separate but not unrelated parts. From a discussion of industrial relations and collective bargaining it proceeds to a résumé of important court and National Labor Relations Board decisions. An analysis of wage rates and earnings is followed by another for prices. A summary of employment trends and construction activity completes the domestic review. A brief picture of selected foreign labor movements concludes the special section. An effort is made to provide significant cross-references.

All of the several operating staffs of the Bureau of Labor Statistics contributed material to this special section, which was coordinated under the direction of the Office of Labor Economics.

—L. R. K.

# The Labor Year in Review

A Factual and Analytical Résumé
of the More Important Labor and Economic
Developments of 1948

## The Transition Year

THE ECONOMIC BACKGROUND of labor developments in 1948 was one of sustained high levels of economic activity. Consumer, business, and government demand for the output of goods and services produced by the American people continued generally close to or above the capacity to produce. In the aggregate, both production and employment increased over the year, and unemployment was less than in the two preceding years.

In contrast with 1947, there were marked variations between different segments of the economy as extraordinary postwar demands in various commodity fields slackened and came into better balance with supply. But even where production declined somewhat, operations remained at high levels, supported by record peacetime employment and income in the economy as a whole. There was continued pressure toward higher prices for certain commodities through the end of the year, while for others prices moved up and down in response to market factors and were lower at the year's end than they had been.

Labor found job opportunities abundant in general, but employment and hours of work declined in some industries. By the end of the year, unemployment was rising in some areas of the country where, as in New England, the labor market was dominated by industries in which demand had declined from war and postwar peaks. For the year as a whole, total output could increase only in limited degree, and per capita consumption did not increase. Consumer prices rose during most of the year, and wage increases were barely sufficient to maintain real wages of workers close to the level prevailing at the beginning of the year.

Many labor developments during the year were shaped by the Taft-Hartley Act. Its provisions, especially those dealing with union security and union responsibility in connection with damage suits, disturbed long-standing collective practices, required the revision of thousands of contracts, and aroused intense labor opposition. The act undoubtedly was a major factor in causing the AFL, in a precedent-making step, to establish a political arm, Labor's League for Political Education. This organization and an augmented CIO Political Action Committee took an active part in the campaign preceding the national elections.

International developments had their repercussions on domestic economic affairs. The campaign to eliminate Communist influence in American labor unions was intensified. The Marshall Plan, designed to promote world economic recovery and stability, became an important instrument in the "cold war." An expanded national defense program was adopted. Both these latter activities represented a commitment of present and future national resources to purposes other than domestic consumption.

The year 1948 ended with partial adjustments to many problems. The economic scale tipped to a more nearly even balance between demand and supply. It signaled a possible end to the dominating inflationary pressures of the postwar

period, but brought the chance of unbalance in the opposite direction sharply to the fore in many minds. Major questions relating to the appropriate balance between different economic interest groups, the conditions required for regular growth and expansion, and the possibilities for continuing economic stability remained unanswered. These become a legacy to the coming year which, it appears, in the absence of war will be shaped more by demand factors arising out of the current flow of purchasing power than by accumulated needs and savings as in the immediate postwar years. But this new year starts with most workers steadily employed and with most factories operating at relatively high levels.

### People at Work

The Nation's total labor force in 1948 averaged about 63 million—higher than ever before in our peacetime history. About a million and a quarter workers joined the labor force during the year, a substantially greater number than would have been expected on the basis of population growth alone. Some of the "extras" were veterans who had completed their GI bill of rights schooling; others were women without child-care responsibilities, who perhaps sought work in response to the pressure of high living costs on family budgets.

The growth in the labor force was accompanied by a slightly greater increase in employment, which averaged 59.4 million during the year and reached a seasonal peak of 61.6 million in July. The increase was concentrated in nonfarm employment, since agricultural jobs declined slightly. Unemployment, low in 1947, dropped somewhat further in 1948 to an average of about 2 million.

In the closing months of 1948 there was evidence of scattered weakness in the demand for labor. Claims for unemployment benefits in a number of areas rose measurably above the level of the year before, reflecting some slackening in textiles, shoes, and other consumer-goods industries. The changes were not quite balanced, however, by higher levels of employment in the industrial Midwest and other major industrial areas.

### Prices

Prices for most categories of commodities moved up steadily during the year. Where some products were used as materials in other industries, they provided the basis for further increases. Production costs also rose because of general freight-rate increases and higher wage rates.

Agricultural products formed the major exception to the general upward movement in prices. A spectacular break in the commodity market occurred in February, then a rise to June, and a decline during the remainder of the year. Prices of farm products declined over the year by 10 percent, while prices of foods at primary markets declined 5 percent and retail food prices declined 2 percent. These movements were nevertheless sufficient to lower the general wholesale price index by the end of the year to the December 1947 level. The decline for foods at the end of the year was the main factor causing the consumer's price index to turn slightly downward in the last quarter.

Prices for raw and semifabricated materials needed for durable goods and in construction rose through the year and contributed to higher prices for finished products. At year end, the wholesale price index for metals and metal products had risen for 40 consecutive months.

At the retail level, the relative abundance of some goods, and possibly some growing consumer resistance, caused price decreases for a limited number of durable and many more nondurable products. Especially in apparel and furniture, some new and lower-priced lines were introduced.

The year closed with uncertainty regarding probable future price movements. Business activity was more competitive, bona fide bargain sales had returned in the retail field, and many prices appeared to have reached a plateau.

### National Production

A moderate increase in physical production was realized, since the labor force increased, hours of work remained about the same, and much new equipment was installed. Only scanty data are available, but it appears likely that productivity increased as well. As measured by the Council of Economic Advisers in an over-all index, total physical production increased about 4 percent. All major categories increased except transportation, which was close to its 1947 level. Because of price increases, the dollar value of total production rose substantially more than physical volume.

Construction increased about 15 percent over 1947 but a large backlog of demand for private

and public construction remained. New construction of nonfarm dwelling units in 1948 exceeded 900,000 units for the second time in homebuilding history (1925 was the first). However, during the second half of the year new housing starts showed what appeared to be a more than seasonal decline.

Production of electric energy for public use, a key indicator of industrial activity, was the highest in history, 10 percent over 1947, and yet was insufficient to meet prospective demand. Shortages of electric power continued to hamper production in certain areas and industries, as in the aluminum industry, which was unable to operate at full capacity for lack of adequate power.

The number of motor vehicles produced during the year was 3.9 million passenger cars and 1.4 million trucks and busses, a substantial increase over 1947 but (in numbers) still below the peak year of 1929. Here also a heavy backlog of orders promised sustained demand for the future. A shortage of steel products was a main factor in limiting volume.

The steel industry continued to operate at capacity levels and produced 88 million ingot tons, a new peacetime high, and about 1 percent below the wartime peak. Supply of steel products continued to be short.

Total agricultural output increased 9 percent above 1947. Livestock products were still in short supply, but the volume of crops was above the previous record set in 1946, a part of this going into increased inventories.

The total dollar volume of goods and services produced during the year amounted to 253 billion dollars as compared with 232 billion in 1947. Most of this 9 percent increase was due to increases in prices rather than in physical volume.

### The Consumers' Share

Consumer income in 1948 amounted to 212 billion dollars, a 9 percent increase over 1947. All major components shared in the rise. However, farm income went up only because of greater inventories; realized farm income declined slightly from 1947. Higher agricultural production levels were offset by increased costs of production relative to prices. Wage income, the most important segment of consumer income, rose over the year, but earnings barely kept pace with increases in consumers' prices.

Consumer expenditures in 1948 accounted for about 70 percent of the gross output of the economy, less than the prewar level of 75 percent in 1939. However, expenditures increased less than income, a reversal of the trend over the previous 2 years.

This changing relationship of expenditures to income indicated a tapering-off in some of the accumulated consumer demands. Restrictions on consumers' credit authorized by the Federal Reserve Board under Regulation W may also have affected the balance. As compared with 1947, a larger portion of consumer savings appeared to be going into investment in housing and unincorporated business rather than into liquid assets.

### The Business Share

About 15 percent of the Nation's output was used for business investment in 1948. During the war period, inventories had been depleted and plans for improvement or expansion of facilities necessarily deferred. At the same time, debt charges had been reduced and large reserves of liquid assets built up. The high levels of business investment thus engendered after the war were sustained through 1948.

In many fields, capacity has been expanded to match markets, inventories have been replenished, and order backlogs have been reduced to manageable proportions. There remain, however, a few important industries in which expansion of facilities and inventories has not yet overtaken obvious current needs.

Total investment (which includes housing) increased from 30 billion dollars in 1947 to 39 billion in 1948. Most of this increase, as with consumer income and expenditures, was due to higher prices. Much of the 1948 investment was financed from undistributed profits.

For corporations alone, profits before taxes increased from 29.8 billion dollars in 1947 to 34 billion in 1948; profits after taxes increased from 18.1 billion dollars to 21 billion. Corporate profits after taxes in 1948 represented 5 percent on sales and 10 percent on net worth, approximately the same as in 1947.

### Public Activities

Expenditures made necessary by past wars and preventive measures against future conflicts continued during 1948 to dominate the Government budget and to exert a considerable influence on the economy. The total volume of cash payments to the public by Federal, State, and local governments during 1948 amounted to 52.1 billion dollars, or 1.1 billion dollars more than in 1947, despite a tapering-off of such extraordinary payments as for veterans' terminal leave bonds. Because of the reduction in Federal income tax rates, cash receipts rose only slightly compared with 1947; the surplus of cash receipts over payments increased from 6.7 to 7.4 billion dollars. Although very high levels of economic activity prevailed, progress in reducing the Federal debt was retarded, and the volume of State and local debts continued to grow.

A substantial further increase in cash payments is expected in 1949 because of heavier defense expenditures, increased foreign commitments, large new disbursements to veterans for dividends on National Service Life Insurance policies, and rising State and local expenditures. Unless there is a compensating increase in taxation, the cash surplus of the last 2 years may be reduced or converted into a deficit.

### The International Balance

International transactions had an important influence on the domestic economy in 1948. Total exports of goods and services amounted to about 16.8 billion dollars, and total imports to 10.3 billion. The surplus of 6.5 billion dollars was substantially less than that of 11.3 billion marked up in 1947. The export surplus began to decline after the second quarter of 1947, when an annual rate of 12.5 billion dollars was recorded; it reached a low point of 5.2 billion in the third quarter of 1948.

The decline in the export surplus was due in large part to the inability of foreign nations to finance imports from the United States by as great a liquidation of gold and dollar assets as in 1947. In addition, aid extended by the United States Government was less than in 1947, in part because Marshall Plan operations were not fully under way in the early part of the year.

### The Balancing Forces

The end of the year found the economy subject to conflicting deflationary and inflationary forces with no clear trend emerging. Localized increases in unemployment and unemployment compensation claims reflected declines in particular areas of demand. Sales prior to the Christmas holiday period aroused considerable speculation as to a possible general decline in consumer demand. The failure of consumer expenditures to increase as fast as consumer income in 1948, in contrast with 1946 and 1947, reinforced these doubts.

Production had caught up with demand at current prices in many soft goods industries, such as shoes and textiles, and in some consumer durables, such as radios, and electric home appliances. Inventory accumulation, which had been a factor in the previous 2 years, leveled off. Many industries had expanded their capacity to the point where further capital expenditures would tend to be more for improvement and replacement of plant and equipment and less for further expansion. Industrial construction was down from 1947. Housing starts weakened in the last half of the year.

On the other hand, production in most industries was still at peak or high levels. Basic industries such as iron and steel, petroleum, and electric energy were operating at full capacity with need for further expansion. Backlogs of demand continued in a number of fields. Current incomes and consumer credit could still provide the basis for further expansion of expenditures. Continuing high levels of Federal expenditures for defense and for the Marshall program provided a firm underpinning to demand in many industries. A possible reduction in the Federal cash surplus might have inflationary consequences.

The future direction and magnitude of the American economy will depend on the balance eventually reached between the opposing influences mentioned above, on developments in the rest of the world, and on the expectations and actions of the many groups of people which make up the United States. Any estimate of the results of these many forces must of necessity be highly conjectural. Some observers have expressed the opinion that further inflation seems likely; others that a downturn may come. The great majority,

however, minimize the possibility of a major swing away from present levels, and express the opinion that whatever changes occur are likely to be small.

Three consecutive years of full employment—of men and industrial resources—have been recorded. These 3 years have, however, been dominated by a single overriding influence—demand, backed up by high incomes and wartime savings, in excess of immediate possibilities for supply. As more normal balance within the economy is achieved, less individually powerful forces emerge as important determinants of the economic future. In this sense, 1949 will differ from 1948 and the earlier postwar years.

# I. Collective Bargaining and Industrial Relations

## The Taft-Hartley Act

THE DOMINANT FORCE that affected collective bargaining in 1948—excluding, of course, the basic economic motives—was the Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act. This law, to an extent greater than at any time in American labor history, limited both the bargaining process and content of labor-management agreements. By prohibiting certain contract clauses altogether, notably the closed shop, and regulating others, such as the union shop, check-off, contract termination procedures, welfare funds, and grievance procedures, the effects of the law influenced virtually all aspects of industrial relations. Decisions and interpretations of the National Labor Relations Board on certain supplementary wage issues, by holding that employers must bargain on merit increases and on such welfare issues as pension plans and group health and insurance plans, tended to expand the area of bargaining. In other respects, such as the legality of strike activities and the voting rights of economic strikers, Board rulings narrowed the scope of bargaining.

Labor-management relations were affected by the Supreme Court's decision in the longshore cases (*Bay Ridge Operating Co.* v. *Aaron*, see p. 151) that premium rates for "disagreeable work" or for work performed at "undesirable hours" must be included in the "regular rate" of pay on which overtime is based, and also by that Court's definition of overtime as premium payments made for work in excess of a bona fide daily or weekly standard. The problem of applying this formula for computing the regular rate of pay for overtime purposes led many employers and unions to review their contracts and pay practices.

Also significant were NLRB and court rulings that the registration and non-Communist affidavit provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act were legitimate prerequisites to the grant of privileges of the act dealing with bargaining elections, union-shop elections, and the like. (See p. 156).

It was within this complex legal framework—new legislation, court decision, administrative ruling, and interpretation—that collective bargaining took place during 1948. The year was necessarily one of experimentation and adjustment, of devising new patterns and techniques to comply with the changed rules. In no contract written could the parties ignore either the substantive provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act or the penalties for violation.

Uncertainty as to the interpretation of the law's provisions was reflected in the tentative character of many contract clauses negotiated during the year. Thus, a number of agreements specified that existing procedures or arrangements were to continue pending court or administrative determination of their legality. Others provided that any clauses ruled to be inconsistent with the law were to be considered inoperative without, however, affecting other contract terms. Many negotiators took into account the possibility of changes in the law, or its interpretation; they incorporated clauses into contracts which either provided for the automatic return to prior practices or permitted prompt renegotiation of particular clauses if repeal, amendment, or clarification of the law made this possible.

*Union Security.* The Taft-Hartley Act's closed-shop prohibition and the requirement that the NLRB should conduct an election as a prerequisite for a union shop upset long-standing collective-bargaining practices. (See p. 154.) In 1946, a year before the act went into effect, some 7½ million workers were covered by agreements with closed- or union-shop provisions. As their contracts expired following the effective date of the act, the unions petitioned for union-shop authorization elections. By December 1, 1948, 29,207 such

elections had been held; in approximately 97.4 percent, workers voted for union-shop authorization. Of the 2.7 million valid ballots cast in these elections, 94.2 percent favored union-shop authorization.

Unions which failed to register and file non-Communist affidavits, not having recourse to the NLRB's election facilities (see p. 156), were particularly affected by the act's limitations on union security. They were barred legally from such standard forms of union security as the union shop and maintenance of membership in renewing their agreements. Accordingly, they turned to the check-off of union dues as a means of obtaining some measure of security of income.

Attempts to counter the anti-closed-shop provisions of the act were epitomized in the International Typographical Union case. The union had enjoyed closed-shop conditions for over 50 years. Following passage of the new labor law, the ITU adopted a "no contract" policy at its August 1947 convention. This policy provided that no written contracts between ITU locals and employers should be negotiated which involved the loss of the union's traditional rights and prerogatives. The union decided, instead, to offer to employers "Conditions of Employment" under which its members would work. When employing printers refused to employ workers under the conditions posted, stoppages ensued in a number of cities. On complaints filed by employers, the General Counsel of the NLRB charged the international and local unions with unfair labor practices and ruled that the union's insistence on the closed shop was a refusal to bargain. The union then drew up standard "form contracts"; but these were deemed to discriminate against and deny employment to nonmembers.

At the request of the Board's General Counsel, the District Court in Indianapolis enjoined the union from engaging in unfair labor practices. The ITU was restrained from enforcing laws or rules which would discriminate against employees in regard to hire or tenure of employment because of nonmembership in the union, or which would cause employers to discriminate. "Competency" clauses, under which union men are recognized as competent, and a joint committee to determine the competency of others, then proposed by the union, were also deemed in violation of the injunction.

One solution was reached—in the agreement between New York City newspapers and the ITU. This agreement limited composing room employees to apprentices and journeymen without reference to union membership. Certain employment criteria, however, were established: The workers must have done composing work on the newspapers prior to the effective date of the agreement, or have had approved apprentice training, or have passed a qualifying examination.

Other unions established the principle of job priority for union members in an effort to retain the essence of a closed shop. In some instances this device gave the union a right to approve or recommend the hiring, status, or discharge of employees. In others, workers were hired on the basis of seniority or previous experience in the industry, or preference was extended to former employees who, by virtue of previous closed-shop conditions, were union members. In still other cases, the employer and union agreed to have the union supply the employer with qualified men, on request. The use of union hiring halls was retained in some agreements, and the closed shop in others, pending Supreme Court review of their validity.

Some employers and unions agreed upon automatic reinstatement of their former union security provisions, or upon reopening the subject for renegotiation, if the Taft-Hartley Act (or State laws with similar restrictive provisions) should be amended or declared unconstitutional.

As already indicated, check-off provisions in agreements increased in number during the year. They, too, were subject to limitations in the Taft-Hartley Act which restricted check-offs to individual written authorization for "membership dues."

No final definition of the term "membership dues" was issued during the year. The opinion expressed by the Department of Justice was that the term includes initiation fees and assessments and that these therefore can be collected by employers upon the written request of the employee. Check-off provisions signed during the year reflected conflicting views: Some excluded initiation fees, assessments, and fines; others continued to provide for deduction of all kinds of charges, including fines. Some agreements provided that initiation fees should continue to be checked off until ruled unlawful by the courts, and others

specified that they should be deducted only after approval by the courts.

Formerly, a check-off authorization was usually irrevocable for the term of the contract between the company and the union. However, the act limits the period of irrevocability to 1 year or to the term of the contract, whichever period is the shorter. As this provision would require unions to obtain new authorization from all employees annually, many unions adopted a check-off assignment which is automatically renewed unless revoked by the employee during an "escape" period at the appropriate time.

*Union Liability and No-Strike Clauses.* After enactment of the Taft-Hartley Act, numerous agreements were signed which were designed to minimize the effect of the act's damage-suit provisions for breach of contract. At first, the emphasis was placed upon elimination of "no-strike" clauses from contracts. More recently, "no-strike" clauses frequently have been coupled with provisions designed to limit union liability or to absolve the union from damage suits for unauthorized work stoppages. In return for these safeguards, the union has usually pledged itself to make a definite attempt to stop unauthorized strikes, and the employer has reserved the right to discipline or to discharge contract violators and wildcat strikers. Although some contracts simply provide for all necessary action by the union to end the strike, others specifically require the union to take one or more of the following steps: Advise the company whether or not the strike is authorized; post a signed notice and announce publicly that the strike is unauthorized; request the strikers to return to work; and refrain from aiding or abetting in the strike.

In general, contract clauses adopted in 1948 exempting unions from liability took the form of mutual pledges to arbitrate all disputes and claims arising out of agreements and to waive all recourse to the courts or the NLRB. For example:

> * * * the union agrees not to sue the company, its officers or representatives, and the company agrees not to sue the union, its officers, agents or members, for any labor matters, in any court of law or equity, and neither party will institute any proceeding before any Government administrative board or agency for any act or omission of the other party or its agents or representatives, which occurs during the life of this National agreement.

A significant 5-year arbitration agreement, barring strikes, lock-outs, or boycotts, was signed during the year between the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America (AFL) and the Union Employers' Section of the Printing Industry of America, Inc. Under this contract, all disputes are to be resolved through local arbitration, with appeal to a national arbitration board. The Printing Pressmen's Union has followed the practice of negotiating similar no-strike, no-lock-out agreements since 1920.

Other agreements do not waive entirely the right of appeal to the courts. They specify certain restrictions, such as prohibition of suits for money damages, or limitations on the amount of money damages. Some agreements, moreover, state that a strike is not a contract violation.

Under the law, unions are responsible for the acts of their agents, from shop steward to international union president, regardless of whether "the specific acts performed were actually authorized or subsequently ratified." (See p. 154.) To guard against damage suits, some contracts adopted during the year defined "agents," or listed the authorized agents and required that their names should be furnished to the other parties involved. A few agreements required evidence of authorization or ratification before either the company or the union can be held responsible for its agents' acts. Because the international also may be held responsible under the contract, some clauses limited or denied the parent union's responsibility for local union actions.

Other unions tried to protect themselves against liability for acts of their agents—specifically, by distinguishing between authorized and unauthorized strikes. Authorized strikes were defined as those called by certain specified union officials; or those called in accordance with union bylaws or constitutional requirements; or those in which a specified proportion of the employees participated.

*Collective Bargaining on Wages.* The demand for wage increases which had begun in the latter part of 1947 developed in increasing volume in the spring of 1948. At that time, a number of leading American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations unions an-

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nounced their decision to seek "substantial" wage adjustments to match rising living costs that had followed contract negotiations.

In contrast with 1946 and 1947, most of the wage agreements involving large groups of workers were reached without resort to strikes. Notable exceptions were meat packing, California oil refineries, and the shipping and longshoring industries. The General Motors-UAW agreement reached in late May is an example of peaceful wage negotiation. At the same time, this settlement broke resistance to wage increases in 1948. (For a discussion of wage changes made through collective bargaining, see p. 159.)

*Supplementary Wage Practices.* A considerable proportion of the 1948 contracts either instituted or liberalized the practices of paid vacations, holidays, and health and welfare benefits to production workers. Payment for a specified number of holidays "not worked" was probably accepted to a greater extent than other practices. In general, however, changes were confined to the liberalization of established practices, such as increasing the number of paid holidays, providing an extra week of vacation to long-service employees, and extending the coverage or increasing the benefits under insurance and other welfare plans.

Detailed eligibility rules for holiday pay were a feature of paid holiday clauses; certain attendance requirements, such as work on the scheduled workday before and after a holiday, were quite commonly specified. In a number of agreements payment was provided for holidays which fall on Sunday or Saturday.

Welfare and retirement plans under union contracts covered at least 3 million workers by mid-1948. About 45 percent of these workers were included under plans which provide for sickness or accident, hospitalization, medical, maternity, death or disability, or insurance benefits. Pensions plus one or more welfare benefits were provided for about 44 percent of these workers; the others were covered solely by pension provisions. Existing trends are toward complete financing by the employer, or at least toward lowering the employee's share of cost in contributory plans.

Precedent-setting decisions by the NLRB and the courts undoubtedly influenced the spread of collectively bargained health and welfare plans. These decisions held that both retirement plans and group insurance are mandatory subjects for collective bargaining. (See p. 155.)

New benefits were added, that were aimed at obtaining a more comprehensive program. Medical service received increasing emphasis. Plans for a jointly administered health center in New York City were concluded between the Amalgamated Clothing Workers (CIO) and the New York Clothing Manufacturers Exchange, to care for 60,000 men's clothing workers in the New York City area. The center will provide free medical services to supplement the surgical, maternity, and hospital benefits already received by members under their industry-wide health-insurance program.

A number of contracts recognized the possibility of Federal or State health insurance legislation which might duplicate existing benefits and call for employer contributions. If similar benefits should be established by State or Federal law, some contracts provided for cancellation; others specified that in such an event the plans would be adjusted to keep employer contributions within the contractual obligations.

The United Automobile Workers (CIO) negotiated health and welfare plans with two leading automobile producers. The first such arrangement under collective bargaining was made on June 11, 1948, when the Kaiser-Frazer Corp. agreed to pay 5 cents for each hour worked by its employees into a jointly administered social security fund. The UAW-CIO later negotiated an employer-financed group insurance plan with the Ford Motor Co., providing accident and sickness benefits, life insurance, and accidental death and disability benefits. Hospitalization and surgical benefits under the plan are financed by the workers.

In two other significant settlements, both anthracite and bituminous-coal operators doubled their contribution to the miners' welfare funds from 10 to 20 cents for each ton of coal produced for sale.

The American Federation of Musicians (AFL) and employers signed an agreement late in the year to establish a fund for the employment of union and nonunion "instrumental musicians." Administered by a nonpartisan trustee, the fund is financed by recording company payments of certain percentages of the sales price of phono-

graph records (pressed from master records containing performances by members of the AFM). As a result of this agreement, the recording ban in effect since December 31, 1947, was lifted; a similar fund, financed by employer contributions and administered by the union, was found to be invalid under section 302 of the Taft-Hartley Act.

A number of large locals of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union (AFL) and cap and hat manufacturers negotiated pension plans during the year. They provide for employer contributions of 2 percent of pay rolls for retirement purposes.

The two major glass producers—Libbey-Owens-Ford and Pittsburgh Plate Glass—granted increased insurance and hospitalization benefits in a settlement with the Federation of Glass, Ceramic, and Silica Sand Workers (CIO).

A supplementary wage benefit increasingly granted during the year permits leave with pay in case of death in the employee's immediate family. The employer's obligation to provide either a meal or pay for a meal after a certain amount of overtime is worked also was specified in a considerable number of contracts.

## Activities of Labor Organizations

*Political Action.* Organized labor had particular success in political action during the year. In an effort to defeat those who voted for the Taft-Hartley Act and for other restrictive labor legislation, both the CIO, with its strengthened Political Action Committee, and the AFL, with its year-old Labor's League for Political Education, undertook to educate workers politically and to get out the labor vote. The November vote was immediately interpreted by the unions as a mandate to Congress to repeal the Taft-Hartley law and to enact more favorable labor legislation. In addition, both the AFL and the CIO determined to continue and to expand their political activity, holding that "political and economic action supplement each other in a democratic industrial Nation."

Departing from precedent, the AFL decided to continue Labor's League as a permanent body to develop political coalitions with "farm, professional, liberal nonpartisan committees, and other labor groups." The League is planning to have a paid political union steward to direct a team of voluntary political workers in every one of the 110,000 urban and rural precincts of the Nation. The League expects to raise more than $700,000 during the 14 months beginning December 1—10 cents per member of all AFL affiliates.

The CIO decided to continue PAC, reaffirmed its policy of confining its political activity to the two major parties, and decided to concentrate on the elections for State, county, and city offices for 1949.

*Membership, Organization, and Affiliation Changes.* Total union membership in the United States was estimated at approximately 15,680,000 during 1948 (including about 600,000 Canadian workers who are members of international unions whose principal offices are in this country). The 1947 to 1948 increase was somewhat less than the war and immediate postwar advances. Approximately 1 out of every 4 workers in the Nation's labor force, or 1 out of every 6 persons aged 21 years or over, had joined a labor organization. Union members, however, comprise more than 40 percent of that portion of the labor force in those industries and occupational groups in which unions have concentrated their organizing efforts.

The AFL reported an average membership of 7,220,531 paying per capita tax. This represented a decrease of over 350,000 members, due primarily to the withdrawal ("disaffiliation") of the United Mine Workers with a reported 600,000 members.

The CIO indicated membership of approximately 6,000,000.

During the year, the AFL discontinued its central organizing campaign in the South, but its affiliates continued their activities in this field. Responsibility for failure to obtain better results in the South was placed on the Taft-Hartley law and restrictive laws of individual States, which, according to the annual report of the AFL executive council, "created an atmosphere unfriendly to organizing efforts."

The CIO, however, announced at its 1948 convention that its organizing efforts would be continued. For organizing purposes 3 cents was added to the 5-cent per capita tax, of which 2 cents was earmarked for the southern organizing campaign. As a result of the organizing drive, the CIO claimed more accomplishment for its efforts in 29 months than in the entire previous

"11-year" span of its existence. More than 400,000 new members were reported by Philip Murray, president of the CIO, in his report to the 1948 convention.

Some unions which failed to file the non-Communist affidavits lost members as locals changed their affiliations to join complying "right wing" unions. Locals of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers (CIO) and the United Public Workers (CIO) affiliated with the Marine and Shipbuilding Workers (CIO). The shipbuilders union also absorbed the United Railroad Workers, which had been granted a CIO charter. The United Auto Workers (CIO) accepted about 20,000 die-casting workers who withdrew from the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers as well as several locals of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers (CIO). Immediately after the CIO convention, the United Farm Equipment and Metal Workers were directed by the CIO executive board to complete affiliation with the United Automobile Workers within 60 days. In December, the CIO turned over to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers the job of organizing department store workers. These workers formerly came within the jurisdiction of the faction-ridden Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union (CIO). The RWDSU would continue to organize workers outside the department store field. During the year, too, several insurance agents' locals of the United Office & Professional Workers Union (CIO)—a noncomplying union—affiliated with the United Paperworkers (CIO). Marine radio operators withdrew from the noncomplying American Communications Association (CIO) and formed their own union, the American Radio Association, within the CIO.

Several additional significant changes in affiliation were less directly connected with the Taft-Hartley Act. The Inlandboatmen's Union of the Pacific voted to disaffiliate from the CIO on January 27, 1948, and subsequently received a charter from the Seafarers' International Union (AFL). The American Federation of Hosiery Workers, formerly a semi-autonomous union affiliated with the Textile Workers Union of America (CIO), was expelled from the TWUA in April 1948 and became independent. The following month, the Federation of Dyers, Finishers, Printers, and Bleachers of America (CIO), formally dissolved as a semi-autonomous affiliate of the TWUA and became an integral part of that union. Two new unions were chartered by the AFL: The American Federation of Grain Millers, previously known as the American Federation of Grain Processors, a council of directly affiliated AFL federal labor unions; and the Flight Engineers International Association became the one hundred and sixth AFL international union.

The United Plant Guard Workers of America became an independent union in 1948. Originally a part of the United Automobile Workers of America (CIO), the plant guards were separated from their parent union because of the provision in the Taft-Hartley Act denying bargaining rights to unions that admit guards to membership. They were then given the status of an organizing committee directly affiliated with the CIO. Their CIO charter was relinquished after an NLRB decision had reaffirmed another clause in the act to the effect that "no organization shall be certified as the representative of employees in a bargaining unit of guards if such organization admits to membership, or is affiliated directly or indirectly with an organization which admits to membership, employees other than guards."

Two rival telephone workers' unions, the Telephone Workers Organizing Committee (CIO) and the Communications Workers of America (Ind.), cooperated in an effort to obtain wage increases.

*Other Union Activities.* The Communist issue was brought out into the open at the AFL and CIO conventions and in several CIO union meetings, including those of the National Maritime Union, the Transport Workers Union, the United Office and Professional Workers of America, and the United Public Workers of America. Sharp attacks against Communist activities in union affairs marked the CIO convention proceedings: They were based upon the consistent failure of Communist-dominated unions to adhere to CIO policy in political activity and European aid, and failure of such unions to organize effectively. Before the convention, the CIO executive board revoked the charter of the Greater New York Industrial Union Council on the grounds of "slavish adherence" to "the line and dictates of the Communist Party." The AFL convention attacked Communists here and abroad and stressed the federation's role in this country and in Europe as a firm bulwark against communism. Anti-

Communist candidates won out in elections for key offices of the National Maritime and Transport Workers Unions; right-wing locals split from several other CIO unions in order to affiliate with other CIO unions.

This general anti-Communist movement, together with the non-Communist affidavit provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act, led several AFL and CIO unions to change their constitutions in order to bar Communists from holding office, or to provide that any officer elected must sign the affidavit. The labor-management legislation also led several unions to change their constitutions so as to define the authority of the international unions and to fix responsibility in the case of local strikes. This was intended to protect the parent union against damage suits resulting from "wildcat" strikes.

Many unions increased dues and per capita payments to the internationals, as the cost of doing business mounted. Similarly, officers' salaries were raised in several instances to allow for the rising living costs and for increased responsibilities.

The expanding activities of labor unions covered many fields not generally associated with such organizations. Cooperative stores were opened by such unions as the Machinists (Ind.) and the Auto Workers (CIO) to reduce the cost of living through mass purchasing and elimination of the retailers' mark-up. Food was the principal item purchased and clothing was second.

## Labor-Management Disputes

Preliminary 1948 estimates indicate that about 3,300 work stoppages were due to labor-management disputes, involving around 2,000,000 workers and 34,000,000 man-days of idleness. In 1947, 3,693 stoppages were recorded. These involved 2,170,000 workers and resulted in 34,600,000 man-days of idleness. The postwar trend in strike activity consisted of a substantial increase in late 1945, a continued increase and a peak in 1946, a substantial decline in 1947, and a slight further decline in 1948.

Although about 10 percent fewer work stoppages occurred in 1948 than in 1947, the large strikes occurring in 1948 were, on the average, more serious from the standpoint of impact on the Nation's economy than were the large strikes in 1947. Though comparable in size and duration, the coal and maritime and longshore stoppages in 1948 affected basic production and transportation to a much greater degree than the 1947 telephone and shipbuilding stoppages.

Twenty large strikes—each involving 10,000 or more workers—took place in 1948 as against 15 in 1947. Though involving about 150,000 fewer workers than in 1947, these large strikes accounted for about 2 million more man-days of idleness. In relation to the total time loss for all strikes, the 20 large disputes in 1948 accounted for 56 percent of the year's total as compared with about 50 percent in 1947.

Wages and supplementary wage practices were the major controversial issues in most 1948 stoppages. Disputes over union representation rights, the union shop, and the hiring hall—reflecting the influence of the Taft-Hartley law—were features of other labor-management controversies. As in previous years, jurisdictional strikes accounted for a very minor part (about 1 percent) of the total number of stoppages.

*Monthly Trend in Work Stoppages.* The monthly trend in number of stoppages during 1948 resembled the trends in other recent years. Stoppages increased in number during the early months of the year and continued upward to a peak in the late summer (more than 300 stoppages began in each month from April through August) then tapered off to the December low. March and April 1948 were the months when the most workers were involved and most time was lost because of stoppages. In March, the largest strikes of the year began when over 80,000 meat-packing plant employees and 320,000 bituminous-coal miners left their jobs; in April, four stoppages occurred, in each of which 10,000 or more workers were involved (anthracite mines; Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. at Akron; Caterpillar Tractor; and Boeing Airplane Co. at Seattle). The most prolonged strike involved about 1,600 typographical workers on Chicago newspapers, and the issue was the closed shop. It began on November 25, 1947, and continued throughout the year 1948.

*Major Stoppages.* Twenty of the 1948 stoppages involved 10,000 or more workers each. Increased wages were the principal issue in most of these disputes, which included timber and sawmill

workers in the tri-State area of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and West Virginia, members of the United Construction Workers, affiliated with District 50, United Mine Workers (Ind.); the major meat packers—Swift, Armour, Cudahy, and Wilson and members of the United Packinghouse Workers of America (CIO); the Boeing Airplane Co. at Seattle; the Chrysler Corp.; International Harvester Co.; trucking firms in New York City and northern New Jersey; California oil refineries; and East Coast shipping operators.

Representation rights and the union shop and hiring hall were the principal issues in major disputes at the Caterpillar Tractor Co., captive coal mines in 7 States (and some commercial mines at which workers struck in sympathy with the 42,000 captive miners involved), and Briggs Manufacturing Co. (plant guards). In some strikes, notably the West-Coast maritime dispute, both wages and union security (hiring hall) or union representation issues were important.

Pensions were the principal issue in the Nationwide bituminous-coal dispute involving 320,000 miners, and a welfare plan (in addition to increased wages) was also a factor in the East-Coast dock strike.

Discipline and discharge grievances were the key issues in major disputes involving the Hudson Motor Car Co. and Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. (Akron). A dispute over production standards led to a work stoppage at Chrysler Corp. plants in Detroit in November.

*"National Emergency" Disputes.* During 1948, the national emergency machinery provided under the Taft-Hartley Act for the investigation of disputes was invoked by the President in connection with seven disputes. Strikes were involved in four of these—meat packing, bituminous-coal pension dispute, West-Coast maritime, and East-Coast dock workers. Work stoppages were averted in connection with the other three disputes—the atomic energy dispute at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, the telephone industry dispute, and the bituminous-coal contract dispute.

All steps of the emergency machinery (appointment of board of inquiry; 80-day strike injunction; use of mediation facilities; NLRB-conducted ballot by employees on employer's "last offer;" dissolution of injunction and submission of President's report to Congress) were used in four cases, and the machinery was only partially used in three. In two of the four instances in which all steps were utilized (West-Coast maritime and East-Coast dock disputes), work stoppages developed after the 80-day injunction was dissolved. In the third case—the bituminous-coal pension dispute—a work stoppage was in effect when the board of inquiry was created and continued for over a month afterward. The strike was terminated after the 80-day injunction was issued and after the union had been fined for contempt of court for failing to comply with the initial restraining order. In the fourth case (atomic-energy dispute) no strike developed, as the parties reached an agreement after the national emergency machinery had been exhausted.

The emergency machinery was only partially used in the meat-packing, telephone, and bituminous-coal contract disputes. The meat-packing strike began a day after the board of inquiry was appointed. Only part of the industry was affected, however, and no injunction was obtained after the board's initial report was made. In the telephone dispute, the parties appeared to be near a settlement at the time hearings were scheduled by the board of inquiry. Consequently, the hearings were postponed and an agreement was reached before proceedings started. In the bituminous-coal contract dispute an agreement was reached shortly after the board's appointment and further steps were unnecessary. A brief stoppage did occur, however, over the application of the union security provisions of the newly negotiated contract to the "captive mines" operated by the steel industry.

## II. NLRB and Court Decisions Affecting Labor

WITH A FEW NOTABLE EXCEPTIONS, the most significant decisions and rulings of interest to labor during 1948 were concerned with the interpretation of the Portal-to-Portal Act and the Labor Management Relations Act, both enacted in 1947. Most of these decisions represented trends in judicial and administrative opinions which are subject to conclusive determinations by the Supreme Court of the United States.

## Wages and Hours [1]

*Overtime on Overtime.* Perhaps the most signficant decision of the Supreme Court on wages and hours during 1948 was in *Bay Ridge Operating Co.* v *Aaron.*[2] In that case, the Court held that a shift differential paid to longshoremen for night, week-end, or holiday work could not be credited to overtime compensation due under section 7 (a) of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Under section 7 (a), hours worked by an employee in excess of 40 a week are to be compensated at a rate not less than one and one-half times his "regular rate." Pursuant to an industry-wide collective bargaining agreement, the longshoremen were paid from Mondays to Fridays at "straight time" between 8 a. m. and 12 noon and from 1 p. m. to 5 p. m. An "overtime" rate, about one and one-half times the "straight time" rate, was paid for other hours worked, for work on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, and for hours over 40 in 1 week. The employers of the longshoremen had treated the foregoing premium payments as true overtime within the meaning of the act. Certain employees sued for additional overtime compensation on the ground that the premium payments should be included in computing the regular rate.

The Court upheld the employees. It stated that, to compute their regular rate of pay, the premium payments for work at irregular hours should be added to the "straight-time" compensation and the total should be divided by the number of hours worked. Such premium payments were made because of work at undesirable hours, rather than because of excessive hours worked. In contrast, the purpose of the Fair Labor Standards Act was to put a premium upon excessive hours of work, as well as to stabilize employment.

Three dissenting justices pointed out that the act did not define "regular rate"; that the use of an abstract mathematical formula in interpreting this term would hinder the working of many collective-bargaining agreements which had succeeded to a great extent in stabilizing employment in a highly casual industry. Payment of back wage claims amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars might increase the war's cost to the Government under cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts.

*Fair Labor Standards Act Applied to U. S. Bases on Foreign Territories.* In a 5 to 4 decision important in relation to the geographical coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Supreme Court held [3] that the act applied to employees of contractors working on a military base in Bermuda, a British colony. The base had been leased by the British Government to the United States as a part of the destroyer-bases agreement in 1940, and the United States had been accorded extensive powers over the leased area. The Court held that the terms of the lease gave the United States the power to fix minimum wages and maximum hours of employees in the area. The question still remained as to whether Congress, in enacting the Fair Labor Standards Act in 1938, intended it to apply to such leased areas. The Court held that Congress did so intend in view of the numerous areas, such as the Panama Canal Zone, of which the United States was already the lessee. The word "possession" in section 3 of the Act—defining the territorial extent of its coverage—was held to include all areas where the United States had sole control, and not merely territories subject to its political sovereignty.

*Government Munitions Contracts.* An important issue still to be considered by the Supreme Court is whether persons working in a Government-owned plant in which a contractor produced munitions of war under a cost-plus-fixed-fee contract with the War Department are covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act. A circuit court of appeals held [4] that munitions could not be produced for "commerce" and were not "goods" and that persons making them were employed by the Government and not by the contractors. The Supreme Court [5] refused to render a decision because, it stated, the trial court had given summary judgment in the face of an extremely complicated set of facts and without sifting the relevant parts from the numerous allegations and counter allegations.

[1] This section is intended merely as a digest of some recent decisions involving the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Portal-to-Portal Act. It is not to be construed and may not be relied upon as an interpretation of these acts by the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division or of any agency of the U. S. Department of Labor.

[2] 334 U. S. 446 (U. S. Sup. Ct., June 7, 1948).

[3] *Vermilya-Brown Co.* v. *Connell* (U. S. Sup. Ct., Dec. 6, 1948).

[4] *Kennedy* v. *Silas Mason Co.*, 164 F. (2d) 1016 (U. S. C. C. A. (5th) Dec. 12, 1947); *Reed* v. *Murphey*, 168 F. (2d) 257 (U. S. C. C. A. (5th) April 7, 1948).

[5] *Kennedy* v. *Silas Mason Co.*, 334 U. S. 249 (U. S. Sup. Ct., May 17, 1948). See also *Murphey* v. *Reed* (U. S. Sup. Ct., November 15, 1948).

*Exemptions.*—A number of decisions dealt with exemptions from the Fair Labor Standards Act. The seasonal exemption from the overtime provisions of the act under section 7 (c) was held [6] applicable to all operations in the making of apple juice and pomace from whole apples, peelings, and cores. The several continuous operations involved were all held to be included in the "first processing," as long as the fresh fruit was still perishable. The agricultural exemption in section 13 (a) (6) was held [7] inapplicable to employees of a mutual irrigation company which provided water to farmers whose agricultural products were subsequently shipped in interstate commerce.

*Enforcement.*—In a decision important to Fair Labor Standards Act enforcement, the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals held [8] that an employer was not liable for civil contempt of an injunction which ordered general compliance with the minimum wage and overtime provisions of the act, but did not specifically refer to the particular violations charged in the contempt proceeding. The court pointed out that the original injunction petition of the Wage and Hour Administrator had not mentioned specific violations and that the court had not made findings of fact based on any evidence of their existence. The Administrator appealed to the Supreme Court on the following grounds: Violation of the order need not be willful to constitute civil contempt; evidence as to the same violations currently charged had been presented to the district court when it granted the injunction; and, therefore, the employer should have known that he was either violating the act or was very close to the line. The Supreme Court has granted certiorari.

*Portal-to-Portal Act—Constitutionality.* The constitutionality of the Portal-to-Portal Act of 1947 has been upheld in a number of circuit court decisions, both as to limitation of liability for portal-to-portal activities under section 2 [9] and as to the "good faith" defense under sections 9 and 11.[10] The Supreme Court has denied certiorari in several of these cases.[11] The circuit courts have universally held that the retroactive provisions of the act were not unconstitutional, in view of the power of Congress over interstate commerce, to which all contracts of employment affected by the act were subject.

*Compensable activities.* Since an employer's liability under the Fair Labor Standards Act for the period prior to the enactment of the Portal Act is limited by section 2 to activities compensable either by express contract provision or by custom or practice at the place of employment, such "portal" activities as walking to and from work were [12] held not to be compensable in the absence of contract or custom. However, the question arises as to whether section 2 was intended to apply to nonportal activities. The Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals held [13] section 2 not to modify the Fair Labor Standards Act so "as to make it necessary to plead in an action to recover compensation for time actually devoted to the normal work for which employee was employed, an express written contract, or a practice or custom." The court held that "sleeping time" of night switchboard operators of a telephone company was compensable, although under their contract of employment they were paid for only 8 to 9 of the 11 hours they were required to be in the switchboard room. The employees' actual sleeping time varied according to the number of calls which they were required to answer.

When the employee performed the same production activities outside and during scheduled working hours, and the contract of employment merely stipulated payment for "work," the court held,[14] that activities outside scheduled hours were compensable by an "express provision" of the contract. Therefore, the employee was entitled to recover for extra work.

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[6] *McComb* v. *Hunt Foods, Inc.*, 167 F. (2d) 905 (C. C. A. 9, Apr. 14, 1948), certiorari denied October 18, 1948; *McComb* v. *Musselman*, 167 F. (2d) 918 (U. S. C. C. A. 3, Apr. 20, 1948).

[7] *McComb* v. *Farmers Reservoir Irrigation Co.*, 167 F. (2d) 911 (U. S. C. C. A. 10, Apr. 23, 1948), certiorari granted October 11, 1948.

[8] *Jacksonville Paper Co.* v. *McComb*, 167 F. (2d) 448 (C. C. A. 5, Mar. 23, 1948), certiorari granted October 11, 1948.

[9] *Seese* v. *Bethlehem Steel Co.*, 168 F (2d) 58 (U. S. C. C. A. (4th) May 5, 1948); *Battaglia* v. *General Motors Co.*, 169 F. (2d) 254 (U. S. C. C. A. (2d) June 28, 1948), certiorari denied December 6, 1948 ;*Fisch* v. *General Motors Co.*, 169 F. (2d) 266 (U. S. C. C. A. (6th) Aug. 2, 1948); *Cingrigani* v. *Hubbert & Son*, 168 F. (2d) 993 (U. S. C. C. A. (4th)), certiorari denied November 15, 1948.

[10] *Rogers Cartage Co.* v. *Reynolds*, 166 F. (2d) 317 (U. S. C. C. A. 6, Feb. 16, 1948); *Darr* v. *Mutual Life Ins. Co.*, 169 F. (2d) 262 (U. S. C. C. A. 2, July 8, 1948), certiorari denied November 22, 1948.

[11] *Cingrigani* v. *Hubbert & Son, supra; Darr* v. *Mutual Life Ins. Co., supra; Battaglia* v. *General Motors Co., supra.*

[12] *Battaglia* v. *General Motors Corp., supra; Fisch* v. *General Motors, supra.*

[13] *Central Missouri Telephone Co.* v. *Conwell* (C. C. A. 8, Nov. 16, 1948).

[14] *Joshua Hendy Corp.* v. *Mills*, 169 F (2d) 898 (U. S. C. C. A. 9, September 15, 1948); *Devine* v. *Joshua Hendy Corp.*, 77 F. Supp. 893 (S. D. Calif., April 30, 1948; Contra *Tully* v. *Joshua Hendy Corp.*, 79 F. Supp. 709 (S. D. Calif., July 28, 1948).

*Good Faith Defense.* Although section 9 of the Portal Act is a defense against "liability or punishment" for action taken (before May 14, 1947) in good faith under a regulation, etc., a circuit court held [15] it to be no defense against an injunction to compel future compliance with the Fair Labor Standards Act. In most cases where section 9 has been held applicable, either (1) the ruling upon which the employer relied purported to interpret the Fair Labor Standards Act [16] or (2) conformity with the ruling made compliance with the Act impossible.[17] One circuit court held [18] an employer to be relieved of liability in relying upon the regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission pertaining to drivers of common carriers. These regulations neither purported to interpret the Fair Labor Standards Act nor prevented compliance with it; they purported to make the driver employees part of a group which happened to be exempt from the latter law under section 13 (b) (1).

On the subject of what constitutes a ruling, etc., within the meaning of section 9 of the Portal Act, the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals made an important decision.[19] It held that mere failure of the Ordnance Department (the contracting agency) to object to a classification of an employee as administrative and therefore exempt from coverage did not constitute an administrative ruling, etc. Ordnance Department inspectors had inspected a contractor's plant to ascertain the employees' duties and had approved pay rolls providing for compensation of employees based on their exemption. But neither the employer nor the Ordnance inspectors were acquainted with the duties actually performed by the employee in question. This decision indicates that a ruling, etc., on the classification of an employee must be based on a specific investigation of such employee's duties if it is to come under section 9; if the ruling is based upon an erroneous interpretation of facts it may not be the basis for a "good faith" defense.

The Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division withdrew an appeal from a court decision. This action was held [20] by a circuit court of appeals to be neither an approval nor an administrative practice or enforcement policy within the meaning of section 9 of the Portal Act.

The ruling, etc., must be that of an "agency of the United States." A statement or letter of a subordinate official without authority to make rulings, etc.—such as an Ordnance Department or a Wage-Hour inspector—were not imputed to the agency.[21] On the other hand, the general orders of the Military Governor of Hawaii were held [22] to be "rulings, etc., of an agency" under section 9, although the military governorship was stated by the court to be "probably illegal." The Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks was held [23] to speak for the Secretary of the Navy in giving a ruling to a contractor having a cost-plus contract with the Navy.

## Labor Relations

Restrictions placed on labor-union activity and new rights given to employers by the terms of the Taft-Hartley Act of 1947 were interpreted in a number of significant decisions in 1948.

*Political Expenditures of Unions.* Fears were expressed that section 304 of the Taft-Hartley Act—amending section 313 of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act to prohibit expenditures by labor organizations in connection with Presidential and Congressional primaries and elections—would curb free political expression of labor unions. However, such fears have been allayed somewhat by the strict construction of the act by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The CIO and its president, Philip Murray, were indicted under this section for distributing extra copies of an issue of the CIO News, which contained an article by Mr. Murray urging the support of a certain candidate for Congress. The trial court upheld the CIO's contention that section 304 was an unconstitutional violation of the guarantee of freedom of speech, press, and assembly. On appeal, the Supreme Court, refused to pass on the constitutional question,[24] on the ground that it was not at issue because the indictment did

[15] *Northwestern Hanna Fuel Co.* v. *McComb*, 166 F. (2d) 932 (C. C. A. 8, March 10, 1948).

[16] *Jackson* v. *Northwest Airlines, Inc.*, 76 F. Supp. 121 (D. Minn., February 9, 1948).

[17] *Curtis* v. *McWilliams Dredging Co.*, (N. Y. City Ct., February 26, 1948); *Wan* v. *E. E. Black, Ltd.*, 75 F. Supp. 553 (D., Hawaii, February 5, 1948).

[18] *Rogers Cartage Co.* v. *Reynolds*, 166 F. (2d) 317 (C. C. A. 6, February 16, 1948).

[19] *Day & Zimmerman* v. *Reid*, 168 F. (2d) 356 (C. C. A. 8, May 25, 1948).

[20] *Wolferman* v. *Gustafson*, 169 F. (2d) 759 (C. C. A. 8, August 25, 1948).

[21] *Day & Zimmerman* v. *Reid, supra; Burke* v. *Mesta Machine Co.*, 79 F. Supp. 588 (W. D. Pa., July 28, 1948).

[22] *Wan* v. *E. E. Black, Ltd., supra.*

[23] *Blessing* v. *Hawaiian Dredging Co.*, 76 F. Supp. 556 (D., Hawaii, February 6, 1948).

[24] *United States* v. *Congress of Industrial Organizations*, 335 U. S. 106 (1948).

not state any offense under the act. Section 304 was held inapplicable to expenditures in connection with regular periodicals of a labor organization such as the CIO News, which was engaged in the dissemination of news of interest to its members, even though the periodical contained articles supporting candidates or legislative measures. The Court said: "If section 313 were construed to prohibit the publication by corporations and unions in the regular course of conducting their affairs, of periodicals advising their members, stockholders or customers of danger or advantage to their interest in the adoption of measures or the election to office of men espousing such measures, the gravest doubt would arise in our minds as to its constitutionality."

*Union Unfair Labor Practices.* Decisions have also been made in connection with the most important restrictions placed on labor unions by the amendments (in the Taft-Hartley Act) to the National Labor Relations Act, which make certain union activities unfair labor practices.

Among prohibited activities are violent methods of carrying on an otherwise legal strike. Section 8 (b) (1) (A) of the amended act forbids unions to restrain or coerce employees in their right to participate in certain listed collective-bargaining activities, and in their right to refrain from such activities.

In a far-reaching decision, the NLRB ruled [25] that the section mentioned above prohibited certain types of mass picketing. During August 1948, Local No. 6 of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union called a strike against Sunset Line and Twine Co. of Petaluma, Calif. In the course of the strike, a mass picket line was organized by the union in front of the company's premises. The original NLRB trial examiner's ruling that such action was not coercive within the meaning of the law was reversed by the NLRB. The Board held that mass picketing, which had the effect of forcibly blocking the entry of employees' automobiles onto the company's property, constituted restraint and coercion of the employees. Likewise, the union was held to have coerced employees when strikers and their companions pursued strikebreakers for a considerable distance from the plant. On the other hand, the Board held that vilification and verbal abuse of strikebreakers as scabs was not coercive but was protected free speech, as it was uttered without threat of reprisal or force or promise of benefit.

The Board gave evidence in a subsequent ruling [26] that it will not automatically condemn mass picketing as coercion. It held that the assemblage of a crowd of about 200 persons near a struck plant was not coercive, although accompanied by vigorous denunciation of strikebreakers, in a case involving no interference or attempt to interfere with ingress or egress. In the same case the Board ruled that the mere calling of a strike did not by itself constitute coercion of employees.

In both of these cases, the Board was compelled to determine whether persons engaging in mass picketing were acting as agents of the union before the union could be charged with unfair labor practices. The Board pointed out that under the amended act a person was deemed to be acting as agent of a union if he acted within the general scope of his authority, even though the specific acts performed were not actually authorized or later ratified. In the *Longshoremen's* case, both the vice president and the business agent of the local union, who were found to have participated in the acts of coercion, were held to have been authorized to do so by the local. This tendency to hold unions responsible for acts of their officers in carrying on a strike was further emphasized in the *Perry-Norvell* case, in which a strike committee was held responsible for coercive acts of committee members. On the other hand, the Board ruled that the committee was not liable for the acts of rank-and-file strikers who were not committee members.

*Union Security.* The NLRB handed down some important decisions interpreting the "union security" provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.

In the maritime industry, the long-standing practice of employing workers through union hiring halls was held [27] illegal by the NLRB. The Board ruled that the National Maritime Union, by insisting on the restoration of hiring halls and striking in support of this demand, had failed to bargain in good faith. The hiring hall was held to discriminate in favor of union members over other workers.

Because of prohibition in the amended National

[25] *In re Longshoremen's Union* (79 NLRB No. 207, October 22, 1948).

[26] *In re Perry-Norvell Co.* (80 NLRB No. ..., November —, 1948).

[27] *In re National Maritime Union* (78 NLRB No. 137, August 17, 1948).

Labor Relations Act of a union shop, unless it has been approved by a majority of employees of the unit involved at a special election, the NLRB ruled [28] a union shop contract entered into without complying with such requirements to be illegal, although no action was taken pursuant to it. The mere existence of such an agreement was held to act as a restraint upon those desiring to refrain from union activities.

Section 14 (b) of the amended act, providing that its union shop provisions shall not apply in States prohibiting union security agreements, resulted in an NLRB ruling [29] that a union shop unit could not include employees working in such a State. However, in a State that merely regulates union shop agreements, the Board has ruled,[30] the Federal law controls, even though the State restrictions on such agreements are more drastic than those imposed by the Federal law.

*Secondary Boycotts.* The constitutionality of both section 8 (b) (4) (A) of the National Labor Relations Act making secondary boycotts unfair labor practices, and section 10 (1) providing for injunctions against secondary boycotts, etc., on NLRB request, has been challenged. The grounds of attack were that they were denials of the right of freedom of speech which is protected by the first amendment to the Constitution. However, two circuit courts rejected these arguments. They upheld [31] the constitutionality of the prohibition of secondary boycotts on the ground that, while blacklisting and picketing may constitute protected free speech if confined to the premises of the employer primarily involved in the controversy, such protection did not extend to picketing of others less directly related to the dispute, when the boycott was a burden on interstate commerce.

The prohibition contained in section 8 (b) (4) (A) has been applied broadly. Thus a strike of carpenters remodeling a home because of their refusal to work with nonunion employees of another contractor was held [32] by the NLRB to be an unfair labor practice subject to the Board's jurisdiction. The work of the contractor in remodeling the house was admitted to have a minimal effect on interstate commerce; but the Board pointed out that the immediate situation was reminiscent of many others, the total incidence of which might well have a far reaching effect on commerce. The Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals held [33] a union's blacklist of employers when combined with picketing to be a violation of section 8 (b) (4) (A).

*Employer Unfair Labor Practices.* Most of the provisions of the old Wagner Act concerning employer unfair labor practices have remained unchanged under the Taft-Hartley Act.

Two significant circuit court decisions concern the employer's duty to bargain collectively. In one case [34] the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed an NLRB ruling which held that an employer was under a duty to bargain with a recognized union over individual merit wage increases. The employer and the union had had a long history of collective bargaining. Their agreement did not mention individual merit wage increases which the employer had given to about 30 percent of its employees. The union requested the employer to furnish it with the names of employees receiving increases and the amounts involved. When the employer refused to grant the request, the union brought these proceedings. The court held that even gratuitous individual wage increases were subjects of bargaining, because they affected wages, which were made bargainable by the act.

In the other case [35] the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals held that employee pension and retirement plans were subject to collective bargaining. The case arose under the Wagner Act, but the same principles also apply under the Taft-Hartley Act. Benefits payable under a retirement plan were held to be within the category of "wages," which is one of the subjects for bargaining listed in section 9 (a) of the act. The age and terms of retirement were held to be within the category of "conditions of employment," also listed in section 9 (a).

The inclusion of the "free speech" clause in section 8 (c) of the amended National Labor Relations Act marked a new development in regulation of unfair labor practices insofar as employer statements were concerned.

[28] *In re C. Hager & Sons Hinge Mfg. Co.* (80 NLRB No. 36, November 5, 1948).

[29] *In re Giant Food Shopping Center* (77 NLRB No. 133, May —, 1948).

[30] *In re Northland Greyhound Lines* (80 NLRB No. 60, November 12, 1948).

[31] *Printing Union* v. *Le Paron* (U. S. C. C. A. (9th), December 13, 1948); *United Carpenters* v. *Sperry* (U. S. C. C. A. (10th), November 2, 1948).

[32] *In re Local 74, United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America* (80 NLRB No. 91, November 22, 1948).

[33] *United Carpenters* v. *Sperry, supra.*

[34] *NLRB* v. *Allison & Co.* (U. S. C. C. A. (6th), January 26, 1948, certiorari denied October 11, 1948).

[35] *Inland Steel Co.* v. *National Labor Relations Board* (U. S. C. C. A. (7th), September 23, 1948).

In 1946, the Board had ruled [36] that it was an unfair labor practice for an employer to convene a compulsory audience of employees on company time and property and deliver an antiunion speech. But section 8 (c) provides that the expression of views shall not constitute or be evidence of an unfair labor practice if it contains no threat of reprisal or force or promise of benefit. Then, in May 1948, the Board overruled [37] its 1946 decision. It also overruled the "totality of conduct" doctrine, which it had previously enunciated [38] under the Wagner Act, whereby antiunion statements of employers had been made unfair labor practices if they had been preceded by coercive statements.

*Financial and Organizational Reports and Non-Communist Affidavits.* The constitutionality of sections 9 (f), (g), and (h) was attacked. These require a union to file annual financial and organizational reports with the Secretary of Labor and its officers to file "non-Communist" affidavits with the NLRB, if the union is to avail itself of the privileges granted in the act. Thus far the attacks have been unsuccessful. The Supreme Court has upheld [39] the requirements of financial and organizational reports; it refused to consider the validity of the "non-Communist" affidavit provisions, because that question was not at issue. However, both a special three-judge Federal court [40] and a circuit court of appeals [41] held the non-Communist provisions to be constitutional on the ground that they were merely the condition for the grant of a privilege which Congress, in its power over interstate commerce, could grant or withhold.

The NLRB ruled [42] that an individual who is really an agent or "front" for a noncomplying union cannot be certified as bargaining representative for a unit of employees. It had already held [43] that a noncomplying union cannot participate in any stage of the representation proceedings, and refused to entertain a petition for representation or to continue an investigation begun prior to the effective date of the amendments to the act.

*Representation Elections—Economic Strikers.* Under section 9 (c) (3) of the amended National Labor Relations Act, providing that "employees on strike who are not entitled to reinstatement shall not be eligible to vote" in an election of bargaining representative, the Board ruled [44] that economic strikers who have been permanently replaced cannot vote. The striking union contended that such an interpretation of this section would sanction a readily contrived device for breaking strikes. Prior to the enactment of section 9 (c) (3), the Board had ruled that both economic strikers and their replacements could vote. However, the Board rejected these arguments on the ground that the decision was dictated by the plain meaning of the act, as economic strikers had never been entitled to reinstatement. Economic strikers were held [45] in one case to include members of a striking union which had filed unfair labor practice charges against their employer; the General Counsel had refused to prosecute the charges because the union had not complied with the filing and non-Communist provisions of the act. Strikers were held [46] to have been permanently replaced when (1) the employer had attempted to get the strikers back to work; (2) he had advised them that if they did not return, others would fill their places; (3) the strikers had made no unconditional application for reinstatement; and (4) the new employees had been employed in similar work in the same geographical area and had been told by the employer in good faith that they were permanent.

*Injunctions in Labor Disputes.* The extensive powers granted to the General Counsel of the NLRB under the Taft-Hartley Act to seek injunctions against unfair labor practices of unions have already been discussed. The question has arisen whether, in addition, the act abolished the limitations of the Norris-La Guardia Act upon injunctions at the request of private parties in labor disputes and thereby revived the old days of "government by injunction."

[36] *Matter of Clark Bros.* (70 NLRB No. 80, August 1946; affirmed, U. S. C. C. A. (2d)).
[37] *In re Babcock & Wilson Co.* (77 NLRB No. 96, May 13, 1948).
[38] *In re Monumental Life Insurance Co.* (69 NLRB 247).
[39] *National Maritime Union* v. *Herzog* (U. S. Sup. Ct., June 21, 1948).
[40] *Ibid.* (U. S. D. C., Dist. of Col., April 13, 1948).
[41] *Inland Steel Co.* v. *NLRB* (U. S. C. C. A. (7th), September 23, 1948).
[42] *In re Campbell Soup Co.* (76 NLRB No. 133, March 25, 1948).
[43] *In re Rite Form Corset Co., Inc.* (75 NLRB No. 19, November 4, 1947).
[44] *In re Times Square Stores Corp.* (79 NLRB No. 50, August —, 1948): *In re Pipe Machinery Co.* (79 NLRB No. 181, October 13, 1948).
[45] *In re Times Square Stores Corp., supra.*
[46] *In re Pipe Machinery Co., supra.*

The trend of decisions appears to indicate that the limitations of the Norris-La Guardia Act still apply to private parties. Recently, the Supreme Court so stated [47] in a case which turned on another point. The Court affirmed the grant of an injunction prohibiting members of a bakery drivers' union from refusing to deliver bread to the owner of an eating place, in a controversy over a bill that the owner of the eating place was alleged to owe one of the drivers. The Court held that the Norris-La Guardia Act was inapplicable, because the quarrel was a business controversy and not a labor dispute.

On the strength of the Supreme Court's statement in that case the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals denied [48] the request of a private employer for an injunction against a secondary boycott. The union's boycott activities consisted of a picket line around a bus terminal used by a number of bus companies, with one of whom the union had a dispute. Section 303 of the Taft-Hartley Act, which grants private parties the right to damages caused by secondary boycotts, was held not to authorize the grant of injunctions.

### Veterans Reemployment

Two of the more significant decisions during 1948 concerning reemployment rights of veterans are reviewed below.

The Supreme Court upheld [49] the validity of civil-service regulations granting World War II veterans absolute preference over other Federal Government employees, regardless of seniority or efficiency. The case involved a reduction in force at a navy yard, where veterans with less seniority were kept on, although an employee with 12 years' service and permanent civil-service status was given notice that his services had terminated. The Court pointed out that the provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act concerning reemployment of Government employees were unqualified; the duty of private employers to reemploy veterans was qualified in cases of change of circumstance.

A waiver by a veteran of his statutory reemployment rights must be clear and unequivocal. It must be shown that he was aware of the rights he was giving up and that he fully intended to abandon them. The Second Circuit Court of Appeals [50] so stated in holding that a veteran had not abandoned his rights by taking a less remunerative position with his old employer and, when he felt this position was unsatisfactory, by leaving it and working for a competitor. The employer had told the veteran that he was under no obligation to rehire him in view of the changed circumstances of the business, and it was on this basis that the veteran accepted a lower position. In his new job, the veteran made more money than he had made before his induction into the armed forces. However, the court, in granting damages to the veteran equal to the difference between the veteran's compensation and that of the salesman who replaced him, held that the veteran was not unjustly enriched, since he was entitled to share in the general prosperity.

### Decisions of State Courts

During 1948, the supreme courts of Arizona,[51] Nebraska,[52] and Tennessee [53] all upheld the validity of statutes prohibiting union-security agreements and making it unlawful for an employer to deny employment to any person by reason of membership [54] or nonmembership in a union. The constitutionality of the statutes was attacked as impairing the obligation of existing contracts; denying equal protection of the laws to union members; depriving unions and employers of freedom of contract; and abridging the rights of free speech and assembly. These arguments were rejected and the statutes were held to be a valid exercise of the State Police power to regulate contracts. The Arizona court pointed out that closed shop contracts could be prohibited on the same grounds as "yellow-dog" contracts. These decisions were sustained by the United States Supreme Court [55] just after the end of the year.

Numerous 1948 decisions of State courts concern the legality of picketing in a labor dispute.

[47] *Bakery Sales Drivers Union* v. *Wagshal* (U. S. Sup. Ct., Mar. 15, 1948).

[48] *Amalgamated Assn.* v. *Dixie Motor Coach* (U. S. C. C. A. (8th), November 26, 1948).

[49] *Hilton* v. *Sullivan* (U. S. Sup. Ct., June 1, 1948).

[50] *Loeb* v. *Kino* (U. S. C. C. A. (2d), August 4, 1948).

[51] *AFL* v. *American Sash and Door Co.* (Ariz. Sup. Ct., February 4, 1948).

[52] *Lincoln Federal Labor Union* v. *Northwestern Iron and Metal Co.* (Nebr. Sup. Ct., March 19, 1948).

[53] *Mascari* v. *International Teamsters Union* (Tenn. Sup. Ct., February 28, 1948).

[54] The Arizona statute prohibited only denial of nonmembership in a union, but another statute prohibited "yellow-dog" contracts.

[55] *AFL* v. *American Sash and Door Co., Lincoln Federal Labor Union* v. *Northwestern Iron & Metal Co., Whitaker* v. *State of North Carolina* (U. S. Sup. Ct., January 3, 1949).

Several courts have held that picketing for an unlawful objective may be enjoined, even though it is peacefully carried on. Thus, the Tennessee Supreme Court ruled [56] that picketing for the purpose of compelling employers to sign a closed-shop contract in violation of an open-shop statute was unlawful. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania handed down a similar ruling [57] where the majority of employees were not members of the union and the union picketed to compel the employer to force his employees to join the union, in violation of the State labor relations law.

The California Supreme Court upheld [58] an injunction against peaceful picketing of a chain store to compel the selective hiring of Negro clerks in a number proportionate to the number of Negro customers at the store. The court held that the picketing was for an unlawful objective. Its grounds for so ruling were that if the store yielded to the union's demand, there would be a closed shop in favor of the Negro race, which was no more lawful than a closed shop in favor of the white race. Two judges dissented, on the ground that the picketing did not seek discrimination in favor of Negroes, but only equality for them, and that the injunction was an abridgement of freedom of speech and contrary to the State's policy against granting injunctions in labor disputes.

Several States recently enacted laws providing for compulsory arbitration of labor disputes in public utilities and hospitals. Two decisions of State courts deal with the constitutionality of such laws. The Michigan Supreme Court held [59] a compulsory arbitration statute to be invalid where it required a circuit judge to act as arbitrator, thereby violating the State constitution by conferring administrative and nonjudicial powers upon a judicial officer. But the court's opinion indicated that it regarded compulsory arbitration of disputes in public utilities to be valid.

A New Jersey chancery court held constitutional [60] a State law providing for government seizure of public utilities in certain labor disputes; compulsory arbitration of such disputes; and prohibition of strikes and lock-outs under specified conditions. The court held that the statute did not deprive public-utility employees of the equal protection of the laws; did not impair their liberty of contract or impose involuntary servitude; and did not unconstitutionally delegate legislative power to the board of arbitration to fix wages and conditions of employment. The right to strike was held not to be a constitutional right, and the statute was held not to interfere with peaceful picketing. A contrary view as to the validity of compulsory arbitration statutes was taken by a Wisconsin circuit court. That court held [61] that the State's right to regulate public utilities does not necessarily carry with it the right to regulate their employees and that a complete prohibition of strikes in public utilities amounted to involuntary servitude.

## III. Wage Developments in the Third Postwar Year

FOR THE THIRD SUCCESSIVE POSTWAR YEAR, a general wage increase movement spread throughout most of the economy. As before, the immediate factors underlying this broad movement were rising living costs and high levels of employment and demand for goods. The timing, spread, and magnitude of wage-rate changes in the third postwar year (fall of 1947 to fall of 1948) closely resembled those in the second. Important dissimilarities in the third postwar year included greater variations in the type and size of wage adjustments, the absence of important changes in supplementary wage benefits in the large establishments in mass-production industries, and the greater, if short-lived, resistance to wage changes offered by some major companies.

### Chronological Development

The third postwar wage movement had its inception during late 1947; it gained some momentum during early 1948, and reached a peak during the late spring and summer, somewhat later than in the previous year. This movement brought a

[56] *Mascari* v. *International Teamsters Union* (Tenn. Sup. Ct., June 12, 1948).

[57] *Wilbank* v. *Chester Hotel Union* (Pa. Sup. Ct., July 6, 1948). See also *Consumers Co.* v. *Kalamazoo Bldg. Council* (Mich. Sup. Ct., May 18, 1948).

[58] *Hughes* v. *Superior Court* (Calif. Sup. Ct., November 1, 1948).

[59] *Transport Workers Union* v. *Gadola* (Mich. Sup. Ct., September 8, 1948).

[60] *State of New Jersey* v. *Traffic Telephone Workers* (N. J. Chancery Ct. September 1, 1948.)

[61] *State ex rel. Dairyland Power Cooperative* v. *Wisconsin Employment Relations Board* (Wis. Cir. Ct., Dane County, March 13, 1948.)

third postwar wage increase to the largest proportion of workers affected, the fourth or fifth to a substantial number, and to some the first or second.

Wage increases negotiated in the spring and summer of 1947 were based, in general, upon the increase in consumers' prices following the removal of price controls in 1946. Further rises in living costs during the latter half of 1947 and the continuing high level of employment and general business prosperity stimulated demands for additional wage increases, and aroused widespread public discussion on the possibility of another round of wage increases. The major labor federations and many of their affiliates maintained that additional increases were necessary to restore the purchasing power of money wages.

On the heels of late settlements calling for second postwar increases and before many organized workers had received their second increase, negotiations for some third postwar wage contracts were concluded. The latter were predominantly in consumer goods industries, such as men's apparel and cotton textiles. During early 1948, wage settlements in woolen textiles, meat packing, West Coast lumber, women's apparel, building construction, printing, and other industries provided increases to many more workers.

By the end of April, before any major settlement in such heavy mass-production industries as steel, automobiles, electrical equipment, and coal had been made, it was estimated that from a fourth to a third of organized workers had received their third postwar wage increase. These early indications of the development of a widespread wage movement in 1948 appeared to parallel the early wage actions in the preceding year in terms of chronology, participants, and, to a certain extent, in the magnitude of the changes. The cumulative effect of a substantial number of early settlements upon later negotiations is often overlooked.

Negotiations involving most of the major automobile and electrical equipment manufacturers opened in the early spring in the shadow of a price break in the commodity markets and the attendant uncertainties regarding its effect upon consumer prices. Wage discussions between the U. S. Steel Corp. and the United Steelworkers of America (CIO) started early in April. A steadfast opposition to wage increases characterized most of these negotiations. With the notable exception of the steel industry—in which contracts permitted a wage reopening in April but prohibited work stoppages—the possibility of shut-downs faced the negotiators. Negotiations ended first in steel; on April 22, U. S. Steel announced that it had denied the wage increase requested by the union and, concurrently, posted lower prices on some products. Shortly thereafter, many other steel companies ended negotiations without a wage change and other major negotiations were abandoned or postponed; it appeared for a time that the spread of wage increases might be substantially curtailed.

Broad opposition to wage increases collapsed in May. In a month already noteworthy for the increase in wage settlements in other fields, the General Motors Corp.–UAW (CIO) agreement—announced on May 25—attracted considerable public interest because of (1) the large number of workers affected, (2) the influence that this settlement was expected to exercise over stalled negotiations or strikes in other large enterprises, and (3) the unusual wage features of the new 2-year contract. The same terms were also accepted by the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (CIO), representing workers in the GM's electrical products plants. A strike at the Chrysler Corp. plants was ended on different terms soon after the GM settlement. Within a month, wage increases were also negotiated by other large concerns in the automobile, electrical equipment, rubber, aluminum, and shipbuilding industries.

The peak of the year's wage-change activity came in the 3 months following the GM settlement. Some disputes later arose regarding the size of wage changes, but effective employer opposition to increases appeared negligible during the remainder of the year. New coal agreements providing for pay increases were signed in late June and July. Negotiations in steel were reopened, and upward adjustments were put into effect on July 16 throughout most of the basic steel industry. At the start of a new fiscal year on July 1, numerous Federal, State, and municipal employees received salary increases. In August, pay raises were provided through collective bargaining for many additional workers in the maritime, southern textile, rayon yarn, aircraft, shipbuilding, nonferrous-metal, and other metalworking industries. A large number of telephone and railroad workers obtained increases during September

and October; after striking, longshoremen and California oil workers obtained increases in November. In some instances, contracts negotiated earlier in the year without wage changes, or with relatively small advances, were reopened for increases before the year was out.

## Features of the Year's Wage Developments

Wage-rate increases put into effect during the year are estimated to have added approximately 3½ to 4 billion dollars to 1948 gross earnings of the Nation's wage and salary workers in private industry (Government and farm workers excluded). This estimate excludes the value of supplementary wage benefits, such as paid holidays, obtained during the year. The carry-over into 1949 wage structures would be approximately twice as much, or from 7 to 8 billion dollars a year.

Increased earnings attributable to wage-rate advances in 1948 were approximately the same as in 1947. Because of the increase in over-all employment between 1947 and 1948, more workers presumably shared the 1948 increases than the 1947 rate adjustments. Hence, on the average, 1948 brought slightly less to each worker.

In many individual collective-bargaining situations of national significance, the 1948 wage-rate increase was about the same or only slightly below that made in the previous year. Under some automobile contracts, the 1948 increase exceeded that for 1947. However, added benefits characterized the 1947 contracts in the mass-production industries and identical money increases were worth more in terms of purchasing power in 1947 than in 1948. These facts support the assumption that, in general, workers who received increases in both years obtained more from the 1947 than from the 1948 negotiations.

Most workers who received wage increases in 1948—except those in such skilled crafts as are included in the construction and printing trade-unions—obtained less than 15 cents an hour. In building construction and printing, hourly increases for 20 cents or more were common. The level of increases varied among industries; in general, the high wage industries provided the larger increases, thus widening the cents-per-hour differentials between high and low wage industries. There was, however, less disparity among industries when increases are considered as percentages of existing wage levels.

Among the major companies and within many industries, adherence to a "pattern" adjustment appeared to be less prevalent in the third postwar year than in the previous two. This does not necessarily indicate that uniform adjustment is losing greatly in importance. On the contrary, the device remains attractive, particularly in homogeneous industries such as northern textiles, southern textiles, automobiles, and basic steel, and in such areas as Detroit and its environs and the Pacific Coast. In many cases, numerous separate wage settlements brought about a situation which closely approached an industry-wide or union-wide wage adjustment, because of the persistence of a particular increase pattern.

Despite the apparent diminution of uniform adjustments, the influence upon company or union wage policy exercised by settlements in other companies and industries remained important in contributing to the spread of wage increases. In 1948, many establishments continued to give great consideration to the actions of other companies in the same or in different industries and localities. Under these circumstances, large segments of labor and management expect to receive or to provide wage increases as a matter of course. A previously established wage-increase figure frequently becomes the starting point of wage-rate negotiations. With rare exceptions, deviations from this figure are on the low rather than on the high side.

With a few noteworthy exceptions, the major settlements in the larger industries during 1948 incorporated no substantial change in such supplementary benefits as paid vacations, holidays, and health and welfare plans. However, such adjustments in supplementary benefits as took place in 1948 were by no means negligible. (See p. 146.)

*The General Motors Agreements.* Most collective bargaining contracts fix wage rates for a predetermined period. Among the relatively few providing for automatic wage-rate adjustments during the life of the contract, none attracted as much public attention as the General Motors agreements covering the company's automobile and electrical equipment plants. A widespread expectation that the formula for wage adjustment embodied in these

agreements would significantly influence future wage developments was not borne out by the end of 1948: only a few contracts embodied the "General Motors" formula. On the other hand, the corporation's commitment to a definite 3-cent increase in May 1949 and the quarterly adjustments provided by the agreements for possible changes in consumers' prices will undoubtedly be factors in 1949 wage developments.

Under the GM 2-year agreements, approximately 265,000 production workers received an immediate increase of 11 cents an hour on May 29, 1948, of which 8 cents was provided to adjust average hourly earnings (corporation-wide) to changes in living costs, using 1940 as a base. The additional 3 cents, and another 3-cent increase to be effective on May 29, 1949, were designated as an "annual improvement factor" evaluated at 2 percent of average earnings. Quarterly adjustments of the cost-of-living allowance were to be based upon and proportionate to changes in the BLS consumers' price index: a 1-cent change in the hourly allowance for each 1.14 point change in the index. No limit was placed upon possible upward adjustments, but downward adjustments were limited to 5 cents below the starting level during the 2-year contract period.

Pay increases were also provided by GM to some 68,000 clerical and salaried employees not covered by the union agreements. The initial increase for these workers was 4 percent; their cost-of-living bonus amounted to $25 for the 3 months following, subject to adjustments at the end of the quarter in accordance with the change in the consumers' price index.

None of the novel features of the GM wage agreement received more than incidental acceptance by other companies and unions throughout the remainder of the year. In the first place, the use of a 1940 base period for determining a cost-of-living adjustment probably would have called for few wage increases outside of the automobile industry. The arithmetic of this comparison should be clear: other companies, starting in 1940 with a wage level below the relatively high average of GM, would have shown a higher percentage change in earnings for the same or even smaller total of wage increases.

Provisions for automatic wage-rate adjustments based upon changes in living costs exist in wage agreements covering a wide variety of industries. A significant and somewhat unique feature of the GM arrangement is the smallness of the possible quarterly adjustment. The wage-stabilization agreement signed by building-trades employers and unions in New York City in 1948 is cited as an example of a contrasting type of adjustment: here the interim period is 15 months; the minimum increase in the New York City consumers' price index necessary for a revision in rates is 15 percent; and the increase is to be limited to one-half of the percentage in excess of 15 percent.

The explicit assurance of a regular annual improvement factor of 2 percent, obviously related to the normal year-to-year increase in national productivity, may prove to be the most significant long-run feature of the GM formula. As of the end of 1948, however, the instances were rare of other companies and unions binding themselves to so concrete an application of principle. This does not necessarily mean that the principle of providing wage earners with a share of the benefits resulting from increased productivity is not widely accepted. The GM 2-year contract and the many 2-year contracts negotiated by other large concerns during 1948 differ basically in one aspect: the former waives all wage-determining factors other than those stated, whereas other long-term contracts that provide an annual review of wages and related practices leave the field open, so far as bargaining is concerned, to other considerations.

By the end of 1948, the quarterly adjustments provided under the GM agreements had increased the cost-of-living allowance to production workers by 3 cents an hour; all of this increase was granted in the first adjustment (September 1). Clerical workers, who receive a commensurate bonus of $5 per quarter for each cent received by production workers, were thus paid an additional $15 per quarter. To production workers, the adjustment brought the total wage increase for the year to 14 cents an hour.

*Uniform vs. Differential Increases.* Wage increases are generally applied in one of two forms: either as (1) an across-the-board change by which each worker receives the same money increase or (2) a differential change which provides varying amounts to a plant's employees, based on skill or pay levels. It is plain that the choice between a uniform or a differential increase, even if averaging

out to the same figure for a plant, is of considerable importance to the workers in each establishment. In a widespread wage movement, the prevalence of one or the other type results in significant changes in the Nation's wage structure and in relative living standards.

The uniform across-the-board adjustment far outranked the differential adjustment in frequency of occurrence during 1948, and in previous years as well. An important reason for this is that many unions strongly favor a uniform adjustment. In establishment wage structures, the heaviest concentration of workers is generally found at the lower pay levels. Since a uniform wage adjustment favors the lower pay levels over the higher, it is not surprising that a majority of union members should support it. In many establishments in which the range of skill or pay levels is relatively narrow, management may also favor the uniform adjustment because of its relative ease of administration. The predominance of uniform adjustments in recent years, however, has tended to make skilled work less attractive from the standpoint of real pay differentials and has blurred the meaning of the rather precise cost-of-living adjustments which have characterized postwar wage movements.

During the third postwar year, differential adjustments appeared most frequently in the following industries: northern and southern cotton textiles, southern full-fashioned hosiery, basic steel, electrical equipment, telephone, and electric light and power. Many large enterprises, after negotiating a uniform increase covering production workers, put a differential increase into effect for clerical and salaried employees. In a few cases, particularly northern textiles and electrical equipment, the percentage increase for production workers followed several uniform adjustments; hence, it can be interpreted as a change of practice.

## The Late 1948 Wage Position

The breadth and character of the upward movement in wages is unmistakable, even though information as to the total number of employers who increased their wage scales in 1948 and the total number of workers affected is not available. According to the United States Department of Commerce, national wage and salary payments in all private nonagricultural industries increased by 11 billion dollars, or slightly more than 11 percent, between September 1947 and September 1948; most of this rise (8.4 percent) was attributable to wage-rate increases. A composite index of wages and salaries for all nonagricultural workers, maintained by the New York Federal Reserve Bank, increased 7.8 percent over the same period. Manufacturing wage rates as measured by the Bureau's urban wage rate index showed a 9-percent rise for the year.

Hourly earnings in nonmanufacturing industries rose by various amounts, mostly in the 5 to 10 percent range for the service, trade, finance, and local public utility industries and the 10 to 15 percent range for mining and building construction. Federal, State, and municipal governments also granted wage increases, as did railroads, bus and truck service, and air and water transportation.

*Manufacturing—Changes in 1948.* Wage rates in manufacturing averaged 9 percent (about 11 cents) higher in October 1948 than in October 1947, according to the Bureau's urban wage rate index. Durable and nondurable goods industry rates increased by similar amounts, 9.0 and 8.9 percent, respectively, or about 12 and 10 cents. Increases for individual industries within the two manufacturing divisions varied considerably from these group averages, however—particularly in the nondurables. Individual durable-goods industries generally had increased rates which come within about 2 cents of the group average.

The monthly series on gross average hourly earnings provides an approximate measure of wage-rate trends in the absence of precise information on the movement of wage rates, per se, for individual manufacturing industries. The wage "rate" movement for individual industries in 1948 is here discussed in terms of gross average hourly earnings. But such earnings (although reasonably satisfactory for this purpose) may not fully reflect wage-rate increases in piece-rate industries where production has slackened, nor in industries where employment has expanded appreciably, or the workweek has been shortened or shift work lessened to reduce premium pay; they will, of course, overstate wage increases under the reverse circumstances.

At least 85 percent of all manufacturing workers received wage increases during 1948. Average hourly earnings rose 10 cents or more in 57 percent

of the 134 industry classifications in the Bureau's monthly earnings series which include 66 percent of all manufacturing employees (table 1). Typical increases granted in important industries such as rubber, basic iron and steel, men's clothing, automobiles, and some branches of the textile industry

TABLE 1.—*Distribution of 134 manufacturing industries and corresponding employment according to increase in industry average hourly earnings, October 1947 to October 1948*

| Classified amount of increase | Distribution in terms of— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cents-per-hour increase | | Percentage increase | |
| | Number of industries | Percent of total employment [1] | Number of industries | Percent of total employment [1] |
| Under 2.5 | 4 | 5.2 | 6 | 5.4 |
| 2.5 to 4.9 | 8 | 4.9 | 6 | 4.2 |
| 5.0 to 7.4 | 14 | 7.9 | 29 | 18.2 |
| 7.5 to 9.9 | 32 | 16.4 | 49 | 35.6 |
| 10.0 to 12.4 | 30 | 24.8 | 38 | 28.5 |
| 12.5 to 14.9 | 28 | 23.1 | 4 | 7.1 |
| 15.0 to 17.4 | 16 | 15.4 | 2 | 1.0 |
| 17.5 to 19.9 | 1 | 1.3 | ---- | ---- |
| 20.0 and over | 1 | 1.0 | ---- | ---- |
| Total | 134 | 100.0 | 134 | 100.0 |

[1] Refers to production-worker employment in industries having the specified average amount of increase, and not to the number of workers receiving the full amount of such increase.

were 10, 11, 12½, 13, and 15 cents. Another 24 percent of the industries, employing 16 percent of the workers, increased average hourly earnings by at least 7½ cents but less than 10 cents.

The trend of average rates for groups of related industries is available from the urban wage rate indexes (table 2). Postwar increases of 60 percent or more were registered by the textile industries and printing and publishing; a low of 33 percent

TABLE 2.—*Indexes of average urban wage rates, groups of related manufacturing industries, war and postwar periods* [1]

[January 1941=100]

| Industries | August 1945 | October 1947 | October 1948 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Textiles | 139.9 | 201.1 | 232.0 |
| Leather | 148.6 | 199.8 | 205.0 |
| Paper | 126.8 | 179.3 | 201.3 |
| Apparel | 146.7 | 184.4 | 194.7 |
| Printing and publishing | 121.4 | 174.8 | 194.5 |
| Furniture | 125.6 | 179.3 | 192.3 |
| Chemicals | 127.5 | 177.2 | 190.6 |
| Metal products | 133.9 | 173.0 | 188.6 |
| Petroleum | 119.3 | 167.9 | 186.8 |
| Tobacco | 130.5 | 169.9 | 183.9 |
| Food | 128.0 | 171.6 | 183.8 |
| Rubber | 128.4 | 166.5 | 177.1 |
| Consumers' price index | 128.3 | 162.5 | 172.2 |

[1] The increases between January 1941 and April 1943, and between April 1948 and October 1948, are estimated.

was recorded by the apparel industries. Not all of the groups are homogeneous with respect to wage gains made by their component industries. Therefore, comparable data for the individual industries comprising the groups would disclose considerable dispersion around the group average in several instances.

*Manufacturing—Changes, 1941 to 1948.* Average hourly earnings, which included more overtime and shift-premium pay than 8 years earlier, increased somewhat more than wage rates (table 3).

The relative uniformity in terms of cents per hour, that has characterized manufacturing wage increases in recent years, has unevenly but definitely narrowed the inter-industry wage percent-

TABLE 3.—*Percentage change in manufacturing wage rates, hourly and weekly earnings, and consumers' prices, war and postwar periods*

| Item | Percentage increase | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | War period January 1941 to September 1945 [1] | Postwar period [1] September 1945 to October 1948 | War and postwar period January 1941 to October 1948 |
| Weekly earnings | 53.4 | 33.4 | 104.7 |
| Hourly earnings | 44.5 | 38.3 | 99.9 |
| Wage rates [1] | 33.3 | 43.4 | 91.2 |
| Consumers' price index | 27.9 | 34.7 | 72.2 |

[1] The change in wage rates is as of August; in weekly and hourly earnings, as of September 1945. The difference in wage rates between August and September was negligible.

age differentials. Consumer goods industries are still concentrated (particularly those that employ predominately female labor) in the lower range of the scale.

By October 1948, only 2 percent of all production workers in manufacturing were employed in industries having average earnings of less than $1.00 an hour; 20 percent were in industries having hourly wage levels of $1.55 or more.

*Nonmanufacturing Wage Trends.* Study of wage trends in the numerous and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing industries provides additional evidence of the response of wages to existing economic pressures. The amount of increase in individual industries bears a distinct relationship to such motivating factors as degree and kind of union

organization, size and character of employing agency, and trend of activity in the industry. But the compelling force of full employment and high prices is discernible in the rising wage levels of industries manned largely by unorganized workers with little or no special skill and training.

TABLE 4.—*Indexes of wages*[1] *in 17 nonmanufacturing industry classifications, war and postwar periods*

[January 1941=100]

| Industry | September 1945 | October 1947 | October 1948 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining | 156.3 | 203.0 | 223.6 |
| Bituminous-coal mining | 142.5 | 203.2 | 221.4 |
| Hotels (year-round) | 167.8 | 202.4 | 215.1 |
| Anthracite mining | 148.6 | 197.2 | 210.4 |
| Metal mining | 141.2 | 181.5 | 201.1 |
| Cleaning and dyeing | 159.4 | 188.3 | 198.8 |
| Retail trade | 142.6 | 184.5 | 196.7 |
| Private building construction | 141.2 | 176.8 | 194.6 |
| Crude petroleum production | 136.6 | 167.0 | 191.8 |
| Power laundries | 156.2 | 186.0 | 195.6 |
| Street railways and busses | 134.5 | 173.1 | 187.4 |
| Public school teachers[2] | 125.6 | 173.5 | 187.1 |
| Wholesale trade | 135.6 | 170.5 | 182.7 |
| Security brokerage | 158.7 | 160.5 | 173.3 |
| Electric light and power | 127.2 | 154.2 | 166.8 |
| Telephone[3] | 119.6 | 154.8 | 157.7 |
| Insurance | 124.5 | 138.5 | 143.7 |
| Consumers' price index | 127.9 | 162.5 | 172.2 |

[1] Refers to hourly earnings for all industries except Security Brokerage and Insurance (weekly earnings) and Public School Teachers (annual salaries).
[2] Source: U. S. Office of Education, and National Education Association.
[3] Wage negotiations were concluded in several areas during fourth quarter of 1948. Data for period prior to April 1945 relate to all employees except executives; after that date, to employees subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act, in a reporting sample expanded to include proportionately more employees of "long lines." Indexes for the later period have been linked to indexes for the earlier period. Data for the war period may understate the amount of increase for the class of employees and sample covered in the postwar period.

## Weekly Earnings

During World War II, the extended workweek, including large amounts of overtime, operated as an especially important influence in determining the size of the factory worker's gross average weekly earnings. Employment changes—with marked shifts from lower-paying consumer goods industries to higher-paying war industries—also produced substantially higher over-all averages of factory earnings. Increases in basic wage rates and gains in both the incidence and rates of premium pay, although limited by the wartime wage stabilization program, also contributed to the wartime gross earnings record.

Under postwar reconversion, manufacturing employment distribution reverted approximately to the prewar pattern, and the average factory workweek dropped from the high wartime level, with a consequent reduction in weekly earnings. Since reconversion, changes in gross earnings have, for the most part, reflected wage-rate developments, although changes in employment and in industry activity have a continued limited influence on wage levels.

In the first quarter of 1947, factory gross weekly earnings returned to the previous wartime peak. Largely paralleling the movements of hourly earnings, the almost uninterrupted gains through 1948 in weekly earnings resulted in a new record average weekly wage of $54.54 in mid-October for the manufacturing industries.

In 1948, within manufacturing industries, weekly earnings for the durable-goods group showed a markedly larger rise than for the nondurable-goods industries. Contrasting movements of weekly hours were largely responsible for the resulting differences in weekly earnings increases in these major industry categories, as they experienced similar average increases in wage rates.

As indicated elsewhere, the movement of average weekly hours—at the over-all manufacturing level—has been generally limited to moderate seasonal changes since reconversion. An evidence of this basic stability and, therefore, of the restricted effect upon weekly earnings is the average workweek for all manufacturing industries—40.4 in 1946, 40.3 in 1947, and 39.9 hours in mid-October 1948.

Continued demand pressures have maintained durable-goods operations at high peacetime levels. Thus, the workweek for that division in October 1948 nearly equaled the October 1947 average of 40.9 hours. On the other hand, activity in a number of nondurable-goods industries—particularly cotton and woolen textiles and shoe manufactures—has been marked by some tendency toward readjustment. This is evidenced by the apparently counter-seasonal employment and weekly hours trends which developed in the fall of 1948. Mid-October 1948 weekly hours for nondurable-goods industries as a whole—39.1—were significantly below the October 1947 average of 40.2 hours. Wage gains achieved during the year were insufficient to offset the reductions in the workweek in the apparel and leather groups. In the rubber and tobacco groups, wage gains were about offset by declining hours. Hourly earnings advances were largely responsible for the significant gains in weekly earnings registered

by the textile, paper, printing, chemical, and petroleum products groups.

All major groups in the durable-goods division exhibited a marked advance in weekly earnings over the year. Thus, in the iron and steel, automobile, and nonferrous-metal groups, record levels of hourly earnings were reached by October 1948, while hours of work were maintained at high averages. In the transportation-equipment group, heavily influenced by developments in shipbuilding, reduced weekly hours offset, to some extent, substantially increased hourly earnings.

An advance for bituminous-coal mines resulted from the 1948 wage agreement. Other substantial increases occurred in private building construction, telegraph, street railways and busses, electric light and power, and in the trade groups. Some "lag," as compared with the over-the-year changes in other industries, was evident in the telephone, insurance, and the selected service industries.

### Net Spendable Earnings in 1948

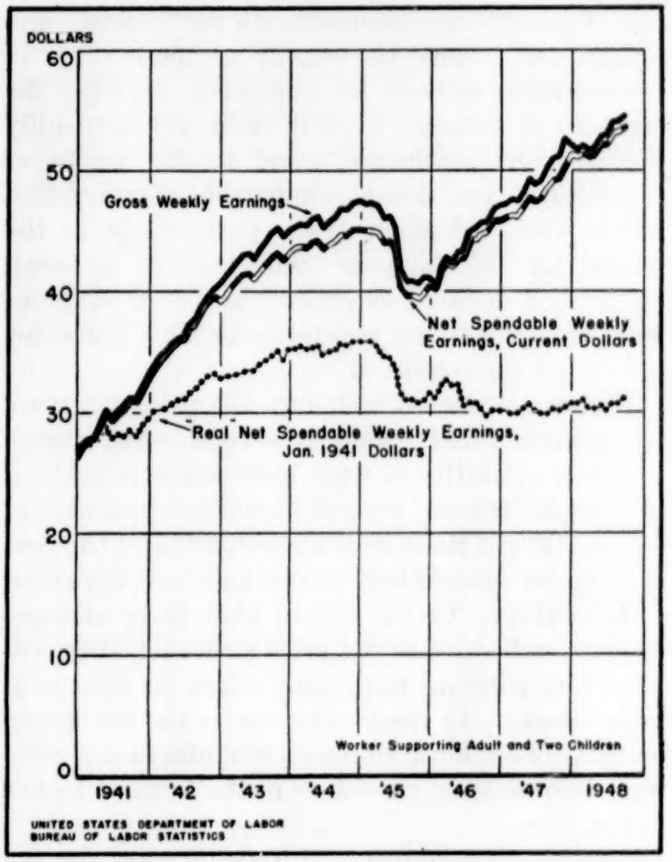
Gross and net spendable weekly earnings in money terms have continued upward steadily throughout the postwar years. (See chart.) In sharp contrast, net spendable earnings adjusted for price changes have shown little improvement.

As indicated previously, gross weekly earnings in manufacturing increased by $3.49 from October 1947 to a new high of $54.54 in October 1948. However, net spendable earnings, including adjustment for changes in social-security and Federal income-tax payments (for a worker with three dependents), increased over the year by $4.39, or 9 percent. The difference was due to tax revisions under the 1948 Revenue Act, and represented a considerable proportion of the total change in spendable wages.

Less net improvement is reflected when a further adjustment is made for the 6-percent increase in consumer prices over the year. On this basis, the rise in net spendable real wage income achieved by the average factory worker with three dependents is reduced to about 3 percent.

As might be expected, the experience of workers in the separate manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries varied with respect to the balance between their weekly earnings and the rise in consumer prices during the last year. In a number of industries, real weekly earnings rose. In others, especially those in which wage-rate increases were less than average or working hours declined, the average worker's pay check decreased in real purchasing power. The apparel, leather goods, food, tobacco, and rubber industries in the manufacturing division, and the anthracite mining, telephone, insurance, and laundry industries in the nonmanufacturing group were among those in this less-favored category.

**Gross and Net Spendable Weekly Earnings: All Manufacturing**



# IV. Changes in the Level of Prices

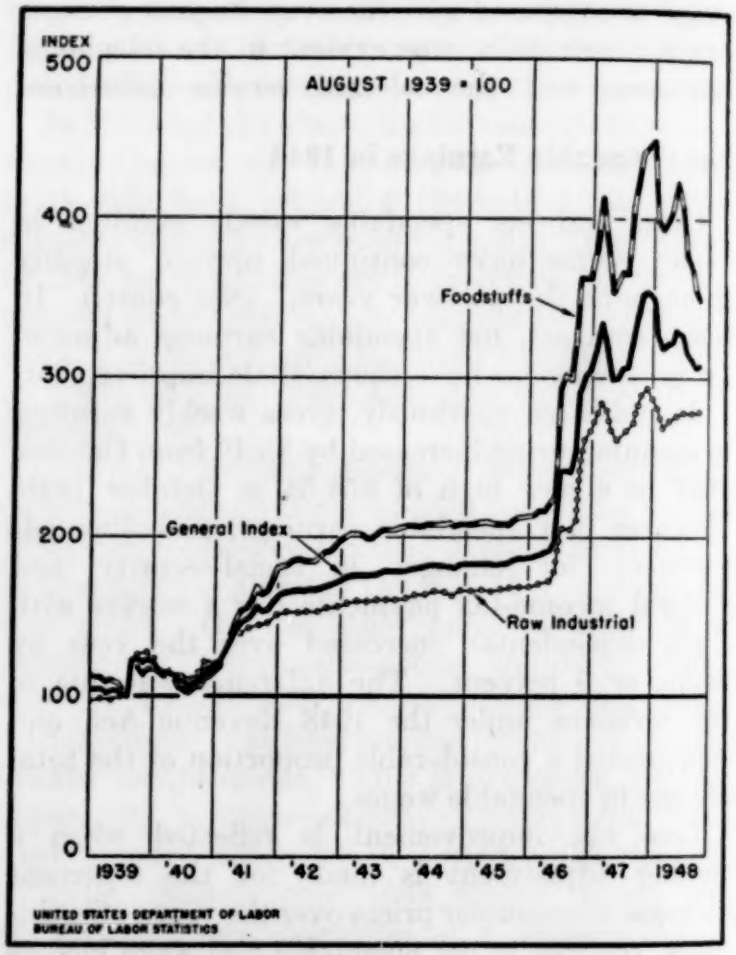
BY THE END OF 1948, the rise in the general price level appeared to have stopped. The demand and prices for durable goods, particularly metals and metal products, were kept high during 1948 by heavy commitments for new industrial plants and equipment, record-breaking construction activity, and Government requirements for defense and foreign aid. Since the supply of these types of commodities cannot be expanded rapidly, the pressure of demand pushed their prices steadily upward. The downward trend in the prices of agricultural and many nondurable commodities, which was evident in 1948—particularly in the second half of the year—reflected not so much diminished demand as greatly increased supplies, with some consumer resistance to high prices for individual commodities.

Higher costs were built into the price structure for manufactured goods in several ways during the year. Additional wage increases were granted in most industries; several important increases in general freight rates were authorized; and the cost of such raw materials as metals and fuels advanced considerably. To the extent that these changes become embedded in the price structure, they will have a continuing important effect on long-term price trends. In most cases, under the prevailing demand conditions, increased manufacturing costs were immediately passed on in the form of higher prices.

Another development with significance for the future was the United States Supreme Court decision in April upholding a Federal Trade Commission complaint against basing-point price practices in the cement industry. This was widely interpreted to mean that any industry-wide basing-point system of prices might be considered in restraint of trade and hence illegal. As a result of the decision, the cement industry shifted to f. o. b. mill pricing, and other industries, notably steel, various food processors, and some textile manufacturers, followed suit. The immediate effect of this shift on prices was not clear, although the costs of some individual industrial consumers were raised. However, the decision had long-run implications with respect to the price structure of various industries as well as to their geographical location.

The inauguration of the European Recovery Program and the step-up of military purchases also profoundly affected certain markets. The ERP immediately bolstered a declining export market for some agricultural and textile products, but its main effect was to add another element to a heavy demand for machinery, metal products, and capital equipment. The demand for both steel and nonferrous metals, in conjunction with military requirements (including stockpiling), resulted in steadily rising prices and some stimulus to mining marginal ores.

**Chart 1. Spot Market Price Index: 28 Commodities**




General price trends in 1948 were in large part dominated by the movement of farm and food prices. The year started with prices of farm products and foods at record high levels. Early in February, primary market prices of farm products plunged downward—their sharpest decline in any month since 1921; price reductions followed quickly in food stores. The decline

ended almost as rapidly as it had started, and from mid-February until summer, prices of most farm products and foods (at both retail and wholesale) advanced steadily, led by livestock and meats.

The effects of these individual developments and the divergent trends discussed above are reflected in the varying movements of the Bureau's three official price indexes (see charts 1 to 3).

### Consumers' Prices

The sharp upward sweep of consumers' prices, which followed decontrol in mid-1946, seems to have halted in 1948. The rate of increase during the year was about one-third that for 1947, and was less than the average change throughout the war period. At the end of the year, consumers' prices averaged 71 percent above the January 1941 level, and 29 percent above June 1946.

For most categories of consumer goods, prices continued upward during most of the year. Retail food prices advanced to an all-time high in July and then declined sharply; prices were about 1 percent lower at the end of the year than at the beginning. Since the relative importance of food in the index is over 40 percent, this decrease in food prices had an important influence on the movement of the general index.

The year-end decline in the consumers' price index had added significance because it was also influenced by slight decreases in prices for apparel and housefurnishings. The price decline in cotton apparel reflected reductions at the producers' level as well as more balanced inventories of all types of cotton garments. Consumer resistance to the high prices of worsted goods influenced manufacturers to hold prices down and retailers to absorb cost increases.

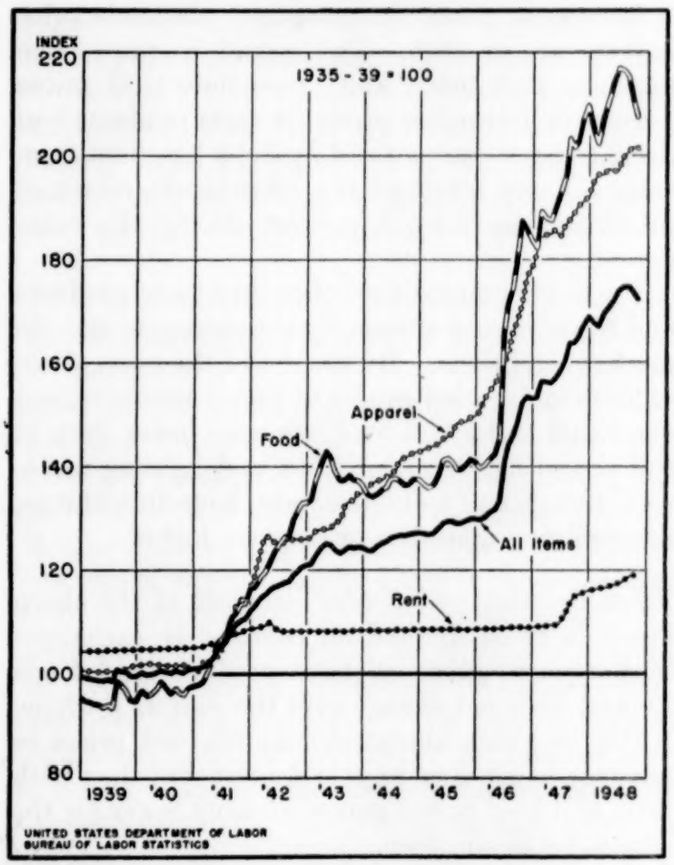
The year had started with strong prices for housefurnishings. By the end of the year, however, steadily mounting consumer resistance, lowered raw cotton costs, and installment-selling controls, forced prices down. Articles made of cotton, such as sheets and curtains, showed the greatest price weakness.

*Prices of Services.* The prices of the services and miscellaneous goods which absorb a large portion of family expenditures—transportation, medical care and drugs, recreation, personal care, and household operation—mounted steadily during 1948. For four of these five groups prices advanced appreciably over the year, but household operation costs declined very slightly.

Purchased transportation costs increased as both local transit and railroad fares were raised. Automobile owners paid more for repair services, license, and registration fees, and their insurance rates jumped by 30 percent.

Divergent price trends affected other components of the services and miscellaneous group. Telephone rates, maid service, laundry, miscellaneous household supplies, cigarettes, and newspapers all rose during the year. Decreases were reported in the prices of soaps, and motion-picture admissions, and in beauty-parlor rates.

**Chart 2. Consumers' Price Index**




*Residential Rents.* Rents for residential dwellings in 34 large cities continued upward during 1948 under the pressure of the housing shortages that existed in virtually all areas. During the year, rents rose 3½ percent, about half as much as

between June and December 1947—the first 6 months under the Housing and Rent Act of 1947. In the early months of 1948, the rate of increase in rents dropped considerably, in part because voluntary lease-agreements were not permitted after December 1947; but this rate advanced again beginning in April, when Congress extended the rent control act for another year and permitted landlords and tenants to agree upon rent increases up to 15 percent. The rent index rose 0.3 percent in the 3 months from January to April 1948, 0.9 percent from April to July, and 1.9 percent from July to December.

Higher wholesale prices of both coal and petroleum were quickly reflected in higher retail costs of fuel and in residential utility rates.

### Wholesale Prices

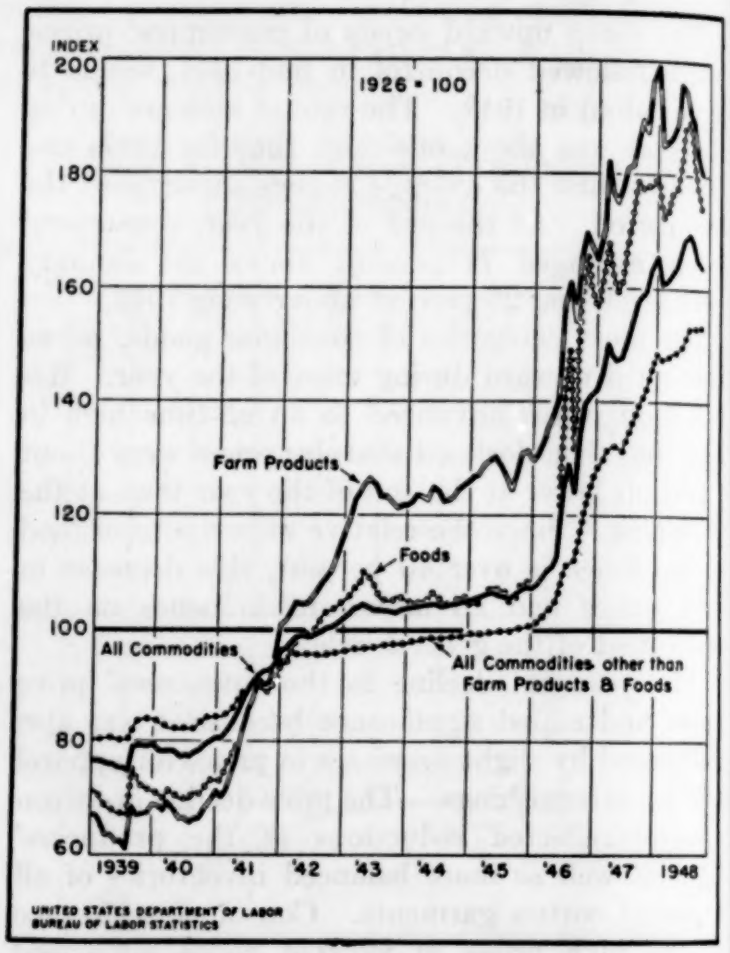
Divergent trends characterized wholesale price movements in 1948. The spread between farm products and foods and other industrial prices narrowed: December prices for farm products had declined by 10 percent and foods by 5 percent from their January level; on the other hand, industrial prices increased by 3 percent during the same period.

Prices of commodities other than farm products and foods moved variously, in response to specific market conditions. By the end of the year, prices of hides and leather products, textile products, and chemicals and allied products were lower than in the preceding December; fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products, housefurnishings, and building materials prices were higher.

*Farm Products and Foods.* In spite of the sharp break in prices quoted on commodity exchanges in February, prices of farm products and foods showed little net change over the year as a whole. Rising livestock quotations caused food prices to advance to a record high in August, but then both farm and food prices moved steadily lower for the remainder of the year.

The immediate cause of the February decline was a more realistic appraisal of improved crop prospects here and abroad, particularly in comparison with the relatively poor crops of 1947. Although the break itself did not last long, extremely large domestic crops of most agricultural commodities, particularly cotton, corn, and wheat, acted as depressing factors on farm prices all year. This general trend was obscured during the first half of the year by livestock prices which rose to record peaks, but from summer on, the decline was clearly evident. Abundant crops, both actual and prospective, had an important effect on the extension by the Congress of the agricultural price support program.

**Chart 3. Wholesale Price Index**




*Metals and Metal Products.* Except for a dip in May, the wholesale price index for metals and metal products moved steadily upward throughout 1948, marking a 40-month period of constantly rising prices. At the year's end, the index for metals and metal products was more than 14 percent higher than in December 1947, and less than 3 percent below the all-time peak reached in July 1917.

Average prices for iron and steel products and nonferrous metals rose about 18 percent over the year. Production costs also climbed. Ores, pig iron, coal, ferro-alloys, and scrap steel rose in

price, as did other raw materials used in metal production; important increases in freight rates also took place in December 1947 and in May and August 1948.

Although steel output was increased during the year, the additional supply did not satisfy all of the Nation's needs. Sheet and strip steel were in very short supply throughout the year, and plates and pipe were nearly as hard to obtain. Bars, especially alloy grades, became scarce as defense requirements increased. Voluntary allocations under Public Law No. 395 started early in the year. By the third quarter, 10 approved programs accounted for about 10 percent of total finished-steel shipments. The voluntary allocations scheme reduced supplies available to nonpreference consumers.

Supplies of most of the major nonferrous metals were relatively short at the beginning of 1948 as a result of the gradual depletion of high-grade ores and continued heavy industrial consumption. Work stoppages throughout the year at various mines and producing centers aggravated the situation temporarily. These stoppages, along with increased freight, labor, and materials costs, brought about successive price increases throughout the year.

Although nearly all nonferrous metals prices moved upward during the year, the rise for lead and zinc was the most spectacular. By November, lead prices had increased 43 percent to an all-time high; zinc had increased by 64 percent to a peak not reached since 1916. Copper prices showed a comparatively small increase but reached their highest level since 1929. However, because of tight supplies, a gray market appeared.

For the first time in 11 years, aluminum prices increased. Two 1-cent increases boosted aluminum from 15 cents to 17 cents a pound. Output of aluminum was inadequate as Government plans for stock piling and for an enlarged air force reinforced the increasing industrial uses of this metal. The shortage was due not so much to a lack of productive facilities as to an acute shortage of electric power in the producing areas.

Tin production improved markedly over 1947. However, world prices advanced during the year and domestic prices at the end of 1948 were double those in 1946.

Higher metals prices, higher wages, and higher freight costs were reflected in the prices of almost everything made of metal. Conspicuous among these were the increases in motor vehicles prices, which advanced an average of 9 percent during the year. For the second time in the industry's history, motor vehicles production exceeded 5 million units; and although this production cut into the backlog of demand, there was a ready market for current output at list prices or higher. The influence of the reduced backlog and the reinstatement of credit controls on automobile purchases by the year-end had been felt mainly in the used-car markets where price premiums dropped somewhat. As the year closed, many late model used cars were quoted at $100 to $200 below 1947 prices.

Among other important metal products, the index of farm machinery prices increased every month during 1948 to reach a new high of 146.5 percent of the 1926 average in December, 14 percent higher than the index a year earlier. Lower prices for farm products in the latter part of the year did not noticeably affect the domestic demand for new farm machinery; and export demand remained high. As in the case of automobiles, however, premium prices in gray markets were reported to have dropped considerably.

*Housing and Building Materials.* A sellers' market prevailed for almost all commodities used in construction in 1948. In response to very heavy demand, and because of increased production and transportation costs, building-material prices increased an average of 6 percent over the 1947 level. The combined index reached a new all-time high in September at 204 (1926=100). The rate of increase in prices, however, had slowed down considerably. This leveling off in the face of unprecedented demand undoubtedly reflects the record-breaking production of construction materials during the year. The Department of Commerce index of production for selected construction materials in 1948 increased about 5 percent over 1947. The 1947 index had surpassed the previous all-time high of 1925.

Structural steel showed the greatest price increase over 1947, 25 percent. Plumbing and heating materials (mainly enameled iron products) followed with 16 percent, cement prices increased 10 percent. Cement mills were operating at the highest ratios of production to capacity in history, but shortages were reported in various

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parts of the country. The lumber price index, which had reached an all-time high of 303.2 (1926=100) at the end of 1947, advanced steadily to 319.5 by the end of August 1948, a 5.4 percent rise. Supply was limited by strikes and floods in the West and Northwest which hampered production of Douglas fir, redwood, and western pine in the first half of the year. Transportation difficulties caused by shortages of boxcars also interfered. A gradual decrease of 2 to 10 percent for the lower grades of southern pine and hardwoods brought a small drop in the combined price index by the end of the year. Prices of paint and paint materials as a group moved narrowly during the year. Average wholesale prices in December 1948 were 6 percent below the postwar peak reached in March 1947.

*Textile Products.* Cotton fabric prices declined steadily during the year as accumulated domestic demands were met, export orders declined, and raw cotton prices dropped sharply. Even Government purchases for military purposes did not strengthen prices of cotton goods materially, and strong consumer resistance was experienced. At the end of 1948, many manufacturers of cotton apparel opened their 1949 spring lines at sharp reductions from their 1948 quotations—retailers had frequently anticipated these reductions and lowered their selling prices before the year's end.

Raw wool and most woolen and worsted goods showed great price strength in 1948 as world production was low and demand high. By the end of the year, however, consumer resistance at the retail level was very strong, and both manufacturers and retailers were attempting to hold or to reduce prices for woolen apparel. The artificial fibers generally moved somewhat higher over the year.

*Hides and Leather Products.* Demand slackened at all levels in the shoe and leather markets. Prices of hides and skins as well as leather declined sharply in the first quarter of 1948 from the postwar peaks reached in the last quarter of 1947. A partial recovery in hide prices occurred in the second quarter of 1948 as a result of the prolonged strike in meat-packing houses and the subnormal quantity of hides imported. Quotations for leather and raw stock edged downward in the last half of the year because of the prevailing uncertainty regarding imports of hides from Argentina, and the fear of retailers that shoe sales would drop below those in recent years. The highest factory prices for shoes were recorded in February 1948, averaging 34 percent above the final OPA ceiling price level. The first significant break in factory prices of shoes since 1939 began in March. Rising costs caused some moderate price advances in the third quarter, but a few shoe companies made small price concessions to distributors in the fourth quarter in spite of relatively high material and labor costs.

*Chemicals and Allied Products.* Average primary market prices of chemicals and allied products advanced to a postwar high in April 1948 and then turned downward as oil and fat prices declined. The net change in this group over the year was a decrease of 3 percent.

Prices of drugs and pharmaceutical materials made a very small but gradual decline throughout the year; quotations in December were 2 percent below the January average.

Chemical prices fluctuated within a narrow range, but in October the combined index rose to its highest level since 1920, at 127.5 percent of the 1926 average. Substantial increases were reported for coal-tar chemicals, which, with the exception of creosote oil, remained in short supply throughout the year. The coal strike in the spring, coupled with the diversified demand for coal-tar products and the practice in some sections of burning coal tar instead of high-priced fuel oil, created a shortage which still exists. The market for heavy chemicals was consistently strong, but some weakness occurred in fine chemicals when competition developed in the alcohols, following substantial imports of Cuban alcohol. The metal-based chemicals were affected by the general upward swing in prices for the primary metals; lead arsenate increased nearly 40 percent during the year.

Quotations for fertilizer materials were fairly stable in 1948 but reached their highest levels since 1921. Average prices in 1948 were 10 percent above 1947. The price momentum, however, was substantially lower in 1948; in the 12 months ending with December the gain was 5 percent compared with 20 percent in the year ending December 1947. The supply of fertilizer materials

was inadequate for the heavy domestic and foreign demand; nitrogenous materials were particularly short. Except for seasonal discounts in potash and some weakness in cottonseed meal and fish scrap, prices of most fertilizer materials moved consistently higher.

In the fats and oils subgroup, quotations were highest in January. In February, prices dropped 15 percent following the sharp market break in agricultural commodities during that month. The oil market fluctuated through June; in July and August prices dropped substantially and reached their lowest level in August—24 percent below the January average. In the fall, quotations again moved violently, ending the year 1 percent below August and 25 percent below January. Wide fluctuations were characteristic in copra, coconut and soybean oils, and tallow.

*Fuels.*—The index for the fuel and lighting materials group at wholesale continued upward in 1948 to levels exceeded only during the violent fluctuations of 1920. The rate of increase, however, substantially slowed. The group index went up 10 percent from December 1947 to December 1948 compared with 29 percent the year before.

For petroleum and products the index increased 9 percent in 1948 to the highest level since World War I. Most of the increases occurred in the prices of refined products from December 1947 to January 1948, following the general increase in crude prices late in 1947. During the second half of 1948, large stocks of petroleum products and lower exports than had been expected resulted in a number of price decreases, especially for heavy fuel oil and certain waxes and lubricating oils. An increase of 35 cents per barrel in the posted price of crude, announced by an independent company on September 28, did not spread throughout the industry and was canceled by the year's end.

Anthracite prices reached new all-time high levels for the third consecutive year, and the bituminous-coal yearly average also represented a new peak. Much of the advance occurred from June to August as a result of wage and freight rate increases. During the latter part of 1948, large stocks of bituminous coal depressed prices. Trade sources indicated price reductions for lower grades and widespread closing of small mines not adequately equipped for cleaning and preparing their output. A substantial decline in exports contributed toward weakening of the coal market.

With strong industrial and domestic demand, the index of coke prices increased 19 percent in 1948 to an all-time high annual average.

*Rubber.* Following a first-quarter decline of 5 percent as factory buying remained slow and major tire producers adjusted their inventories, the index of crude rubber rose 17.3 percent to the year's high in July. Rubber consumption remained high throughout 1948 even though the backlog of demand caused by the war was satisfied in most lines by the end of 1947.

Average prices of automobile tires and tubes to dealers remained at the December 1947 level (63 percent of the 1926 average) through the first 6 months of 1948. The price of tires sold to automobile manufacturers had been raised by about 5 percent by major producers in January. Early in the third quarter, prices to dealers moved up nearly 5 percent to offset rising costs of labor, materials, and transportation, and remained at this level throughout the year.

## V. Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment

TOTAL LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT both gained in 1948 over the preceding year and unemployment was near the minimum to be expected in a peacetime economy. These conditions made the year successful from the point of view of general job stability. However, evidences appeared of slackening labor demand in particular industries and areas during the closing months of 1948.

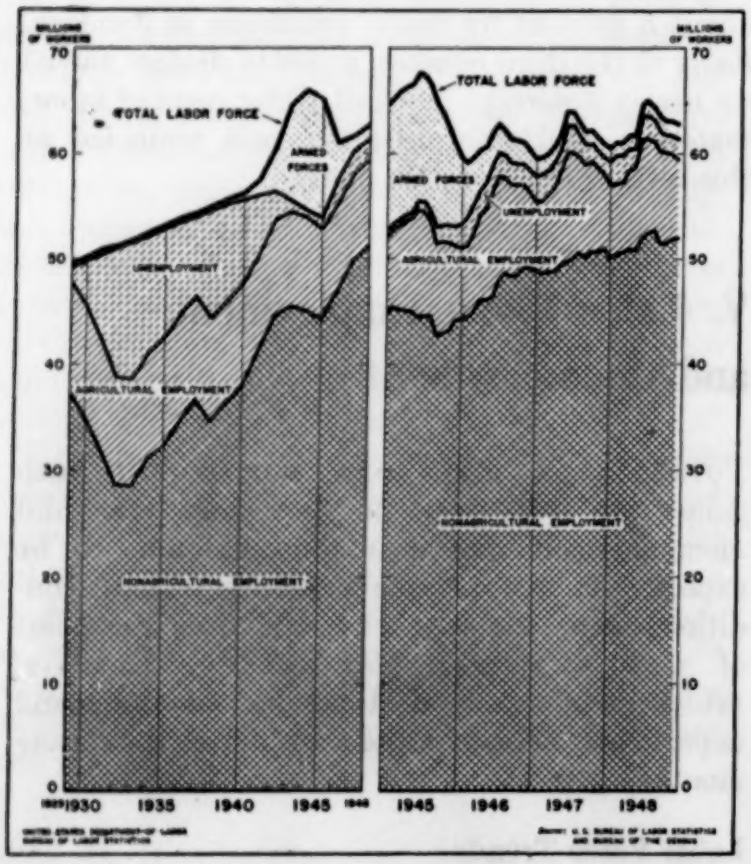
### Labor Force Trends

Compared with a "normal" increase of about 700,000 workers, the total labor force actually rose by more than 1.1 million in 1948 to an average of 62.7 million workers—higher than ever before in peacetime and only about 3 million below the wartime record of 1944. The additional inflow of workers consisted largely of adult women, who were mainly beyond the ages when responsibility for care of young children is a major factor. Avail-

ability of job opportunities and pressure of rising living costs were probably the chief reasons that many older women were attracted into the labor force during the past year.

An additional factor in the labor-force growth was the reentry into gainful employment of thousands of veterans as they completed courses in schools and colleges. After a rapid increase in the first two postwar years, school enrollments of ex-servicemen under the GI bill of rights turned downward in 1948. Ex-servicemen attending school and outside of the labor force dropped by over 100,000 between the fall of 1947 and the fall of 1948, to less than 900,000 according to Census Bureau estimates.

## Chart 1. The Labor Force: Annual Averages and Monthly Totals




*Changes in Employment and Armed Forces.* Nonagricultural employment (including the self-employed) more than kept pace with the increase in labor force. The rise of more than 1½ million increased the total to a new high of almost 51½ million workers, on an annual average basis. Almost all of the year's increase was among wage and salaried employees.

However, agricultural employment continued to edge downward. The 1948 average of 8 million agricultural workers contrasted with about 8½ million in 1945 and the prewar level of 9¼ million in 1940. Available jobs in urban industry and increasing mechanization of agriculture have combined to stimulate a continued movement of population into urban centers. Moreover, it has been possible in recent years for a growing number of farm residents to obtain nonfarm employment. Expansion of employment opportunities in trade, services, construction, and other decentralized industries adjacent to farm areas have contributed to such opportunities.

After declining to a postwar low of about 1.4 million men early in the year, the armed forces expanded moderately as a result of a series of measures enacted in the spring. The Selective Service Act of 1948, and related appropriations measures, had authorized attainment of a net strength of about 1,950,000 men during the fiscal year 1948–49—or 500,000 more than the actual strength at the beginning of the fiscal year. Between June and December 1948, voluntary enlistments and the draft (which began in October 1948) had already brought a net addition of about 200,000 men to the armed forces. Owing to the exemption of students generally from the draft, at least until the end of the academic year, the new recruits were drawn almost entirely from the civilian labor force. These withdrawals had not, at the year's end, noticeably affected the civilian labor market, because the men taken into the armed forces were very largely the younger, less experienced workers.

*Changes in Unemployment.* Despite the expansion in the working population, unemployment of about 2 million persons in 1948 was slightly lower on an annual average basis than in the two preceding years. Based upon the civilian labor force, the average rate of unemployment of 3.4 percent in 1948 compared with 3.6 percent in 1947 and 3.9 percent in 1946. Although the 1948 rate of unemployment was still considerably higher than in the extremely tight wartime labor market, it compared favorably with previous peacetime rates. For example, an average of 8 million workers—or about one-seventh of the labor force—were unemployed in 1940.

The low rate of unemployment in 1948 was made possible by the generally strong labor demand and also by the labor-market situation which was more stable than at any time since the war ended. Frequent interruptions in the flow of materials arising out of reconversion difficulties, industry-wide stoppages, and other problems of readjustment to a peacetime economy, which were characteristic of the earlier postwar period, had greatly subsided by 1948.

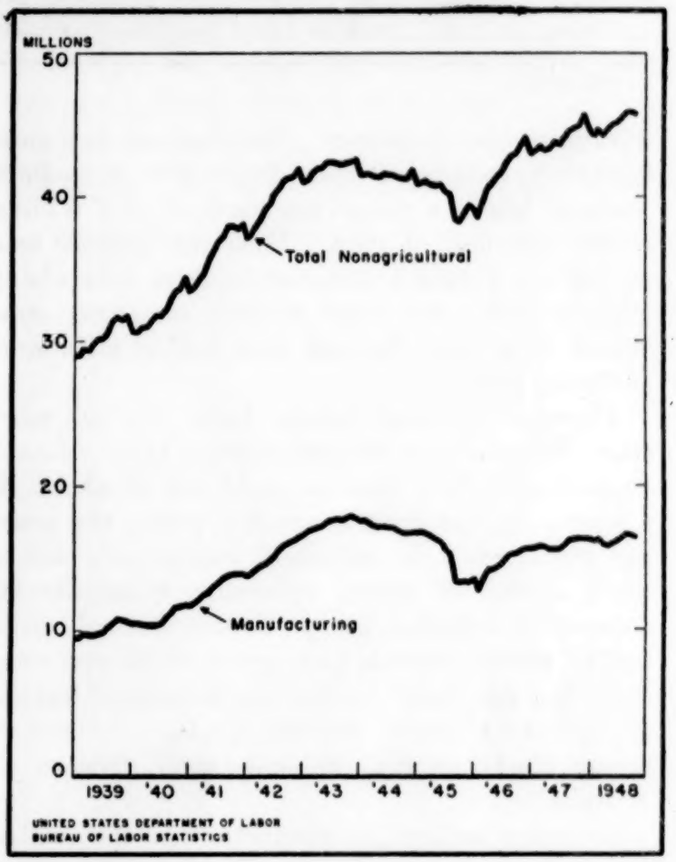
In addition, discharged veterans had ceased to be a large factor in increasing the labor supply. The inflow of recently discharged veterans into the civilian labor force had become a mere trickle in 1948, in contrast with the large numbers released in 1945–46, and—to a lesser extent—in 1947. The lag between seeking work and finding work, experienced by many of these veterans, had been an important factor in the unemployment situation during the period of demobilization. Thus, the average unemployment rate of all male workers in 1946 was 4.4 percent, as compared with a female unemployment rate of only 2.8 percent. By 1948, the differential had reversed and the unemployment rate for men, at 3.3 percent, was slightly lower than for women, at 3.6 percent.

Marring the otherwise favorable employment situation, evidence of scattered weaknesses in the demand for labor occurred in the closing months of 1948. Unemployment-benefit claims in a number of areas rose measurably above the 1947 level, notably in New England and in the southern textile States. These changes which reflected some slackening of employment in the textile, shoe, and certain other consumer-goods industries, were not quite balanced by continued favorable employment trends in the industrial Midwest and other major industrial areas.

### Nonagricultural Employment

After reconversion was completed early in 1946 and as purchasing power and accumulated backlogs of demand reached unprecedented levels, production and employment in nonagricultural industries began a general rise that continued through 1948. Nonfarm employment (excluding domestics and the self-employed) reached an all-time high of about 46.1 million in December 1948, some 5.7 million over the level immediately preceding VJ-day. However, the rate of increase dropped sharply in the past year, because the basic raw material and manufacturing industries had attained near-capacity operation in 1947, and because the available labor supply was almost fully employed. Employment in nonagricultural industries during 1947 averaged 6 percent over the preceding year but rose by only 2.6 percent in 1948.

**Chart 2. Number of Wage and Salary Workers**




Employment in nearly all of the major industry divisions kept pace with the over-all rise. Manufacturing, mining, trade, service, and government accounted for about the same proportions of total employment in 1948 as in the previous year. (See accompanying table.) Boom levels of building activity, however, increased the share of construction employment from 4.4 percent in 1947 to 4.6 percent in 1948; an offsetting decline took place in transportation. The manufacturing industries continued to provide about 36 percent of all nonfarm jobs; trade and service offered about as many. Government (local, State, and Federal) employed 1 out of every 8 workers; mining, construction, and transportation and public utilities

accounted for the remaining 16 percent of all nonfarm employees.

*Percentage distribution of nonagricultural employment by industry division, selected years, 1929–48*

| Industry division | 1929 | 1932 | 1939 | 1943 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Manufacturing | 33.9 | 29.1 | 33.3 | 41.4 | 35.0 | 36.1 | 36.1 |
| Mining | 3.5 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| Contract construction | 4.8 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 4.6 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 12.6 | 12.0 | 9.6 | 8.6 | 9.7 | 9.2 | 9.0 |
| Trade | 20.6 | 21.0 | 22.1 | 17.4 | 21.2 | 21.5 | 21.6 |
| Finance and service | 14.7 | 16.9 | 15.2 | 12.3 | 14.5 | 14.3 | 14.2 |
| Government | 9.9 | 13.8 | 13.2 | 14.4 | 13.5 | 12.4 | 12.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

[1] Preliminary.

*Manufacturing Industries.* Employment in manufacturing industries rose from the immediate postwar low to a peacetime peak of 16.7 million in the last half of 1948. Both the number employed on durables and nondurables rose about equally during the year; durable industries continued to account for just over half of all manufacturing jobs.

Average working hours, high during wartime, dropped sharply immediately after VJ-day. In mid-1946 they became stabilized at about 40 a week. In the durable-goods division, the average workweek has continued consistently somewhat above 40 hours, reflecting a substantial amount of overtime work. Some recent shortening of the workweek has appeared in the nondurables, primarily in the textile-apparel-leather group. As a result, the average has declined to about 39 hours for the soft-goods division as a whole.

In many industries, production at the end of the war was geared to a market in which there were accumulated shortages as well as continuing demand. Recently, the establishment of more normal supply-demand relationships has required production level adjustments in some industries, especially those producing nondurable goods already mentioned, and this in turn has affected employment levels. An interesting consequence of this readjustment has been the reappearance of prewar seasonal patterns in employment and production in some industries.

Seasonal employment changes were apparent in 1947 for textiles, apparel, shoes, radios, furniture, and rubber tires; employment and weekly hours declined during the spring and early summer months and sharp pick-up activity occurred in the fall and winter. By the end of 1947, it was evident that the radio manufacturing and rubber-tire industries had readjusted to somewhat lower levels of demand by reducing their employment. The textile, shoe, and furniture industries, however, reached new peaks of employment in February and March 1948. Seasonal decreases followed which affected the shoe industry with particular severity. The expected fall upturn failed to materialize in these industries. Employment declines in cotton goods, woolen and worsted textiles, and shoe manufacturing continued from the third into the fourth quarter of the year. Accompanying reductions in the length of the workweek were even more marked. By the fourth quarter, the workweek in the textile and apparel groups had dropped by 2 hours and in the leather group by 3 hours below those of the same period in 1947.

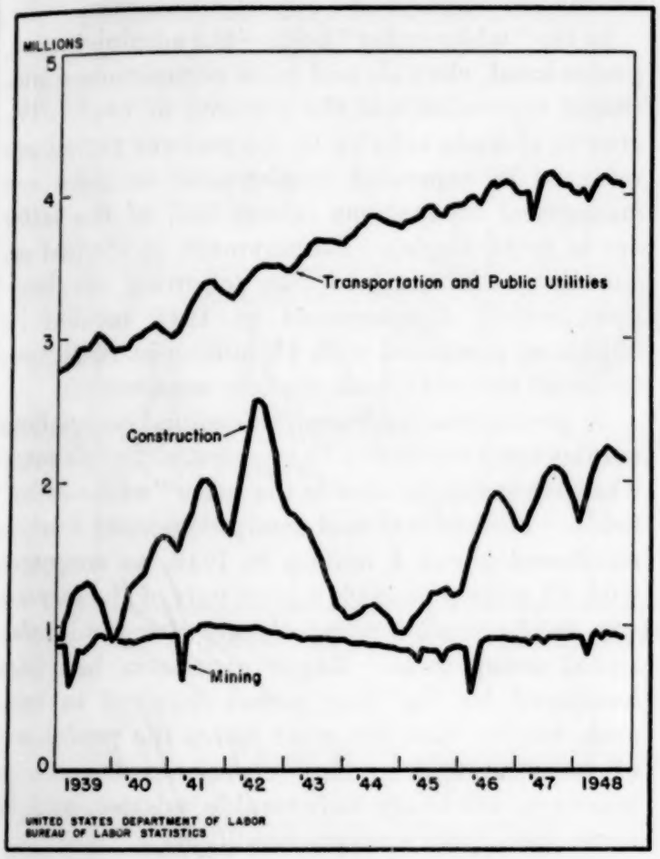
During the late fall and winter of 1948, there were increasingly frequent reports of lay-offs, part-time work, plant shut-downs, and price reductions in these industries. Although readjustments were taking place generally in these activities, the New England region was especially hard hit because of concentrated employment in textiles and shoes. Reduced textile exports, because of dollar shortages abroad, and development of consumer resistance to high prices, aggravated the situation. In these industries, selling had shifted from an allocative to a competitive basis.

Postwar expansion and record output attained by consumer industries have filled, or are rapidly filling, the backlogs of consumer demand. Increased availability of houses, automobiles, and other durable goods, reduced the proportion of consumer income going into textiles, clothing, and other soft goods. As long as income levels remain high, however, additional readjustments may not be large, and production and employment in these industries may be stabilized at relatively high levels, though somewhat below recent peaks.

In contrast, the basic heavy industries, which were the underlying force in the high level of operation, continued strong throughout the year. Construction, steel, and automobile production, and the manufacture of many types of machinery utilized labor in unprecedented peacetime volume during 1948. Nevertheless, readjustments may be expected to continue to spread to other consumer- and to some producer-goods industries.

*Nonmanufacturing Industries.* In the nonmanufacturing industries, employment gains were generally recorded during 1948, but some of these were small. The mining division as a whole, for example, reported only a slight increase in jobs over the previous year.

**Chart 3. Number of Wage and Salary Workers**



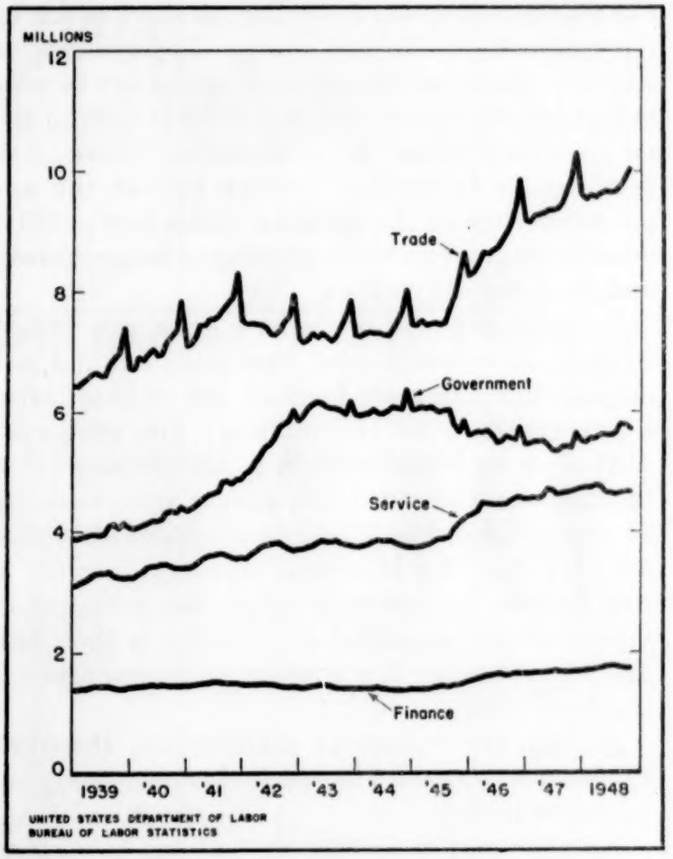

Construction contractors expanded their work force in 1948. (See p. 180). Wartime building restrictions had reduced employment in this division sharply during 1943–45. By mid-1946, however, the postwar construction boom was well under way; the 1948 average represents an advance to within about 100,000 of the peak level recorded in 1942.

Wholesale and retail trade establishments provided about 300,000 additional jobs in 1948, owing, in part, to the increased flow of consumer goods—particularly in durable goods lines. Trade establishments, which had lost many employees during the war years, recovered their position relative to other lines of employment in 1947 and 1948.

The increased employment in finance and service industries in 1948 was closely comparable with the relative gains reported by other nonagricultural divisions.

Government employees numbered almost a third of a million more at the end of 1948 than at the beginning. Two-thirds of this increase was in States, cities, and counties; it was mainly for highways, hospitals, and schools, which were understaffed during most of the war and immediate postwar periods. Among every 10 new Federal employees, 6 were hired by defense agencies after the peacetime draft was adopted at midyear; 3 were placed on the post office pay roll; and

**Chart 4. Number of Wage and Salary Workers**




1 was employed by other agencies. At the year-end, Federal employment had declined by over a million from the July 1943 peak of 3 million but was double the 1939 level. State and local government employment was up four-fifths of a million from previous lows in 1939 and mid-1943.

*Occupational Employment Developments.* Recent economic and social conditions have had widely divergent effects upon employment in various occupational categories. In the major "industrial" occupations—the crafts (skilled workers), operatives (semiskilled workers), and laborers—patterns have been quite different. Employment in crafts rose rapidly to about 8¼ million, compared with the wartime peak of over 7¼ million in 1943.[1] The high 1948 level reflects primarily heavy construction activity, and a large volume of production of consumers' and producers' durable goods.

To meet the need for skilled workers, apprenticeship programs have increased tremendously—the number of apprentices in registered programs rose from about 20,000 at the end of the war to over 220,000 in mid-1948, according to the Bureau of Apprenticeship, United States Department of Labor. (Some additional apprentices are in programs not registered with the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship or cooperating State Apprenticeship Councils.) Almost half of the apprentices were in the building trades (see p. 181); other large groups were in training to be machinists and tool and die makers.

Employment of operatives, the semiskilled workers in industry, also increased, but did not surpass the war peak level of 12½ million, after a postwar drop to 10½ million. The expansion seemed to be leveling off in 1948. Nearly all of the increase after 1945 was among men; virtually no increase occurred in the employment of women after 1945. The long-term downward trend in the laborer occupations under the influence of industrial mechanization is manifest in their failure to return to the prewar peak employment levels of 1941.

Among the industrial occupations, therefore, the postwar economy has shifted emphasis toward the more skilled.

Employment in service occupations, other than domestic, continued to exhibit through 1948 the steady increase which went on throughout the wartime and postwar years, rising from 2¾ million in 1940 to 3¾ million in 1948. Both men and women workers in these fields gained equally.

The steady decline in domestic service employment, observed through the war and postwar period, seems to have leveled off. In marked contrast with the other nonagricultural fields of employment, domestic service accounted for fewer workers in 1948 than in 1940. This decline occurred in spite of increased demand for such workers. It indicates that domestic service is a field to which many people turn only when no alternative employment opportunities exist.

In the "white-collar" fields—the administrative, professional, clerical, and sales occupations—continued expansion was the keynote in 1948. The growth of trade activity in the postwar period was reflected in expanded employment in sales and managerial occupations (about half of the latter are in retail trade). Employment in clerical occupations continued to rise, following the long-term trend. Employment in 1948 totaled 7½ million as compared with 4½ million in 1940; two-thirds of the additional workers were women.

In professional and semiprofessional occupations employment continued to increase, although somewhat more slowly than in the other "white-collar" fields. Professional and semiprofessional workers numbered about 4 million in 1948, as compared with 3⅓ million in 1940; a good part of the increase was in the small but rapidly growing semiprofessional occupations. Rapid expansion has been hampered by the long period required to train such workers and the great losses the professions of teaching and nursing experience because of marriage, relatively unfavorable salaries, and, in some cases, poor working conditions.

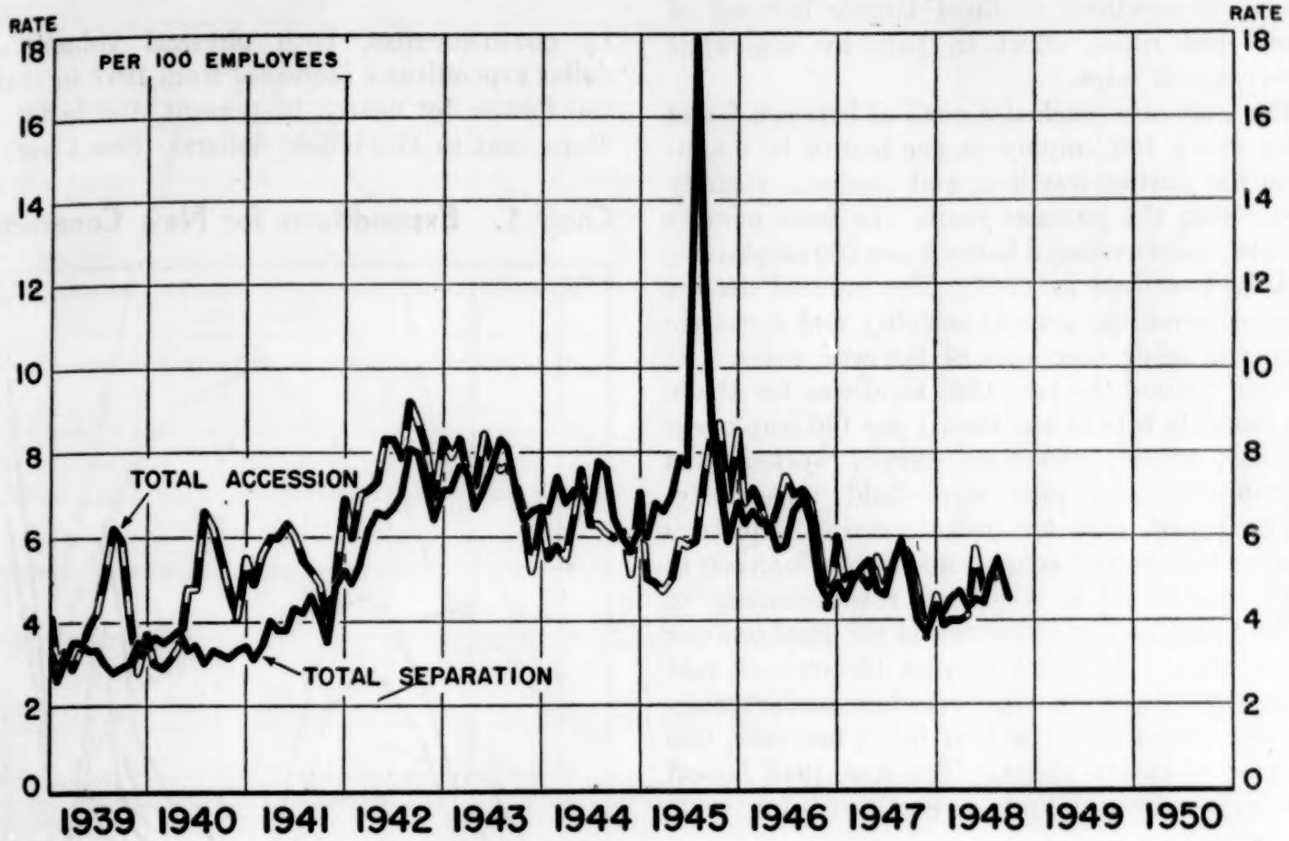
The postwar boom in the colleges will soon increase the supply of professional workers. College enrollments reached a new peak in each year beginning with 1946, rising to 2,410,000 in the fall term of 1948, according to the Office of Education, Federal Security Agency. This total exceeds the prewar record by about a million. Already those graduated annually (over 300,000 in 1948) have exceeded the prewar peak by nearly 100,000 and much larger graduating classes may be expected in the next few years.

### Labor Turn-Over

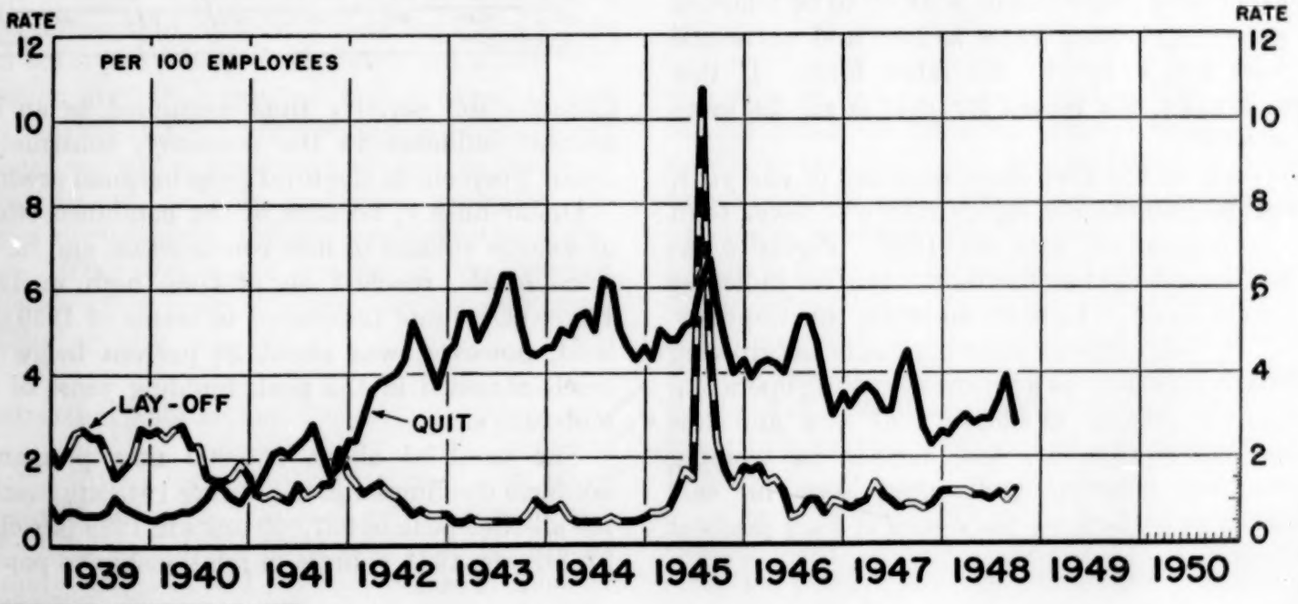
The changing character of the labor market was shown by the movement in turn-over rates during the year. Accession and separation rates

[1] These and subsequent figures on employment in major occupational groups are based on reports of the Bureau of the Census.

## Chart 5. Separation and Accession Rates in Manufacturing Industries




## Chart 6. Separation Rates in Manufacturing Industries




UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

tended to decline. Hiring rates turned down in both the durable- and nondurable-goods industries, particularly in establishments producing soft goods. Separations declined largely because of lower quit rates, offset in part by somewhat higher lay-off rates.

The quit rate reached a peak of between 5 and 6 for every 100 employees per month in manufacturing during wartime, and declined steadily throughout the postwar years. In most months of 1948, quits averaged below 3 per 100 employees, slightly less than in 1947. The gradual decline reflects increasing general stability and a change from the labor shortages of the war years. At the same time, the late 1948 level was far above the monthly rate of less than 1 per 100 employees in 1939, when about 1 in every 7 workers was unemployed and jobs were held tenaciously.

The lay-off rate for manufacturing industries as a whole showed some tendency to increase in 1948, partly as a result of readjustments in textiles and leather industries in the final quarter of the year. For most months, the over-all rate measured 1.2 per 100 employees in manufacturing. In comparison with the 1947 rates, however, this increase is rather slight. The late 1948 lay-off rate rose substantially but remained below 1939.

### Work Injuries

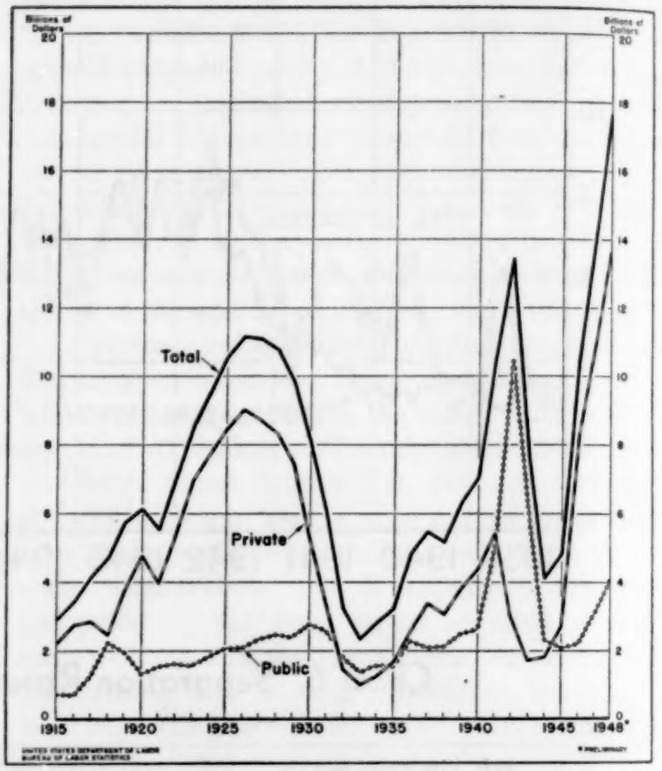
There is a commonly held belief in industry that increased employment is likely to be followed by a rise in accident rates as new and untrained workers are added to the labor force. If this view is valid, the record for 1948 is all the more remarkable.

In each of the first three quarters of the year, the all-manufacturing injury rate was lower than the corresponding rate for 1947. Partially recorded experience for the fourth quarter indicates the same trend. In large measure, this improvement in the injury record reflects a growing emphasis on safety as a means of cutting operating costs, the greater availability of new and less hazardous equipment, and success in training production workers and supervisors in safe methods of performing the duties of their postwar occupations.

## VI. Construction Activity and Employment

In construction, both physical volume and dollar expenditures increased from 1947 to 1948—the former by nearly 15 percent, the latter, by 26 percent to 17⅞ billion dollars. (See Chart 1.)

### Chart 1. Expenditures for New Construction

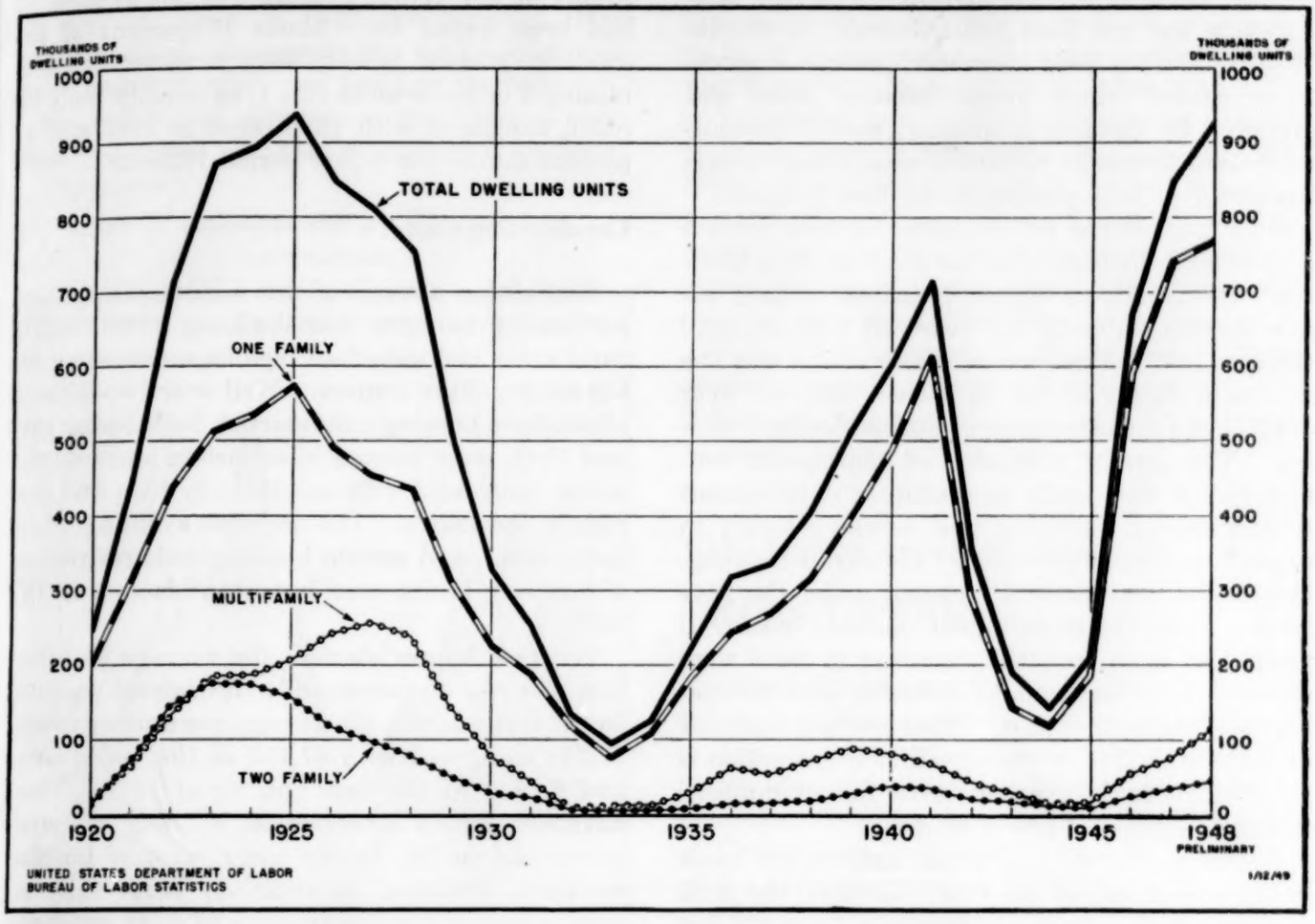



Construction activity thus continued as an important influence in the economy, contributing about 7 percent to the total gross national product.

Dollar outlay, because of the combined effects of a large volume of new construction and higher price levels, reached an all-time high in 1948. Physical volume (measured in terms of 1939 dollars), however, was about 20 percent below the levels attained in the peak building years of the mid-1920's.

The total of about 930,000 new permanent nonfarm dwellings started during 1948 approached the all-time peak of 937,000 units in 1925 (see chart 2), but the 1948 volume in relationship to popula-

## Chart 2. New Permanent Nonfarm Housing Started, by Type of Structure




tion was equalled in the years prior to World War I and exceeded in 1922–28. Between 7 and 8 nonfarm units per 1,000 persons were put under construction in 1948, compared with between 10 and 11 in the mid-1920's. Housing starts unexpectedly declined more than seasonally toward the year end.

Supplies of building materials generally improved during 1948, though some shortages persisted. The first slight decline in the over-all wholesale price index for such supplies occurred in October (see p. 169).

### Construction Volume and Types

Expenditures for new construction put in place exceeded a billion dollars each month throughout 1948, rising sharply by 78 percent from the low in February to a peak of 1.8 billion dollars in August. In 1947, the monthly trend had been gradually upward until October. Peak expenditures of 1.5 billion dollars in that month were 82 percent above the 1947 low, also in February.

Record monthly expenditures were made in 1948 not only for new construction as a whole, but also for all privately financed construction, and for nonfarm homebuilding, nonresidential construction, building on farms, and construction for privately financed public utilities. Within the publicly financed group, the monthly level of dollar expenditures for all types of peacetime construction—such as educational and hospital building, highways, and conservation and development work—was also the highest recorded since such data first became available at the beginning of 1939.

In each of the three full postwar years, including 1948, nearly four-fifths of all new construction put in place was privately financed. In contrast, slightly more than a fifth was so financed during 1942 and 1943, when the war construction

program was at its height. The 1946–48 percentage share of private investment in new construction had not been equaled since the middle 1920's. During 1948, however, public expenditures gained more proportionately than did private. In the fourth quarter, public expenditures were almost 25 percent of total dollar outlay, compared with 18 percent in the first quarter.

Over half of the expenditures for new private construction in 1948 were for new nonfarm housing. Homebuilders spent 7 billion dollars for new dwellings during the year—35 percent more than in 1947. Commercial construction was the dominant factor in the 15-percent increase over 1947 in the dollar volume of nonresidential building. The current expansion of commercial construction is due partly to continued development of community shopping and service centers in expanding residential areas. Industrial building, in contrast, was about 20 percent under the 1947 level. After the most urgent postwar industrial needs had been met, the investors in 1948 were probably awaiting a more favorable cost-income-interest rate relationship. Most of the 25-percent increase over 1947 in public utility construction is attributable to rising expenditures for communication, gas, light, and power facilities.

Homebuilding did not attain anticipated levels in the second half of the year. In 1947, the peak occurred in October (94,000 units started), but the 1948 high came earlier in the year. Almost 100,000 dwellings were put under construction in each month of the second quarter. Good weather prevailed in most of the country in October and November, and, therefore, the drop in the fourth quarter to an average of 65,000 units a month suggests a more-than-seasonal decline. Since there is still a large backlog of need for new housing, the decline after June may be due partly to difficulties in financing and to costs in relation to incomes of prospective buyers or tenants.

In spite of the widespread demand for rental accommodations and continuing advances in residential rents in 1948, the long-term nature of investment in apartment construction did not attract investors to the same extent as the quick turn-over of single-family houses built for sale. Residential rents in large cities advanced almost 6 percent in 1947 after the passage of the Housing and Rent Act in June, and another 3 percent in 1948. Nevertheless, the improvement in the supply of new rental housing was not as great as had been hoped for. About 17 percent of the dwellings started in 1948 were in structures containing 2 or more units (the type usually built for rent), compared with 13 percent in 1947 and 41 percent during the 5-year period 1925–29.

### Construction Costs

Partially as a result of cost factors, a large proportion of nonfarm homebuilding continued in rural areas and suburban regions surrounding the big metropolitan centers. Well over two-fifths of all nonfarm housing units started, both during 1947 and 1948, were located in suburban and outlying areas, contrasted with one-third in 1939 and one-fifth in the 1920's. The desire to avoid high land costs, taxes, and certain building code restrictions within city limits were important factors in this shift.

For new houses started, the average construction cost rose almost steadily throughout the year. In the first quarter, the average per unit was about $7,250 compared with $7,750 in the last quarter and $5,840 in the first quarter of 1947. These advances reflect increases in building materials prices and in the hourly wage rates of building workers. Perhaps, in addition, some shift occurred toward the construction of more expensive houses.

### Construction Labor

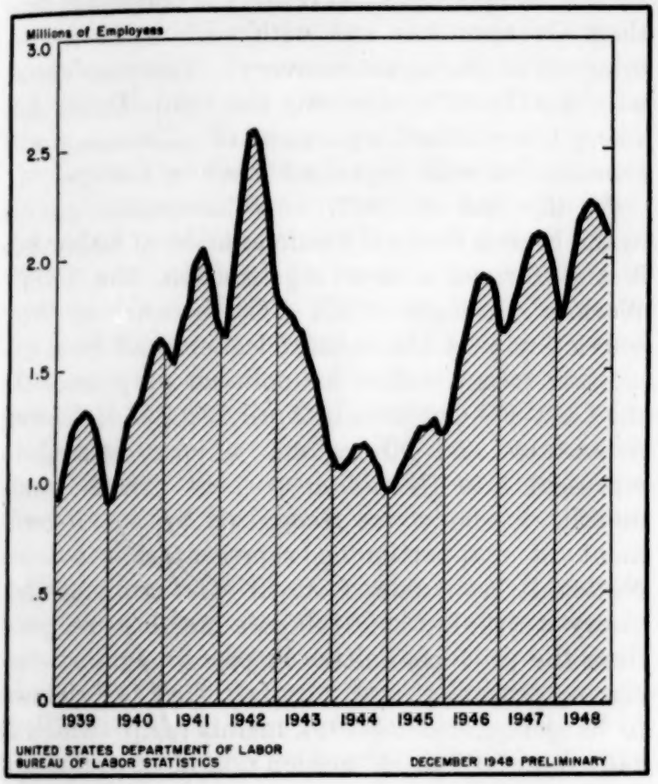
The number of workers employed by construction contractors averaged over 2 million a month in 1948 for the first time since 1942. Employment reached 2,000,000 in May and was maintained at or above that level throughout the remainder of 1948. (See chart 3.) Except for 1942, the 1948 monthly average of 2,060,000 workers was the highest recorded since data were first available (1939), and exceeded the 1947 average by 7 percent. The 1948 peak employment of of 2,255,000 workers occurred in August.

Site workers employed by building contractors averaged almost 37½ hours a week in 1948 or about the same number of hours as in 1947. The wartime peak for the average workweek in 1944 was just under 41 hours.

Skilled construction workers comprised a greater proportion of site employees at the peak in 1948 (55 percent) than in 1942 (49 percent). This increase reflects changes in the construction program, materials used, and building methods.

The number of apprentices employed in registered programs in the construction industry

**Chart 3. Employment by Construction Contractors**




reached an all-time high of 133,800 in July 1948—29 percent more than at the same time in 1947. By the end of the year, there were 3,200 registered apprenticeship programs.

Work stoppages on construction projects totaled 235 in the first half of 1948. They involved about 75,000 workers and 1,075,000 man-days of idleness—less than half the man-days lost in the first 6 months of 1947.

Contract negotiations resulted in an 11-percent increase in wage rates for union workers in all building trades combined between July 1, 1947, and July 1, 1948. In each of the two preceding 12-month periods, the annual gain was 15 percent. The average minimum hourly rate of $2.11 for union building-trades workers in 1948 was about 63 percent above the 1939 average.

Average hourly earnings in private building construction rose almost uninterruptedly in 1948, increasing by 8 percent, from $1.78 in January to $1.93 in November. Average weekly earnings rose 9 percent, from $66.28 in January to $72.06 in September, then declined by 2 percent to $70.73 in November. Comparable increases in 1947, from January to December, were 11 and 12 percent, respectively. Rising prices for consumer goods, however, largely offset these increases in gross earnings. "Real" weekly earnings (gross average earnings before taxes, adjusted by the consumers' price index) in August (the peak employment month) were only 2 percent greater than in August 1947 and almost 5 percent under the wartime high of October 1944.

## VII. Labor Developments in Foreign Countries

CLASHES WITHIN INDIVIDUAL trade-union movements in foreign countries during 1948 reflected, in the main, the international antagonisms between the democratic and totalitarian blocs. A chief concern was to retard or to spread the forces of Communism, depending upon the orientation of the particular group. Many non-Communists expressed the opinion that the Communist factions were striking for higher wages in order to further their party's opposition to the Marshall Plan, even though strikes were actually detrimental to the interests of their members. Regardless of political affiliation, workers throughout the world were concerned with bringing their wages and living costs into balance.

Wage-price relationships were stabilized in very few countries. However, consumption levels for the population as a whole in Western Europe were generally raised in comparison with those in 1947. The weather was reasonably good and crops were larger than in the previous year. Industrial production improved, in part because of systematic plans made by the Governments participating in the European Recovery Program and in part because of direct aid from the United States. In spite of these improvements, shortages of consumer goods continued, because such a large part of production was used to fill the need for capital goods and exports.

### Changes in Trade-Union Structure

The anti-Communist Inter-American Confederation of Workers (CIT) which was organized in January 1948 includes the American Federation of Labor as well as federations from 12 other American States. Its activities were hampered by the political developments of the year in South and Central America. When right-wing groups seized the Governments of Peru in October and of Venezuela in November, officials of the labor unions affiliated with the CIT were imprisoned.

Divergent attitudes toward ERP intensified already sharp differences of opinion in regard to international trade-union organization. At the March meeting of the Latin American Federation of Labor (CTAL), of which Lombardo Toledano is president, the Marshall Plan was attacked for its "war-like and imperialistic contents." The Mexican Labor Confederation (CTM), the largest of the Mexican labor unions, which had repudiated Toledano's leadership, was expelled by the CTAL on the ground that "the directors of CTM have disavowed the personality of Comrade Vicente Lombardo Toledano."

Attacks on ERP by the secretariat of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) led to a reorganization of the secretariat at the Rome meeting of the organization's executive bureau in May. At the August meetings of the International Transport Workers' Federation in Oslo and the Miners' International Federation in Stockholm, support of the Recovery Program was voted; the Transport Workers voted not to affiliate with the WFTU and the Miners postponed decision. The next month, the International Trade Union Secretariats—made up of representatives of national unions in particular industries or trades, and including transport workers and miners—met in Paris and refused to surrender their autonomy to the WFTU.

Continued attacks on ERP, by the Communist bloc in the WFTU and by the small group of Communists in its own membership, led the British Trades Union Congress, previously a supporter of the WFTU, to threaten (in October) withdrawal unless the WFTU agreed to suspend operations for a year. In November, the United States CIO authorized its officers and executive board to take the action in which it, along with the British and Dutch, withdrew from the WFTU in 1949.

The ERP Trade Union Advisory Committee was formed early in the year by trade-unions of most of the ERP countries, because the WFTU executive bureau refused even to discuss support of the Recovery Program. At meetings in March and in July, the Committee appointed a permanent representative in Paris to keep in touch with the Organization for European Economic Cooperation and called upon national centers to cooperate with their Governments and with each other in the interests of European recovery. The year closed with the OEEC recognizing the Trade Union Advisory Committee for purposes of information and consultation with organized labor in Europe.

At the end of 1947, non-Communist groups in the French General Confederation of Labor left it and formed a new organization, the CGT–Workers' Strength (CGT–FO), because of their conviction that Communist leaders had been exploiting recent strikes for political purposes. At the CGT-FO Congress in April 1948, 35 industrial federations and 90 regional unions claimed to represent 1 to 1½ million workers. In the same month, this body was recognized by the Government in reapportioning representation on the National Economic Council—Government advisory body—but in October its members resigned from the price committee in protest against continuing price increases. By fall, the CGT claimed to have regained its 1947 membership (which it had reported as 6 million), and it remained dominant in heavy industry, mining, and textiles. The greatest success of the CGT-FO was in the gain of membership among Government employees and clerical workers, and to a lesser extent among the transport workers.

Developments in Italy were similar. Several incidents ending with the protest strike against the attempted assassination of Togliatti, Communist leader, sharpened the conflict in the Italian General Confederation of Labor (CGIL) between the Communists and the Fusionist-Socialists, on the one side, and the Christian Democrats, United Socialists, and Republicans, on the other. The Christian Democrats on the CGIL directorate left the CGIL in August and were subsequently followed by local groups, which in October joined in the Free General Confederation of Italian

Workers (LCGIL). Estimated membership of the new federation was about 1½ million. The United Socialists and the Republicans remained in the CGIL, although still in opposition to the Communist majority.

In other parts of Western Europe, the moderate unions have maintained and, in some cases, strengthened their dominant positions, notably in Belgium and the Netherlands, Great Britain, the Scandinavian countries, and in Switzerland.

During the year, the democratic majority in the labor movement of western Germany strengthened its position by establishing a separate union in Berlin and moving toward interzonal federation in the western zones. An estimated one-third of the Berlin Free German Trade Union Federation (FDGB), rejected the Communist leadership of the federation, and, in August, formed a new organization composed of 19 trade-unions—the Independent Trade Union Organization of Greater Berlin (UGO). In August 1948, owing to objections of FDGB delegates from the Soviet Zone and from Berlin to the proposed seating of a delegation from the Berlin UGO, the ninth interzonal conference of leading trade-unionists from the four zones and from Berlin was postponed indefinitely.

Progress has been made toward interzonal mergers of western Germany's approximately 5 million trade-unionists. The Bizonal Trade Union Council, formed by the leading unionists of the United States and British zones in late 1947, is working on a plan for over-all federation for the two or even the three zones. During 1948, bizonal mergers of the railroad unions and the metal workers were brought about, as well as a trizonal merger of the Union of Chemical, Paper, and Ceramic Workers.

Anti-democratic political action by workers was recorded in Czechoslovakia. The Communist-dominated labor confederation participated in the overthrow of the Benes Government and the unions themselves became an arm of the Communist Government.

Outside of Europe, the Socialist-led unions which withdrew from the All-India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)—on charges that the latter followed pro-Soviet policies—in March 1948 formed the Indian Labor Congress. There were two earlier defections from the AITUC. One of these groups separated into two federations upon the partition of India and Pakistan in August 1947. The other, the Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC)—the former Congress Party faction which split from the AITUC in 1947—was selected by the Government to send a workers' delegate to the ILO Conference at San Francisco in June 1948.

At the November meeting of the Japanese National Congress of Industrial Unions, it was voted that its anti-Communist Democratization League was "anti-labor" and consequently should be dissolved. Dissatisfaction over declines in the purchasing power of wages and legislation restricting the union activities of Government workers and revoking their right to strike contributed to the overwhelming vote. (In Japan, Government workers comprise almost 40 percent of organized workers and include railroad, communications, and other industrial workers.) The League's delegates thereupon walked out of the convention and subsequently proposed organization of a new National Congress of Industrial Unions. Such a step may result in two or three hundred thousand members leaving the congress.

During the first 6 months of 1948, membership of the General Federation of Trade Unions—the other major Japanese labor group—increased by about 5 percent.

In China, a law passed by the Kuomintang in 1947 revised the basis for membership in the Government-dominated unions. Subsequently, a new Chinese Federation of Labor was formed in April 1948.

### Wage-Price Relationships

In most countries, labor shortages have given the trade-unions unprecedented bargaining power. However, in the interests of restoring production and keeping down costs of export goods, the unions have frequently refrained from full exercise of this power. In countries with parliamentary governments, the restraints agreed to or self-imposed by the central federations of trade-unions have generally been opposed by the left wing and some rank and file groups of workers. Wage-price statistics are not sufficiently refined or realistic to warrant any very definite statements as to the success of labor in most countries in maintaining or increasing the buying power of wages during 1948.

*Italy, Austria, and Germany.* By the middle of the year, Italy had checked inflation and brought on a measure of deflation by means of a carefully planned policy of general credit contraction. This, in turn, was then partially offset by an expansion of Government spending to prevent a sudden industrial collapse.

By September 1948, the real wages of most industrial workers were higher than in 1938, but those of the most highly skilled industrial workers and of clerical and Government employees were still below 1938 levels. Moreover, almost 2 million persons were unemployed, about 10 percent of the labor force.

Italy continued to experience numerous strikes, many of brief duration, and frequently inspired by political motives.

In Austria, the results of the currency reform at the end of 1947 were generally beneficial. Stocks of consumer goods increased, and black market prices dropped by an estimated 80 percent. But the disparity between prices and wages was not eliminated. At first, the Austrian Federation of Trade Unions pressed only for price reductions. Finally, labor demanded wage increases and, in the agreement of September 16, 1948, received a 6-percent increase together with some cost-of-living and other benefit payments.

The June 1948 currency reform in Western Germany is too recent to appraise. It encouraged production and brought many hoarded goods into the open but, with the accompanying removal of price controls (except on foodstuffs), the cost of living continued to increase, and the black market again began to thrive. Certain other goods formerly procurable only on the black market became available in the shops. At the same time, free prices for clothing and housefurnishings rose so much higher than former legal prices that most workers could not afford to pay them.

The currency reform wiped out the workers' small savings; unemployment increased, less than had been feared, but still it amounted to 8 percent of the labor force on the average, and in some sections as much as 12 percent.

Unrest, owing to the wage-price policy, grew so widespread that, on November 12, 8 million trade-union members staged a 1-day general strike against rising prices. A recent decision of the German Economic Council abolished all wage restrictions, and the labor unions are currently demanding wage increases paralleling price rises or the reestablishment of price and distribution controls. The unions have not had much part in the establishment of wage-price policy and probably do not have the strength to enforce their demands. The number of unemployed is large enough to discourage strikes.

*Eastern European Countries.* In the Soviet Union, the cost-of-living situation was somewhat eased after December 16, 1947, when rationing was abolished, the ruble was revalued, and new lower prices for many consumer goods were established. Wage scales continued unchanged, and therefore the real wages of workers increased slightly. Consumer goods continued to be scarce in 1948.

Czechoslovakian conditions were much the same, although there was no currency reform. Real wages, according to official indexes, were higher in mid-1948 than they were in 1939. However, a scarcity of consumer goods has developed, in part because of exports to the U. S. S. R., and the black market has become active. In addition, food rations were reduced following the disastrous 1947 drought.

*Western European Countries.* France next to Italy (among the western countries surveyed in this article) experienced the most drastic "open" price inflation of the postwar period. Real wages in France have decreased steadily. However, family allowances and other benefits for certain workers helped to ease the gap between wages and prices.

From late in 1947 to the early part of 1948 the non-Communist unions in France stressed the need for price reductions rather than wage increases. But by late summer of 1948, in view of the Government's failure to stabilize prices, they paralleled the Communists in demanding wage increases to meet rising prices. Unions generally demanded a return to free negotiation of wages. Since liberation, wages have been fixed by Government decree, not by collective bargaining between employers and unions. The bargaining that actually takes place is between unions and Government.

A number of short strikes in various sectors of the economy took place during September. These were quickly followed by the serious coal strike, called by the Communist-led General Confederation of Labor (CGT), which spread to the docks in

October and inspired the 24-hour departmental strikes in the Loire and the Tarn. The coal strike was not based solely on the economic grievances of the miners, who have had larger wage increases than other groups. Both the CGT–FO and the Christian workers' unions tried to stop the strike on the ground that it was politically inspired. It was finally called off at the end of November.

In the other countries of northwestern Europe, the trade-union federations have given support and cooperation to the Governments in their attempts at economic stabilization. This includes Great Britain, Belgium, Netherlands, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Finland.

In Belgium, by the fall of 1948, prices were about 4 times, and wages about 3½ times, their prewar levels. Unrest caused by the disparity between prices and wages had given rise to several major strikes in the early part of 1948 which involved about 400,000 workers. During the second half of the year, unemployment showed an alarming increase.

In Great Britain, the wage-price stabilization program of the Labor Government, supported by the trade-union leaders, has had marked success. Measured by official statistics, the wage position in 1948 was better than in 1938. However, the implied increase in real earnings may be more apparent than real, for British consumers are still restricted in their purchases of food, clothing, housing, and other goods. Low income groups, however, have benefited from the more equitable distribution of available supplies through rationing and other programs, and from an increase in real income through the broadened social-security program, more paid vacations, and shorter scheduled working hours than prewar.

Very little working time was lost in 1948 because of strikes in Great Britain. Such strikes as occurred were largely unofficial. Compared with the period following World War I, labor relations were peaceful.

In Sweden, which escaped war destruction, real hourly earnings were higher in the earlier part of 1948 than in 1939. It was expected that rationing of meat, edible fats, and gasoline would have to continue for 2 or 3 years more. No major strike has occurred in Sweden since 1945.

Norway has had a postwar record of peaceful settlement of disputes, but by the fall of 1948, labor was becoming restive, because of the continuing shortage of goods, continuance of rationing, high prices, and high taxes.

Basic wages are adjusted in relation to the cost-of-living index in Norway. Thus, when a slight deterioration occurred in real wages, it was offset to some extent by the Government's decision to lower the price index by the payment of subsidies on sugar and margarine rather than to permit a general wage increase.

In Finland, the extent to which wages increased is not clear, but continuing scarcities of goods and an active black market imply a level of real wages that was still below prewar. In October, both the employers' and the workers' organizations agreed to support the Government in continuing wage controls. However, the unions made the following provisos: that prices and customs duties on essential goods should be reduced, that certain tax reforms should be effected, and that substandard wages should be increased. But the following month, the SAK (central trade-union organization) council voted for higher wages.

The Netherlands has been endeavoring to relax controls and return as far as possible to a free economy in order to simplify its relationship to Belgium. Rationing continues for most consumer goods; but certain relaxation of rationing resulted in price increases.

Wage rates have moved parallel to the cost of living, being in effect tied to it by the wage-price policies of the Netherlands Government in which the major union federations have acquiesced. According to estimates published in a Socialist daily paper, large sections of labor in the Netherlands enjoyed a higher real income in 1948 than before the war, notably farm workers, unskilled laborers, and women workers. Skilled workers, civil servants, and office workers did not maintain the customary differential.

Work stoppages resulted in a considerably smaller number of man-days of idleness in the first 10 months of 1948, than in any other postwar year.

In Switzerland, workers' real earnings were higher in the earlier part of 1948 than in 1939. All rationing was abolished effective July 1, 1948.

*British Commonwealth Countries.* Thus far, Canada and the oceanic countries of the British Commonwealth of Nations have been able to secure higher real wages than before the war.

In Canada, real weekly earnings changed little between September 1947 and September 1948. To compensate for a greater rise in prices than in wages, however, Canadian unions have been trying to secure wage increases. At the same time they have urged the Government to keep prices down. Labor-management relations in the first 8 months of 1948 were more peaceful than in the same period of 1947.

Inflationary pressures have been strong in Australia and New Zealand. In the 9 months ending in the middle of 1948, nominal weekly wages in Australia increased slightly more than prices, and real wages went up slightly. But, with the turning over of price controls to the States late in the third quarter, and the abolition of consumer subsidies, prices rose sufficiently to warrant another cost-of-living adjustment in wages effective the beginning of November. The trend of prices and wages has been much the same in New Zealand.

The Australian unions have criticized the transfer of price controls from the Commonwealth to the individual States. A serious railroad strike took place in Queensland early in 1948. Later, several less serious local strikes occurred, and a coal strike by the Communist-dominated Miners' Federation in New South Wales reduced coal production by one-sixth for about a month.

In New Zealand, as well, unions were dissatisfied with the relative progress of prices and wages. Fewer strikes took place in New Zealand during the first 6 months of 1948 than during the corresponding period in 1947. Recourse was taken to slow-downs, which particularly affected shipping.

*Japan.* Although 1948 industrial production in Japan was half again as high as in 1947, money in circulation and the consumers' price level increased even more. At the end of the year, the Supreme Commander proposed a nine-point program aimed at economic stabilization. It included the limitation of Government expenditures, increased Government revenue, and continued and strengthened credit, wage, and price controls, together with other measures designed to improve Japan's output and foreign trade.

*Latin American Countries.* In general, prices continued to rise south of the Rio Grande and the purchasing power of wages was at a low level. At the end of 1948, Brazilian labor courts in all parts of the country were hearing cases brought by labor unions, and complaints were numerous against the slowness of the courts in handing down decisions. The most serious labor dispute in Colombia touched upon price increases that had occurred in the oil fields. Long drawn out negotiations between the oil companies operating in Colombia and the National Federation of Petroleum Workers resulted in wage increases for the workers. In this case, recourse was not taken to compulsory arbitration, although the Confederation of Workers of Colombia (CTC) had urged such action. Incomplete wage statistics for Mexico seem to indicate that real wages have also declined in that country.

# Summaries of Studies and Reports

## Women's Dress Manufacture: Earnings in August 1948 [1]

WOMEN SEWING-MACHINE OPERATORS employed on the single-hand (tailor) system of dress manufacture [2] averaged $1.70 or more an hour in August 1948 in 7 of 11 large cities included in a survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Women workers in this numerically largest job group in the industry averaged less than $1 an hour in Atlanta (92 cents) and Dallas (99 cents), and their earnings exceeded $2 an hour in Paterson ($2.02) and New York City ($2.07). Hourly earnings of women machine operators on the section system ranged from 86 cents, on the average, in Los Angeles, to $1.69 in New York. Hand sewers, the second-largest job group, the majority of whom are paid piece rates, averaged $1 or more an hour in 8 of the 11 cities, with averages ranging from 76 cents in Atlanta to $1.47 in New York. Averages for women inspectors, usually paid hourly rates, ranged from 81 cents in Dallas to $1.22 an hour in New York. Average hourly pay for thread trimmers ranged from 67 cents in Boston to 94 cents in New York.

Men workers, comprising a sixth of the dress manufacturing labor force, are employed principally as cutters, pressers, and sewing-machine operators (single-hand system). City averages for pressers, usually paid piece rates and among the highest paid shop workers in the industry, ranged from $2.22 an hour in St. Louis to $3.50 an hour in Boston. Averages of $3 or more an hour were also recorded for this job in Chicago, New York, and Paterson. Averages for cutters, generally paid on a time basis, ranged from $1.26 in Dallas to $2.43 in New York; except in Atlanta and St. Louis, with averages of $1.47 and $1.74, cutters averaged $2 or more an hour in the other cities.

Variations in occupational earnings are believed to reflect a combination of factors including differences in types and prices of garments made, methods of wage payment, unionization, and geographic location. In 3 cities—Chicago, Newark, and Philadelphia—in which wage comparisons could be made between shops producing unit-priced dresses and those manufacturing dresses priced by the dozen, averages for each of the selected shop jobs were higher in the unit-priced dress group. Hourly averages for cutters employed in shops manufacturing unit-priced dresses, for example, exceeded average rates for this work in dozen-priced dress manufacture by 81 cents in Chicago, 45 cents in Newark, and 28 cents in Philadelphia. For women hand sewers, the wage advantage in favor of workers employed in shops producing unit-priced dresses ranged from 34 to 47 cents an hour.

Comparisons of earnings in August 1948 with those reported in a similar study of a year earlier showed that more than half of the city job averages had increased by 5 percent or more during the period. A decline in earnings of pressers, sewing-machine operators, and hand sewers was noted in a few cities. These reductions in earnings do not reflect reductions in wage rates, but rather the effect on earnings of changes in work flow and related factors under incentive systems of wage payment.

Of the 117,000 workers employed in women's dress manufacture in the 11 cities in August 1948, approximately 78,000 were concentrated in New York City and about 9,000 in Chicago, only 2 other areas (Newark-Jersey City and St. Louis) accounted for more than 5,000. Except in Dallas, a majority of the establishments were operating under union agreements.

[1] Prepared by Toivo P. Kanninen of the Bureau's Division of Wage Analysis. Data were collected by field representatives under the direction of the Bureau's regional wage analysts. More detailed information on wages and related practices for each of the cities studied is available on request.

[2] Excluding those establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing aprons, smocks, hoovers, and nurses' and maids' uniforms, and those establishments with fewer than 8 workers, which were not covered in the study. Approximately 117,000 workers were employed in the industry in the 11 cities studied in August 1948, exclusive of establishments with fewer than 8 employees.

*Straight-time average hourly earnings [1] in selected occupations in women's and misses' dress manufacture, August 1948*

| Occupation and sex | Atlanta [2] | Boston [3] | Chicago | | | Cleveland [3] | Dallas [2] | Los Angeles [3] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | All dresses | Dresses priced by the unit | Dresses priced by the dozen | | | |
| ***Plant occupations*** | | | | | | | | |
| Cutters, machine, men | $1.47 | $2.00 | $2.19 | $2.40 | $1.59 | $2.07 | $1.26 | $2.35 |
| Inspectors, final examiners, women | (4) | 1.07 | .95 | .98 | .89 | .99 | .81 | 1.13 |
| Pressers, finish | .65 | 2.73 | 2.14 | 3.00 | .96 | 1.79 | .82 | 1.91 |
| Men | (4) | 3.50 | 3.35 | 3.35 | (4) | 2.93 | (4) | 2.49 |
| Women | .65 | 1.40 | 1.07 | (4) | .96 | 1.02 | .82 | 1.55 |
| Sewers, hand finishers, women | .76 | 1.00 | 1.38 | 1.43 | .96 | 1.07 | .87 | 1.25 |
| Sewing-machine operators, section system | .95 | 1.30 | .96 | (4) | 1.01 | 1.06 | .92 | .86 |
| Men | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| Women | .95 | 1.30 | .94 | (4) | .99 | 1.06 | .92 | .86 |
| Sewing-machine operators, single-hand (tailor) system | .92 | 1.66 | 1.77 | 1.79 | (4) | 1.73 | .99 | 1.77 |
| Men | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | 1.69 | (4) | 1.47 |
| Women | .92 | 1.66 | 1.76 | 1.79 | (4) | 1.74 | .99 | 1.78 |
| Thread trimmers, women | .75 | .67 | .89 | .91 | (4) | .77 | .73 | (4) |
| Work distributors, women | .89 | .79 | .91 | .91 | (4) | .92 | .68 | 1.12 |
| ***Office occupations*** | | | | | | | | |
| Bookkeepers, hand, women | 1.21 | 1.33 | 1.46 | 1.42 | 1.59 | (4) | (4) | 1.66 |
| Clerk-typists, women | (4) | .78 | .95 | .97 | (4) | 1.05 | .84 | (4) |
| Stenographers, general, women | (4) | .96 | 1.22 | 1.21 | 1.23 | 1.13 | .99 | 1.26 |

| Occupation and sex | Newark | | | New York | Paterson | Philadelphia | | | St. Louis [3] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All dresses | Dresses priced by the unit | Dresses priced by the dozen | Dresses priced by the unit | Dresses priced by the unit | All dresses | Dresses priced by the unit | Dresses priced by the dozen | |
| ***Plant occupations*** | | | | | | | | | |
| Cutters, machine, men | $2.10 | $2.17 | $1.72 | $2.43 | (4) | $2.02 | $2.15 | $1.87 | $1.74 |
| Inspectors, final examiners, women | 1.07 | 1.11 | .81 | 1.22 | $1.20 | .88 | .94 | (4) | .87 |
| Pressers, finish | 2.01 | 2.17 | 1.03 | 3.18 | 3.00 | 1.51 | 2.12 | 1.00 | 1.68 |
| Men | 2.55 | 2.56 | (4) | 3.23 | 3.00 | 2.79 | 2.77 | (4) | 2.22 |
| Women | 1.58 | 1.75 | 1.02 | 2.54 | (4) | 1.00 | 1.11 | .96 | 1.22 |
| Sewers, hand finishers, women | 1.20 | 1.24 | .79 | 1.47 | 1.24 | 1.23 | 1.25 | .91 | .86 |
| Sewing-machine operators, section system | 1.29 | 1.53 | .94 | 1.69 | 1.51 | 1.16 | 1.22 | 1.10 | .99 |
| Men | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | 1.84 | (4) | 1.56 | (4) |
| Women | 1.29 | 1.53 | .94 | 1.69 | 1.51 | 1.13 | 1.22 | 1.09 | .99 |
| Sewing-machine operators, single-hand (tailor) system | 1.70 | 1.73 | (4) | 2.20 | 2.02 | 1.86 | 1.95 | (4) | 1.37 |
| Men | (4) | (4) | (4) | 2.70 | (4) | 2.59 | 2.59 | (4) | (4) |
| Women | 1.70 | 1.73 | (4) | 2.07 | 2.02 | 1.72 | 1.80 | (4) | 1.37 |
| Thread trimmers, women | .80 | .81 | .72 | .94 | .90 | .72 | .74 | .69 | .71 |
| Work distributors, women | .84 | .91 | (4) | 1.07 | (4) | .82 | .84 | .68 | .71 |
| ***Office occupations*** | | | | | | | | | |
| Bookkeepers, hand, women | (4) | (4) | (4) | 1.56 | 1.24 | 1.34 | 1.41 | 1.17 | 1.21 |
| Clerk-typists, women | .97 | (4) | .97 | .99 | (4) | .78 | .82 | .76 | .88 |
| Stenographers, general, women | (4) | (4) | (4) | 1.06 | (4) | .92 | (4) | .92 | 1.00 |

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
[2] Predominantly unit-priced dresses at wholesale.
[3] Predominantly dozen-priced dresses at wholesale.
[4] Insufficient number of workers to justify presentation of an average.

## Related Wage Practices

A 35-hour workweek was scheduled by nearly all the establishments covered in Atlanta, Boston, New York, and Paterson and by a majority of those in Chicago, Newark, and St. Louis. A 40-hour week was reported by most of the plants in Cleveland and Dallas and was also common in Los Angeles and Philadelphia.

Paid holidays were granted to plant workers by four-fifths of the shops and to office workers by nearly all establishments studied. Policies on paid holidays varied greatly, however, among the 11 cities. In contrast to Atlanta, where no paid holidays were granted to shop workers, more than 90 percent of the plants in New York and Paterson paid for 6½ holidays. Only 4 of 17 shops in Dallas and 4 of 33 in Los Angeles allowed holidays with pay. In Boston and Cleveland, nearly all shops granted 3 paid holidays, and in Chicago, where only half the establishments reported paid holidays, 4 days were most common. A great majority of the shops in Philadelphia and St. Louis paid for 5 holidays whereas nearly all those in Newark paid for 6.

Vacations with pay were given to shop and office workers in all but a few establishments. Under terms of collective-bargaining agreements with the International Ladies' Garment Workers'

Union, employers in most of the cities contributed amounts equal to a fixed percentage of their pay rolls to a health and welfare fund from which vacation payments were made to union workers. The percentage of pay rolls contributed by the employer and the conditions of eligibility for vacation payments varied. In New York City, Newark, Paterson, and Philadelphia, employers contributed 4½ percent of their weekly pay rolls for workers covered by union agreement. Workers with 6 months' union membership were entitled to cash vacation benefits, payable from the health and welfare fund by the union. Additional eligibility requirements were found in several cities. Other benefits, such as paid sick leave and hospitalization, were also disbursed from these funds.

In some cities, including Chicago, eligible workers were given paid vacations directly by the employers. With few exceptions, 1 week with pay was granted to workers with a year of service.

## Men's Suits and Coats: Earnings, August–September 1948 [1]

STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS of women sewing-machine operators employed in the manufacture of men's and boys' coats, in 10 production centers, ranged from $1.19 in St. Louis to $1.61 in Newark in August–September 1948.[2] These operators averaged $1.56 in New York, $1.38 in Philadelphia, $1.41 in Chicago, and $1.40 in Rochester; these 4 centers accounted for more than three-fourths of the 85,000 workers in the industry in the areas surveyed.[3] On trousers, hourly earnings of women machine sewers averaged from $1.14 in St. Louis to $1.51 in New York. Men sewing-machine operators averaged $2.02 an hour on coats and $1.79 on trousers in New York, where more than half of these operators were employed. Averages in the other cities ranged from $1.56 to $2.09 on coats and $1.48 to $2.07 on trousers. Men sewing-machine operators as a group averaged considerably more than women in all cities; exceptions were noted, however, among individual sewing operations.

In the selected hand-sewing jobs studied, women's earnings ranged from 99 cents in St. Louis for button sewers and for finishers to $1.76 in the Newark area for canvas basters, whereas earnings of men varied from $1.40 in Baltimore for basters of body-lining and facing to $2.44 in New York for fitters. Men's averages were generally above those of women performing the same sewing operations. Since the number of jobs studied for which averages for both men and women could be compared were limited, comparisons do not necessarily apply to workers in the same shops or to workers on garments of equal quality of stitching. Among the hand-sewing jobs studied, such operations as basting, shaping, and fitting were typically performed by men; button sewing, buttonhole making, and miscellaneous hand finishing were usually performed by women.

Cutting and pressing operations were usually performed by men, and were among the highest paid jobs studied. Earnings of cutters and markers exceeded $2 an hour in 8 of the 10 cities and ranged from $1.69 in St. Louis to $2.34 in New York. On coat finish pressing, men's earnings were above $2 in 3 of the 10 cities for machine pressers and in 4 of 9 cities for hand pressers, whereas under-pressers averaged somewhat less. Earnings of janitors were lowest for all jobs studied in which men were employed, with averages ranging from 76 cents in Baltimore to $1.08 in Chicago.

Women's earnings in the nonsewing jobs studied were usually lower than for either hand or machine sewing. City averages ranged from 93 cents to $1.24 for thread trimmers, 91 cents to $1.21 for pairers and turners, and 85 cents to $1.07 for work distributors.

Earnings levels of women employed in office jobs ranged from $1.03 to $1.50 an hour among nine cities for hand bookkeepers. Clerk-typists, the lowest-paid office worker group studied,

[1] Prepared by Louis E. Badenhoop of the Bureau's Division of Wage Analysis. Data were collected by field representatives under the direction of the Bureau's regional wage analysts. Greater detail on wages and wage practices for each of the 10 areas is available on request.

[2] Earnings include incentive payments but exclude premium pay for overtime and night work.

[3] The industry as defined for this study was limited to establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing men's, youth's and boys' suits, coats, and overcoats, including military, policemen's, firemen's, and similar uniforms. Regular shops which purchase material, manufacture clothing, and sell the finished apparel, and contract shops which fabricate apparel from material owned and usually cut by others, were included in the study provided they employed 20 or more workers. Manufacturers who have all sewing performed by contractors, and who employ 5 or more workers, were also included and were grouped with regular shops where earnings are presented by type of shop.

averaged $1 or more in only three of the eight cities for which averages could be prepared.

## Intercity Variations in Earnings

A comparison of earnings levels in the four major centers revealed that an overwhelming majority of the hourly straight-time averages for selected jobs in New York were above those in Philadelphia, and a majority of the averages in Rochester and Chicago were below Philadelphia levels. Slightly more than half the job averages in Rochester were above those in Chicago although when considered separately, earnings for a majority of the jobs were highest for coat fabricating operations in Rochester, and for trousers fabricating operations in Chicago. Newark levels were above those in New York in over half the jobs which could be compared. More than three-fifths of the averages in St. Louis were below those for the same jobs in the other cities.

The grade of clothing produced, chiefly because of the differing amounts of hand- and machine-sewing required on various grades had some influence on employment in the selected jobs found in each industry center. However, the influence of this factor upon earnings levels was not apparent, probably because of greater production on the cheaper grade garments.

Other industry differences among the 10 cities include the extent of employment in contract shops. In New York slightly over half, and in Baltimore and Philadelphia approximately two-fifths, of the plant workers were employed in such shops. In the other cities, employment in contract shops was relatively small. Earnings levels in contract shops were below those in regular shops in a large proportion of the jobs in New York and Baltimore, but in Philadelphia the opposite relationship existed.

*Straight-time average hourly earnings,[1] selected occupations in men's and boys' suit and coat manufacturing establishments in 10 cities, August–September 1948*

| Occupation | Baltimore | | | Boston | Chicago | Cincinnati | Los Angeles | Newark–Jersey City | New York | | | Philadelphia | | | Rochester | St. Louis |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All shops | Regular shops[2] | Contract shops | | | | | | All shops | Regular shops[2] | Contract shops | All shops | Regular shops[2] | Contract shops | | |
| *Plant occupations—Men* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cutting: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cutters and markers | $2.06 | $2.06 | (3) | $2.25 | $2.02 | $1.80 | $2.15 | $2.30 | $2.34 | $2.34 | (3) | $2.11 | $2.11 | (3) | $2.01 | $1.69 |
| Cutters, body-lining | 1.98 | 1.98 | (3) | 2.02 | 1.81 | 1.61 | 2.01 | 2.32 | 2.28 | 2.28 | (3) | 2.01 | 2.01 | (3) | 1.87 | 1.86 |
| Coat fabrication: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Basters, body-lining and facing, hand | 1.40 | 1.43 | $1.36 | 1.69 | 1.46 | (3) | 1.90 | 1.94 | 1.80 | 1.82 | $1.77 | 1.76 | 1.76 | $1.77 | 1.57 | (3) |
| Basters, canvas, hand | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | 1.76 | (3) | 1.56 | (3) | 1.72 | 1.69 | 1.77 | 1.58 | 1.52 | (3) | (3) | (3) |
| Basters, collar, hand | 1.57 | 1.66 | 1.51 | (3) | 1.45 | (3) | 1.94 | 1.97 | 1.84 | 1.86 | 1.82 | 1.74 | 1.74 | 1.74 | 1.64 | (3) |
| Fitters | 1.53 | 1.66 | 1.47 | 1.62 | 1.86 | (3) | (3) | 2.26 | 2.44 | 2.45 | 2.44 | 2.34 | 2.27 | 2.44 | 1.92 | (3) |
| Pressers, finish, hand | 1.92 | 1.96 | 1.86 | 1.88 | 1.79 | 2.01 | 2.35 | 2.26 | 2.01 | 2.09 | 1.90 | 1.95 | 1.93 | 1.98 | 1.73 | (3) |
| Pressers, finish, machine | 1.87 | 2.01 | 1.74 | 1.83 | 1.82 | 2.07 | 2.09 | 2.12 | 1.95 | 2.11 | 1.84 | 1.94 | 1.97 | 1.90 | 1.88 | 1.91 |
| Sewing-machine operators[4] | 1.56 | 1.56 | 1.56 | 1.78 | 1.67 | 1.80 | 1.91 | 2.09 | 2.02 | 2.05 | 1.99 | 1.79 | 1.77 | 1.80 | 1.65 | 2.08 |
| Basting edges | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | 1.44 | (3) | (3) | (3) | 2.03 | 2.09 | 1.97 | 1.75 | 1.71 | 1.80 | (3) | (3) |
| Buttonhole making | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | 1.66 | (3) | (3) | (3) | 2.57 | 2.64 | 2.52 | 1.92 | 1.97 | 1.89 | (3) | (3) |
| Joining shoulders, cloth | 1.49 | 1.50 | 1.49 | 1.63 | 1.82 | (3) | 1.99 | (3) | 1.98 | 2.02 | 1.95 | 1.74 | 1.78 | 1.68 | 1.58 | (3) |
| Joining side seams | 1.56 | (3) | 1.48 | 1.80 | 1.72 | (3) | 1.76 | 1.96 | 1.91 | 1.95 | 1.87 | 1.88 | 1.85 | 1.92 | 1.60 | (3) |
| Joining under-collar, joining sleeve lining, or piecing pockets | 1.41 | 1.52 | 1.37 | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | 1.77 | 1.65 | 1.84 | 1.76 | 1.75 | 1.77 | (3) | (3) |
| Jump-stitch operations | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | 1.42 | (3) | (3) | (3) | 2.02 | 2.14 | 1.86 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.64 | 1.45 | (3) |
| Sewing edge tape | 1.51 | 1.41 | 1.57 | 1.80 | 1.59 | (3) | 2.01 | 2.24 | 2.10 | 2.02 | 2.14 | 1.85 | 1.95 | 1.73 | 1.65 | (3) |
| Sewing in sleeve | 1.65 | 1.69 | 1.62 | 1.99 | 1.74 | 2.03 | 2.00 | 2.35 | 2.37 | 2.42 | 2.33 | 2.20 | 2.16 | 2.25 | 1.85 | (3) |
| Stitching edges | 1.42 | 1.30 | (3) | 1.66 | 1.64 | (3) | (3) | 1.87 | 1.97 | 1.84 | 2.03 | 1.72 | 1.68 | 1.75 | 1.67 | (3) |
| Shapers, edge and bottom | 1.64 | 1.64 | 1.64 | 1.73 | 1.59 | 1.77 | 1.93 | 1.78 | 2.07 | 2.04 | 2.10 | 1.81 | 1.78 | 1.85 | 1.69 | (3) |
| Shapers, under-collar | 1.66 | 1.55 | 1.88 | 1.93 | 1.65 | 1.41 | 1.94 | (3) | 1.96 | 2.18 | 1.51 | 1.93 | 1.86 | 2.05 | 1.87 | (3) |
| Tailors, all-around | 1.68 | 1.59 | 1.81 | (3) | 1.58 | 1.52 | 1.72 | (3) | 1.79 | 1.80 | 1.79 | 1.62 | 1.65 | 1.57 | 1.64 | 1.12 |
| Under-pressers | 1.49 | 1.54 | 1.44 | 1.64 | 1.55 | 1.58 | 2.03 | 1.95 | 1.81 | 1.86 | 1.77 | 1.66 | 1.70 | 1.61 | 1.71 | 1.54 |
| Trousers fabrication: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pressers, finish | 2.02 | 1.92 | 2.16 | (3) | 2.06 | 1.80 | 2.42 | (3) | 1.99 | 2.25 | 1.83 | 2.13 | 1.94 | 2.23 | 1.72 | 2.02 |
| Sewing-machine operators[4] | 1.54 | 1.53 | 1.54 | (3) | 1.62 | (3) | 2.07 | (3) | 1.79 | 1.99 | 1.68 | 1.73 | 1.69 | 1.78 | 1.48 | (3) |
| Attaching waistband | 2.06 | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | 1.74 | 1.82 | 1.67 | 1.82 | 1.65 | 2.01 | 1.54 | (3) |
| Joining inseams | 1.61 | (3) | 1.64 | (3) | 1.54 | (3) | 2.00 | (3) | 1.84 | 1.84 | 1.83 | 1.80 | 1.83 | 1.76 | (3) | (3) |
| Joining outseams | 1.44 | (3) | 1.29 | (3) | 1.56 | (3) | (3) | (3) | 1.91 | 2.06 | 1.80 | 1.93 | 1.81 | 2.06 | 1.09 | (3) |
| Joining seat seams | 1.58 | 1.76 | 1.36 | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | 1.75 | 2.01 | 1.63 | 1.92 | 1.67 | 2.17 | (3) | (3) |
| Making pockets | 1.42 | 1.39 | 1.45 | (3) | 1.63 | (3) | 1.89 | (3) | 1.79 | 2.03 | 1.69 | 1.66 | 1.70 | 1.62 | (3) | (3) |
| Serging | 1.39 | (3) | 1.17 | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | 1.83 | 2.08 | 1.65 | 1.48 | 1.50 | 1.44 | (3) | (3) |
| Under-pressers | 1.49 | 1.43 | 1.55 | (3) | 1.64 | 1.49 | 1.80 | (3) | 1.71 | 2.03 | 1.59 | 1.58 | 1.64 | 1.54 | 1.61 | 1.21 |
| Vest fabrication: Sewing-machine operators | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | 1.53 | (3) | (3) | (3) | 1.94 | 1.89 | 1.97 | 1.47 | 1.42 | 1.50 | 1.54 | (3) |
| Other selected jobs: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inspectors, final (examiners) | 1.45 | 1.29 | 1.68 | 1.40 | 1.45 | 1.41 | 1.93 | 1.97 | 1.64 | 1.65 | 1.63 | 1.30 | 1.28 | 1.38 | 1.54 | 1.41 |
| Janitors | .76 | .76 | .76 | .89 | 1.08 | .79 | (3) | .95 | .94 | .93 | .98 | .82 | .80 | .85 | 1.03 | .83 |
| Maintenance men, general utility | (3) | (3) | (3) | 1.25 | 1.09 | 1.39 | (3) | (3) | 1.65 | 1.64 | (3) | 1.64 | 1.66 | (3) | (3) | 1.27 |
| Packers | .92 | .92 | (3) | 1.10 | 1.18 | 1.01 | 1.32 | (3) | 1.43 | 1.43 | (3) | 1.29 | 1.30 | (3) | 1.30 | (3) |
| Repairmen, sewing-machine | 1.61 | 1.61 | (3) | 1.63 | 1.77 | (3) | (3) | (3) | 2.09 | 2.07 | (3) | 2.12 | 2.22 | 1.99 | 1.68 | (3) |
| Stock clerks, garments | 1.14 | 1.14 | (3) | (3) | 1.08 | 1.34 | (3) | (3) | 1.25 | 1.25 | (3) | 1.40 | 1.40 | (3) | 1.40 | (3) |
| Stock clerks, piece goods | 1.15 | 1.15 | (3) | 1.08 | 1.12 | .91 | (3) | (3) | 1.37 | 1.37 | (3) | 1.27 | 1.27 | (3) | 1.41 | (3) |
| Truck drivers | 1.04 | (3) | 1.13 | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | 1.33 | 1.31 | (3) | 1.24 | (3) | 1.07 | 1.26 | (3) |
| Work distributors | 1.03 | 1.02 | (3) | (3) | .96 | (3) | (3) | 1.03 | 1.03 | .98 | 1.13 | .79 | .75 | .80 | .98 | (3) |

See footnotes at end of table.

*Straight-time average hourly earnings,[1] selected occupations in men's and boys' suit and coat manufacturing establishments in 10 cities, August–September 1948*—Continued

| Occupation | Baltimore | | | Boston | Chicago | Cincinnati | Los Angeles | Newark–Jersey City | New York | | | Philadelphia | | | Rochester | St. Louis |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All shops | Regular shops[2] | Contract shops | | | | | | All shops | Regular shops[2] | Contract shops | All shops | Regular shops[2] | Contract shops | | |
| *Plant occupations—Women* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coat fabrication: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Basters, body-lining and facing, hand | $1.39 | $1.38 | $1.41 | (3) | $1.34 | $1.22 | $1.53 | $1.75 | $1.51 | $1.47 | $1.53 | $1.41 | $1.38 | $1.49 | $1.45 | $1.15 |
| Basters, canvas, hand | 1.38 | (3) | 1.40 | (3) | 1.17 | (3) | (3) | 1.76 | 1.51 | 1.80 | (3) | 1.48 | 1.52 | (3) | 1.30 | (3) |
| Basters, collar, hand | 1.45 | 1.46 | 1.44 | (3) | 1.32 | 1.41 | 1.68 | 1.62 | 1.50 | 1.57 | 1.43 | 1.50 | 1.55 | 1.49 | 1.35 | 1.31 |
| Button sewers, hand | 1.16 | 1.13 | 1.20 | $1.29 | 1.21 | 1.19 | 1.47 | 1.65 | 1.40 | 1.47 | 1.36 | 1.24 | 1.21 | 1.27 | 1.23 | .99 |
| Buttonhole makers, hand | 1.29 | 1.24 | 1.37 | 1.36 | 1.28 | 1.37 | 1.56 | 1.51 | 1.59 | 1.53 | 1.65 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.28 | 1.33 | 1.04 |
| Finishers, hand | 1.11 | 1.13 | 1.08 | 1.19 | 1.21 | 1.17 | 1.23 | 1.18 | 1.26 | 1.29 | 1.25 | 1.14 | 1.16 | 1.12 | 1.15 | .99 |
| Pairers and turners | .97 | .95 | 1.01 | 1.08 | 1.14 | .97 | 1.17 | 1.16 | 1.20 | (3) | 1.23 | 1.10 | 1.13 | 1.04 | 1.21 | .91 |
| Sewing-machine operators [4] | 1.29 | 1.31 | 1.26 | 1.30 | 1.41 | 1.32 | 1.60 | 1.61 | 1.56 | 1.55 | 1.57 | 1.38 | 1.39 | 1.38 | 1.40 | 1.19 |
| Basting wedges | 1.32 | 1.45 | 1.24 | 1.30 | 1.41 | 1.15 | 1.82 | 1.66 | 1.79 | (3) | 1.84 | 1.47 | 1.39 | 1.57 | 1.40 | 1.16 |
| Buttonhole making | 1.19 | (3) | 1.10 | 1.24 | 1.31 | (3) | 1.47 | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | 1.32 | (3) | 1.56 | 1.55 | 1.24 |
| Felling body-lining, bottom and side | 1.31 | 1.34 | 1.28 | 1.40 | 1.56 | 1.41 | 1.54 | 1.60 | 1.83 | 1.61 | 1.89 | 1.53 | 1.52 | 1.53 | 1.47 | 1.17 |
| Joining shoulders, cloth | 1.27 | (3) | 1.22 | 1.20 | 1.35 | 1.32 | (3) | 1.84 | 1.58 | 1.53 | (3) | 1.36 | (3) | 1.38 | 1.61 | 1.22 |
| Joining side seams | 1.39 | 1.38 | 1.41 | 1.54 | 1.65 | 1.55 | (3) | 1.61 | 1.97 | (3) | (3) | 1.40 | 1.53 | 1.33 | 1.44 | 1.24 |
| Joining under-collar, joining sleeve lining, or piecing pockets | 1.23 | 1.34 | 1.13 | 1.27 | 1.40 | 1.15 | 1.65 | 1.76 | 1.54 | 1.58 | 1.53 | 1.33 | 1.38 | 1.29 | 1.24 | 1.12 |
| Jump-stitch operations | 1.34 | 1.38 | 1.32 | 1.33 | 1.43 | 1.36 | 1.60 | 1.80 | 1.48 | 1.56 | 1.46 | 1.49 | 1.54 | 1.45 | 1.44 | 1.41 |
| Padding collar and lapels | 1.27 | 1.37 | 1.19 | 1.22 | 1.39 | 1.27 | 1.74 | 1.64 | 1.80 | 1.97 | 1.76 | 1.43 | 1.52 | 1.35 | 1.43 | 1.12 |
| Piping edges | 1.18 | 1.16 | 1.20 | 1.10 | 1.58 | 1.19 | 1.34 | 1.49 | 1.59 | 1.61 | 1.58 | 1.49 | 1.53 | 1.45 | 1.32 | 1.41 |
| Sewing darts (cloth) | 1.25 | 1.36 | 1.12 | 1.41 | 1.42 | 1.17 | 1.56 | 1.65 | 1.65 | 1.72 | 1.59 | 1.34 | 1.35 | 1.33 | 1.42 | (3) |
| Sewing edge tape | 1.37 | 1.43 | 1.30 | (3) | 1.18 | 1.46 | 1.61 | (3) | 2.08 | 2.10 | (3) | 1.54 | (3) | 1.42 | (3) | 1.21 |
| Sewing in sleeve | 1.65 | 1.72 | 1.52 | 1.48 | 1.36 | 1.58 | (3) | (3) | 1.84 | 1.64 | 1.93 | 1.62 | 1.58 | 1.63 | 1.50 | 1.39 |
| Stitching edges | 1.25 | 1.33 | 1.19 | 1.41 | 1.24 | 1.23 | (3) | 1.35 | 1.87 | (3) | (3) | 1.45 | 1.34 | 1.52 | (3) | 1.24 |
| Taping armholes | 1.28 | 1.54 | 1.14 | 1.32 | 1.24 | (3) | (3) | (3) | 1.74 | 1.41 | 1.93 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.49 | (3) |
| Shapers, under-collar | 1.50 | 1.79 | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | 1.65 | (3) | (3) | 1.15 | (3) | 1.15 | 1.54 | 1.27 |
| Thread trimmers (cleaners) | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.04 | .94 | 1.10 | 1.13 | 1.16 | 1.20 | 1.00 | 1.05 | .97 | 1.01 | 1.08 | .93 | 1.24 | .93 |
| Trousers fabrication: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sewers, hand (bench workers, finishers) | 1.09 | 1.04 | 1.16 | (3) | 1.15 | 1.08 | 1.35 | (3) | 1.28 | 1.47 | 1.27 | 1.16 | 1.14 | 1.17 | 1.16 | 1.01 |
| Sewing-machine operators [4] | 1.23 | 1.21 | 1.27 | 1.43 | 1.43 | 1.24 | 1.42 | (3) | 1.51 | 1.63 | 1.45 | 1.44 | 1.43 | 1.45 | 1.32 | 1.14 |
| Attaching fly | 1.26 | 1.25 | (3) | 1.41 | 1.47 | (3) | (3) | (3) | 1.68 | 1.78 | 1.61 | 1.58 | (3) | 1.61 | 1.41 | 1.13 |
| Attaching waistband | 1.34 | 1.40 | 1.27 | 1.53 | 1.51 | (3) | (3) | (3) | 1.59 | 1.67 | (3) | 1.52 | 1.61 | 1.47 | 1.34 | 1.19 |
| Attaching zipper | 1.23 | 1.23 | (3) | 1.27 | 1.62 | 1.16 | 1.50 | (3) | 1.64 | 2.01 | 1.42 | 1.65 | 1.61 | 1.68 | 1.50 | (3) |
| Joining inseams | 1.33 | (3) | (3) | (3) | 1.49 | 1.30 | 1.67 | (3) | 1.54 | 1.61 | (3) | 1.57 | (3) | (3) | 1.38 | 1.11 |
| Joining outseams | 1.06 | 1.02 | 1.15 | 1.50 | 1.42 | 1.30 | (3) | (3) | 1.84 | (3) | (3) | 1.62 | 1.51 | 1.66 | 1.30 | 1.14 |
| Joining seatseams | 1.23 | 1.26 | (3) | (3) | 1.48 | (3) | 1.70 | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | 1.48 | (3) | (3) | 1.45 | (3) |
| Making pockets | 1.26 | 1.19 | 1.36 | 1.43 | 1.38 | 1.26 | 1.65 | (3) | 1.73 | 1.73 | 1.73 | 1.51 | 1.56 | 1.45 | 1.31 | 1.15 |
| Piecing flys | 1.24 | 1.22 | (3) | (3) | 1.54 | 1.16 | 1.61 | (3) | 1.70 | 1.56 | (3) | 1.56 | 1.41 | 1.66 | (3) | 1.12 |
| Serging | 1.25 | 1.20 | 1.34 | 1.31 | 1.37 | 1.25 | 1.49 | (3) | 1.37 | 1.40 | (3) | 1.24 | 1.22 | 1.24 | 1.26 | 1.16 |
| Sewing on waistband lining | 1.22 | 1.20 | 1.28 | 1.39 | 1.52 | 1.38 | (3) | (3) | 1.66 | 1.67 | 1.65 | 1.40 | 1.53 | 1.36 | 1.23 | (3) |
| Stitching pockets | 1.23 | 1.14 | 1.37 | (3) | 1.46 | 1.35 | (3) | (3) | 1.40 | 1.53 | 1.24 | 1.30 | 1.31 | 1.30 | (3) | 1.13 |
| Tacking | 1.20 | 1.23 | 1.15 | 1.53 | 1.50 | 1.38 | 1.61 | (3) | 1.52 | 1.38 | 1.61 | 1.42 | 1.21 | 1.49 | 1.23 | 1.17 |
| Thread trimmers (cleaners) | 1.03 | .97 | 1.13 | .98 | 1.13 | 1.20 | 1.09 | (3) | 1.10 | 1.07 | 1.12 | .97 | .95 | .98 | 1.16 | (3) |
| Vest fabrication: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Button sewers, hand | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | 1.20 | .98 | (3) | (3) | 1.29 | (3) | 1.31 | 1.11 | 1.02 | 1.15 | 1.12 | .84 |
| Buttonhole makers, hand | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | 1.17 | (3) | (3) | (3) | 1.61 | (3) | (3) | 1.29 | (3) | (3) | 1.19 | (3) |
| Miscellaneous hand workers | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | 1.29 | 1.06 | (3) | (3) | 1.36 | (3) | 1.34 | 1.19 | 1.13 | 1.24 | 1.22 | (3) |
| Sewing-machine operators | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | 1.30 | 1.16 | (3) | (3) | 1.59 | 1.64 | 1.57 | 1.34 | 1.26 | 1.37 | 1.30 | .98 |
| Other selected jobs: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inspectors, final (examiners) | 1.06 | 1.04 | 1.11 | 1.14 | .95 | (3) | 1.24 | (3) | 1.31 | 1.29 | 1.31 | 1.15 | 1.08 | 1.22 | (3) | (3) |
| Work distributors | .91 | .88 | (3) | (3) | .86 | (3) | (3) | (3) | 1.07 | 1.13 | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | .97 | .85 |
| *Office occupations—Women* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bookkeepers, hand | 1.23 | 1.22 | 1.32 | 1.28 | 1.21 | 1.08 | 1.50 | 1.41 | 1.47 | 1.56 | 1.19 | 1.31 | 1.34 | 1.21 | (3) | 1.03 |
| Clerks, pay-roll | .96 | .95 | (3) | .86 | 1.08 | 1.04 | 1.52 | 1.24 | 1.11 | 1.12 | 1.05 | 1.00 | .97 | 1.05 | 1.07 | .90 |
| Clerk-typists | .83 | .83 | (3) | .73 | .98 | .78 | 1.05 | (3) | 1.00 | 1.00 | (3) | .93 | .93 | (3) | 1.03 | (3) |
| Stenographers, general | .97 | .97 | (3) | 1.05 | 1.20 | 1.05 | 1.15 | (3) | 1.13 | 1.13 | (3) | .98 | .98 | (3) | 1.05 | .94 |

[1] Includes incentive pay but excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

[2] Includes establishments having sewing operations performed on a contract basis in addition to those performing all manufacturing operations.

[3] Insufficient number of workers to justify presentation of an average.

[4] Includes workers on other sewing-machine operations in addition to those shown separately.

## Related Wage Practices

Most of the industry's plant workers in 9 of the cities studied were covered by union agreements, except St. Louis, where over two-thirds of the plant workers studied were employed in nonunion shops. With few exceptions, the contracts were with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (CIO).

In general, union agreements in the industry specify 6 holidays and a vacation with pay. The vacation period is usually the same for all workers, since many shops are closed for a week during the vacation period; however, the amount of vacation pay varies by length of service. Employees having 6 up to 9 months of service received half a week's pay; for 9 months and up to 1 year of service they received three-fourths of a week's

pay; and for 1 year or more of service they received 1 week's pay. Vacation pay is usually based on 40 hours, at the rate of average straight-time hourly earnings of each worker during the 4 busiest weeks of the year preceding the vacation. Additional vacation benefits of 1 percent of earnings for the previous calendar year are provided employees having between 2 and 3 years' of service, those with 3 or more years' service receive 2 percent of the previous years' earnings. Agreements also provide for additional vacation time for workers with more than a year of service, with a maximum of 2 weeks for those who have had 3 years' service with the same employer. A vacation fund is maintained, to which each employer having work performed on contract is required to contribute, and from which the union pays vacation allowances to workers in contract shops.

Life, accident, and health insurance, as well as medical care, hospitalization, and retirement benefits, are also provided through a trust fund, into which each employer pays specified amounts based upon total pay roll, or, where contractors are employed, a percentage of the billed price of clothing made in contract shops.

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# Baking Industry: Union Scales, July 1, 1948 [1]

BASIC UNION WAGE RATES in the bakery industry, like the rates of industrial workers generally, increased substantially during the year ending July 1, 1948, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics annual survey of union scales.[2] On July 1, 1948, wage rates of union bakery workers averaged $1.23 an hour. In the same month, average hourly earnings of workers in both union and non-union shops amounted to $1.17.[3] This latter figure includes premium pay for overtime and late-shift work.

The hourly wage scales for 9 of every 10 union workers were advanced during the year studied. Increases in rates from 5 to 15 percent were received by three-fourths of all workers covered in the study. On July 1, 1948, about 70 percent of the workers had pay scales of $1 or more an hour, compared to 60 percent in the previous year. The average increase of 8 percent over the year raised the index of hourly wage rates from 60.6 to 73.4 percent above the level prevailing on June 1, 1939. Indexes of union hourly wage rates and maximum straight-time weekly hours from 1939 to 1948 are as follows:

| | Indexes (June 1, 1939=100) of— Hourly rates | Weekly hours |
|---|---|---|
| 1939: June 1 | 100. 0 | 100. 0 |
| 1940: June 1 | 102. 7 | 99. 5 |
| 1941: June 1 | 106. 1 | 99. 2 |
| 1942: July 1 | 116. 3 | 99. 1 |
| 1943: July 1 | 121. 2 | 98. 6 |
| 1944: July 1 | 122. 0 | 98. 6 |
| 1945: July 1 | 123. 6 | 98. 6 |
| 1946: July 1 | 141. 6 | 98. 3 |
| 1947: July 1 | 160. 6 | 98. 2 |
| 1948: July 1 | 173. 4 | 98. 2 |

## Rate Variations by Type of Baking

All union bakery workers engaged in preparing and processing bakery products in the 77 cities covered were included in the survey. The occupational structure of the industry tends to differ from shop to shop according to type of product, size of establishment, and extent of mechanization. Since these factors affect the over-all level of union scales, wage-level comparisons can best be made by considering separately the industry branches. Rate levels in any branch of the industry are also affected by geographic location and size of city. Union workers in Pacific Coast cities, New York, and Detroit were usually among those having the highest wage rates in the various branches of the industry.

*National Bake Shops.* Union workers employed in Hebrew bake shops had an average wage scale of $1.83 an hour—the highest of any of the indus-

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[1] Prepared by Charles Rubenstein of the Bureau's Division of Wage Analysis. A forthcoming bulletin will also include detailed union scales by city and occupation.

[2] Information is based on union scales in effect on July 1, 1948, covering 70,547 union bakery workers in 77 cities. Data were primarily obtained from the international office of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America (AFL); in some cities they were obtained from local union officials by Bureau field representatives.

Union scales represent the minimum wage rate and the maximum schedule of straight-time weekly hours agreed upon through collective bargaining between employers and trade unions. Rates in excess of the agreed-upon minimum paid for special qualifications or other reasons are excluded.

[3] Derived from the Bureau's reports on total pay roll and total man-hours worked for the pay period ending nearest July 15, 1948.

try branches. Although pay rates ranged from 68 cents to $2.34, nearly 85 percent of the workers had rates of $1.70 or more. Scales of $2 and up were not uncommon and were found to apply to 1 of every 5 workers.

Average hourly rates of workers in the cities having union Hebrew bakeries ranged from $1.31 in Pittsburgh to $2.11 in Detroit. Los Angeles, with a $2.02 rate, was the only other city in which workers averaged more than $2. In 11 other cities, average pay scales exceeded $1.50 an hour. Rate advances were negotiated in 14 cities between July 1, 1947, and July 1, 1948, ranging from 3 cents in New York to 21 cents in St. Louis. In Boston, Milwaukee, and Philadelphia, there were no wage advances during the year.

Workers in other national bake shops (Polish, Bohemian, French, etc.) [4] had an average scale of $1.55, ranking second to those employed in Hebrew shops. City averages varied from 79 cents in Tampa to $1.67 in Detroit. Tampa (the only city in which no wage advances were given to other national bake-shop workers since July 1, 1947) has usually had the lowest scales for such workers. In other cities, the average was at least $1.31 an hour, and increases in pay scales between July 1, 1947, and July 1, 1948, ranged from 6 percent, or 10 cents an hour, in Detroit to 11 percent, or 15 cents an hour, in Buffalo.

*Bread and Cake.* More than half the union bakery workers covered in the study were employed in mechanically equipped bread and cake shops. On July 1, 1948, the average hourly wage scale in such shops was $1.20; individual scales for about 80 percent of the workers were $1 or more. Average rates in the 74 cities having this type of bake shop ranged from 74 cents in Savannah to $1.81 in Oakland. The highest wage levels were generally found on the Pacific Coast; the 13 cities with average scales of less than $1 an hour were primarily located in southern States.

No increases in wage scales between July 1, 1947, and July 1, 1948, were negotiated for union bread and cake machine shops in Butte, Miami, and San Antonio. Rates in other cities advanced from 3 cents an hour in Baltimore, Reading, and Richmond to 21 cents in Rochester; in over half the cities the increase amounted to 10 cents or more. Hourly rates advanced in general between 5 and 10 percent; individual gains were as low as 3 percent and as high as 20 percent.

Employment in union hand bread and cake shops was only about a fourth as large as in machine shops. The average rate of $1.51 in hand shops was 31 cents higher than in machine shops, which have a larger degree of specialization in the preparation and processing of finished products. Hand shops employ a greater proportion of more skilled and all-around craftsmen than machine shops and generally have higher scales in those cities where both types of bread and cake shops are found. Over half the workers in hand shops had hourly scales varying from $1.50 to over $2.10 an hour.

Of the 37 cities having hand shops employing union workers, New York ranked highest, with an average rate of $1.74. Boston ranked lowest, with an average of 95 cents—the only city showing a rate under $1 an hour. Increases in pay scales between July 1, 1947, and July 1, 1948 ranged from 4 cents in Chicago to 30 cents in Manchester, N. H. In about half the cities, rates advanced 10 cents or more. Butte, Los Angeles, and South Bend were the only cities in which rate increases did not become effective during the year. Wage-scale advances averaged 5 percent, but ranged from 3 to 35 percent on a city basis.

*Other Baking.* On July 1, 1948, union workers in pie and pastry shops had an average pay scale of $1.04, which was exceeded by all branches of the industry except cracker and cooky shops. City averages ranged from 80 cents in Duluth to $1.58 in San Francisco, and in about two-thirds of the cities amounted to more than $1 an hour. Scales for approximately two-thirds of the workers were from 80 cents to $1.30.

Between July 1, 1947, and July 1, 1948, advances in rates for union pie and pastry workers were negotiated in 17 cities, and varied from 5 to 15 cents an hour. Most of the increases were concentrated between 5 and 10 percent. Two cities reported no wage changes during the year.

The average wage scale of union workers employed in cracker and cooky shops was 98 cents an hour on July 1, 1948—the lowest for the various branches of the baking industry. The level of rates in such shops is attributed, in part, to the large proportion of women employees who perform routine and less skilled tasks, such as wrapping

[4] Employing a total of fewer than 2,000 workers.

and packing. Approximately four-fifths of the workers had hourly scales between 80 cents and $1.20. Average rates ranged from 78 cents in Salt Lake City to $1.19 in Rochester; slightly over a fourth of the cities had averages of $1 or more. The variation in scales between cities in this branch was considerably less than in other branches of the industry.

Wage scales in 4 of the 42 cities having union cracker and cooky shops remained unchanged between July 1, 1947, and July 1, 1948. In other cities, advances in rates of from 4 to 12 cents an hour raised the wage scale level of all cities by 10 percent.

*Average hourly rates,[1] as of July 1, 1948, and increases over July 1, 1947, for union bakery workers, by type of baking*

| Type of baking | Average rate per hour, July 1, 1948 [2] | Rate increases, July 1, 1947, to July 1, 1948 [1] | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Percent | Cents per hour |
| All baking | $1.23 | 8.0 | 9 |
| Bread and cake: | | | |
| Machine | 1.20 | 9.2 | 10 |
| Hand | 1.51 | 5.3 | 8 |
| National bake shops: | | | |
| Hebrew | 1.83 | 2.6 | 5 |
| Other | 1.55 | 6.7 | 10 |
| Pie and pastry | 1.04 | 8.8 | 8 |
| Cracker and cooky | .98 | 10.0 | 9 |

[1] The wage increases were based on the specific rates for 1947 and 1948 weighted by the membership reported in 1948; only data comparable for both years were included.

[2] Average rates are based on all rates reported to be in effect on July 1, 1948; each individual rate was weighted by the number of union members working at the rate.

### Straight-Time Weekly Hours

A straight-time workweek of 40 hours on July 1, 1948, was predominant in bread and cake machine shops, pie and pastry shops, and cracker and cooky shops. These three branches of the industry employed nearly 80 percent of the union workers studied.

In bread and cake hand shops, about 40 percent of the workers had a 48-hour workweek before premium overtime rates became effective; approximately 25 percent had a weekly schedule of 40 hours, and another 25 percent had one between 40 and 44 hours. Almost 50 percent of the workers in Hebrew bake shops had a straight-time schedule between 44 and 48 hours, and 25 percent worked a 48-hour week. In other national bake shops, 85 percent of the workers were equally divided between weekly schedules of 40 and 48 hours at straight-time rates.

Only one-half of 1 percent of the union bakery workers covered in the study were affected by contract changes in weekly hours between July 1, 1947, and July 1, 1948. No changes in hours occurred in pie and pastry shops, Hebrew bake shops, and cracker and cooky plants. Weekly hours in other branches of the industry changed very slightly during the year.

## Wage Chronology No. 3: United States Steel Corp., 1937–48[1]

THE FIRST collective-bargaining agreement between a steel-producing subsidiary of the United States Steel Corp. and the union now called the United Steelworkers of America (CIO) was entered into on March 2, 1937, by the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. and the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee. Within a short time thereafter, agreements were also reached with the four other basic steel-producing subsidiaries of the corporation, namely, American Steel and Wire Co., Columbia Steel Co., National Tube Co., and Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co. In 1946, the corporation acquired a sixth steel-producing subsidiary, the Geneva Steel Co., and an agreement covering its operations was negotiated in May 1947.

This chronology covers the period since 1937 and traces changes in wages and related wage practices in the six steel-producing subsidiaries, as provided by the basic union agreements and by directive orders of the National War Labor Board. Prior to 1942, the provisions of the basic union agreements pertained only to union members and excluded all supervisory, plant protection, and clerical workers. Since that time, the agreements have been extended to cover all workers occupying production, maintenance, and hourly rated nonconfidential clerical jobs in and about the steel and zinc producing plants and the byproduct coke plants, but not workers occupying salaried, watch-

[1] Prepared by Willis C. Quant under the direction of Joseph W. Bloch. For a description of the scope and purpose of the wage chronology series, see the December 1948 issue of the Monthly Labor Review. Reprints of the chronologies may be obtained upon request. The Bureau plans to issue supplements to each chronology when wage rates or related wage practices are changed.

man, guard, and confidential clerical positions, and supervisory positions of foreman level and above. Thus, the data presented herein do not necessarily reflect changes affecting these employees, many of whom have been covered by separate agreements. The fabrication of steel products and other operations carried on by the subsidiaries of United States Steel Corp. that are covered by separate agreements are likewise excluded from the scope of the chronology.

Since the chronology begins with the 1937 agreements, provisions reported under that date do not necessarily indicate changes in previous conditions of employment. The agreements dated July 16, 1948, amended and extended provisions of April 22, 1947, contracts until April 30, 1950. However, 60 days prior to July 16, 1949, either party may serve notice on the other of its desire to negotiate (1) for a general and uniform change in rates of pay and/or (2) for life, accident, health, medical, and hospital insurance benefits. Negotiations are to start within 30 days after such notice.

## A—General Wage Changes[1]

| Effective date | Provision | Application, exceptions, and other related matters |
|---|---|---|
| Mar. 16, 1937 | 10 cents an hour increase | Except at operations of Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co., the southern subsidiary, where increases were as follows:<br>Hourly earning of— Increase of—<br>54.5 cents or less — 7.0 cents an hour.<br>55.0 to 60.0 cents — 7.5 cents an hour.<br>60.5 to 80.0 cents — 8.0 cents an hour.<br>Over 80.0 cents — 10 percent. |
| Apr. 1, 1941 | 10 cents an hour increase | |
| Feb. 15, 1942 | 5.5 cents an hour increase | In accordance with Aug. 26, 1942, award of National War Labor Board, retroactive to Feb. 15, 1942. |
| Feb. 16, 1946 | 18.5 cents an hour increase | The general wage increase agreement of Feb. 15, 1946, also provided retroactive payment for all time worked from Jan. 1, 1946, to Feb. 15, 1946, inclusive, at half of the general wage increase, or 9.25 cents an hour. |
| Feb. 1947 (retroactive payments back to Jan. 4, 1944). | Average increase (corporation-wide) resulting from establishment of job classification program amounted to 5.18 cents an hour; retroactive payments averaged 3⅝ cents per man-hour. | The job classification program was established in accordance with the NWLB directive of Nov. 25, 1944, calling for correction of intraplant inequities in wage rates. After almost 2 years of study and negotiation between company and union, agreement was reached on Jan. 13, 1947, and plan was put into effect in Feb. 1947. In addition to settling problems of intraplant inequities, plan also dealt with interplant and intercompany differentials. Inequities concerning major groups of incentive workers were left for future consideration.<br>The plan provided for classification of all jobs into 30 classes with rates starting at plant "base common labor rate" for job class 1 and proceeding upward to class 30 with increments of 3.5 cents between classes. It also provided special classification for maintenance workers according to qualification and rate progressions for apprentices. Workers being paid more than the newly adopted standard hourly wage scale were not reduced in pay while on present jobs (out-of-line differentials were reduced in subsequent negotiations).<br>Retroactive payments were also provided for all hours worked between Jan. 4, 1944, and Jan. 31, 1947, at a rate equal to 70 percent of difference between rates effective Feb. 1, 1947, less general wage increases made subsequent to Jan. 4, 1944, and lower hourly wage rates (average hourly earnings for incentive workers) actually received. Averaged over-all workers retroactive payments amounted to 3⅝ per man-hour.<br>Cost of program varied among plants covered. The above inequity adjustments were not applicable to Geneva, Utah, plant of Geneva Steel Co. until April 1948, retroactive in full to Mar. 9, 1947. |

[1] General wage changes are construed as upward or downward adjustments affecting a substantial number of workers at one time. Not included within the term are adjustments in individual rates (promotions, merit increases, etc.) and minor adjustments in wage structure (such as changes in individual job rates or incentive rates) that do not have an immediate and noticeable effect on the average wage level.

The changes listed above were the major adjustments in wage rates made during the period covered. Because of fluctuations in incentive earnings, the omission of non-general changes in rates, and other factors, the total of the general changes listed will not necessarily coincide with the change in average hourly earnings over the same period.

## A—General Wage Changes—Continued

| Effective date | Provision | Application, exceptions, and other related matters |
|---|---|---|
| Apr. 1, 1947 | 12.5 cents an hour increase plus adjustments in standard job rates ranging up to 14.5 cents an hour; total increase averaged approximately 15 cents. | At Duluth, Minn., plant of American Steel & Wire Co., general increase was 15 cents an hour; at operations of Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co., general increase was 15.5 cents an hour.<br>In addition to general wage increases, increments between the 30 job classes in the standard hourly wage rate scale in effect at all plants (except Geneva operation of Geneva Steel Co.) were increased from 3.5 to 4 cents, thus providing additional increases ranging from 0.5 cent an hour for jobs in class 2 to 14.5 cents an hour for jobs in class 30. The general increase of 12.5 cents was added to earnings of incentive workers. |
| July 16, 1948 | 9.5 cents an hour increase, plus adjustments in standard job rates ranging up to 15.5 cents; total increase averaged approximately 13 cents. | In addition to general wage increase, increments between job classes, now numbering 32, were increased from 4 to 4.5 cents, thus providing additional increases ranging from 0.5 cent an hour for jobs in class 2 to 15.5 cents an hour for jobs in class 32. (See Supplement No. 1.) The total adjustment for each job class was added to earnings of incentive workers covered by plan in effect on April 22, 1947. |

## B—Minimum Plant Rate (Common Labor Rate up to Feb. 1947) [2]

| Effective date | Provision | | | Application, exceptions, and other related matters |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Hourly rates (in cents)*— | | | |
| | *Northern subsidiaries* | *Duluth, Minn., plant* [3] | *Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.* [4] | |
| Mar. 16, 1937 | 62.5 | 60.0 | 45.0 | |
| Apr. 1, 1941 | 72.5 | 70.0 | 55.0 | |
| Feb. 15, 1942 | 78.0 | 75.5 | 60.5 | In accordance with Aug. 26, 1942, award of the NWLB, retroactive to Feb. 15, 1942. Award also established common labor rates as guaranteed minimum rates, effective Aug. 26, 1942 (not applicable to apprentices, learners, etc.). |
| Jan. 1, 1946 | 87.25 | 84.75 | 69.75 | In accordance with retroactive provision of general wage increase effective Feb. 16, 1946. |
| Feb. 16, 1946 | 96.5 | 94.0 | 79.0 | In accordance with general wage increase (18.5 cents an hour) effective Feb. 16, 1946, providing for retroactive payment of one-half of the increase (9.25 cents) to Jan. 1, 1946. |
| Apr. 1, 1947 | 109.0 | 109.0 | 94.5 | Previous differential of 2.5 cents an hour for Duluth plant was eliminated and former 17.5 cents an hour differential for operations of Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. was narrowed by 3 cents. |
| July 16, 1948 | 118.5 | 118.5 | 104.0 | |

[2] The male common labor rates and, more recently, the minimum plant rates paid by the United States Steel Corp. have long been recognized as key rates in the industry's wage structure. Prior to 1942, some job rates fell below the minimum common labor rates, but the War Labor Board's directive order effective Aug. 26, 1942, raised all lower rates to the common labor level (except for apprentices, learners, etc.). Thereafter, until the job classification plan was introduced in February 1947, the common labor rates constituted the minimum plant rates. Under the job classification plan, rates paid to common laborers depend on classification of the common labor jobs, most of which are classified above the lowest level.

[3] Of American Steel & Wire Co.

[4] Rates not applicable to Holt, Ala., blast furnace operated by this subsidiary between 1942 and 1944.

## C—Related Wage Practices [5]

| Effective date | Provision | Application, exceptions, and other related matters |
|---|---|---|
| | *SHIFT PREMIUM PAY* | |
| Mar. 16, 1937 | No provision for shift premium pay. | |
| Jan. 4, 1944 | Afternoon (second) shift—4 cents an hour; night (third) shift—6 cents an hour. | In accordance with Nov. 25, 1944, award of National War Labor Board. |
| | *OVERTIME PAY* | |
| Mar. 16, 1937 | Time and one-half for all work performed after 8 hours per day or 40 hours per week. | |
| Apr. 1, 1941 [6] | Time and one-half for all work performed on days worked in excess of 5 workdays within the workweek. | Employees who failed to complete average hours worked in their department (up to 40 hours in 5 workdays within workweek) were permitted, if work was available in that department, to make up on sixth or seventh day the time lost (up to a maximum of 40 hours), at regular straight-time rates of pay. |
| Sept. 1, 1942 [6] | Time and one-half paid for all work performed on sixth and seventh day of a consecutive 7-day period during which first 5 days were worked, whether or not all such days fell within same workweek. | Except when, upon agreement between company and union, schedules departing from normal workweek were established. |
| Apr. 22, 1947 | ---------- | Time and one-half pay for sixth and seventh day extended in some circumstances to employees laid off on any day within previous 5-day period because of changes in work schedules. |
| | *HOLIDAY PAY* | |
| Mar. 17, 1937 | No provision for paying premium wages for work performed on recognized holidays. | Agreement specified that no work was to be performed on July 4, Labor Day, and Christmas Day, except in continuous operation. |
| Apr. 1, 1941 | Time and one-half for all work required to be performed on specified holidays by employees not engaged in continuous operations. | July 4, Labor Day, Christmas Day. |
| Sept. 1, 1942 [6] | Time and one-half for all work on three specified holidays by employees not engaged in continuous operations (during the national emergency, all employees were paid time and one-half for holiday work). | Before the national emergency, no regular production work required on specified holidays except in continuous operations (for which payment was made at regular straight-time rates).<br>Holidays, whether worked or not, were counted as days worked for purpose of determining whether an employee had worked 6 days in his regularly scheduled workweek. |
| Nov. 25, 1944 [6] | Time and one-half for all work performed on six specified holidays. | New Year's Day, Memorial Day, July 4, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day. (Substitute holiday for Memorial Day permitted in 1947 agreement).<br>In accordance with Nov. 25, 1944, award of the NWLB. |

See footnotes at end of table.

## C—Related Wage Practices[5]—Continued

| Effective date | Provision | Application, exceptions, and other related matters |
|---|---|---|
| | *PAID VACATIONS* | |
| Mar. 17, 1937-- | For employees with 5 years or more of service—1 week. | 1 week's vacation pay computed on basis of average hourly earnings and average weekly hours worked during 2 pay periods preceding vacation period (not less than 40 or more than 48 hours). |
| Apr. 1, 1941--- | For employees consistently employed during year: 3 years and less than 15 years of service—1 week; 15 years or more—2 weeks. | Method of computing vacation pay same as above. Consistent employment defined as receiving earnings for 60 percent of the pay periods during the year preceding an established eligibility date. |
| Jan. 4, 1944--- | For employees consistently employed during the year: 1 year and less than 5 years of service—1 week; 5 years or more—2 weeks. | In accordance with Nov. 25, 1944, award of the NWLB, retroactive to Jan. 4, 1944. Minimum time used in computing vacation pay, as outlined above, was 40 hours or the scheduled weekly hours of work, whichever was larger; maximum time was 48 hours or scheduled weekly hours if larger. |
| Mar. 13, 1945-- | ---------- | Vacation allowance in lieu of vacation permitted in interest of war effort. Allowance was computed on basis of average hourly earnings and average weekly hours worked during first 13 pay periods (26 if on weekly basis) of calendar year, but for same maximum or minimum hours on which vacation pay for those employees actually taking vacations was computed. |
| Apr. 22, 1947-- | Added: 25 years or more of service—3 weeks. | Continuation of vacation allowance in lieu of vacation during 1947. Such allowance applicable to only 1 week of vacation periods of 2 or 3 weeks. Vacation allowance in lieu of vacation was to be discontinued after 1947, but a partial continuance of this practice was permitted in 1948. |
| | *REPORTING TIME* | |
| Mar. 17, 1937-- | No provision for payment for reporting time. | |
| Apr. 1, 1941--- | Workers scheduled or notified to report for work paid for minimum of 2 hours if no work at their regular job or other employment provided. Any employee scheduled to and starting work at beginning of a turn (shift) paid for minimum of 4 hours. | Not applicable in event of strikes, break-downs, acts of God, reasonable notice by management or employee fault. |
| Apr. 22, 1947-- | Minimum payment for workers scheduled or notified to report for work, and for whom no work was provided, increased to 4 hours. | Some exceptions as above, except that failure of utilities beyond control of management substituted for break-downs. |
| | *SEVERANCE ALLOWANCE* | |
| Mar. 17, 1937-- | No provision for payment of severance allowance. | |
| Apr. 22, 1947- | Workers separated due to permanent discontinuance of plant, department, or substantial part thereof, paid severance allowance as follows: 3 and under 5 years of service, 4 weeks pay. 5 and under 7 years of service, 6 weeks pay. 7 and under 10 years of service, 7 weeks pay. 10 years of service or more, 8 weeks pay. | Severance allowance calculated in same manner as vacation pay. |

[5] The last entry under each item represents the most recent change.

[6] During period covered by Executive Order No. 9240 (Oct. 1, 1942, to Aug. 21, 1945) this provision was modified in practice to conform to that order.

## Supplement No. 1: Schedule of Standard Hourly Rates in Steel-Producing Subsidiaries [1] of United States Steel Corp., Effective July 16, 1948

| Job class | Typical jobs | | Standard hourly rate [2] |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Job title | Department | |
| 0-1 | Sweepers and janitors | All departments | $1.185 |
| | Pipe cap man | Tube finishing | |
| 2 | General labor (unassigned) | All departments | 1.230 |
| | Bloom butt scrapman | Billet mill | |
| | Painter's helper | Paint shop | |
| 3 | Labor (assigned) such as pig machine labor, gas washer labor, wharfman. | All departments | 1.275 |
| | Bricklayer's helper | Masonry | |
| 4 | Track labor | Transportation | 1.320 |
| | Stock unloader | Blast furnaces | |
| | Stenciler | Bloom, slab and billet mills | |
| | Hand stamper | Bloom, slab and billet mills | |
| 5 | Assorter (tin) | Strip and sheet finishing | 1.365 |
| | Crane hooker | All departments | |
| | Stopper maker | Open hearth | |
| | Carpenter's helper | Carpentry and pattern shop | |
| 6 | Sand mixer operator | Foundry | 1.410 |
| | Rigger helper | Maintenance | |
| | Third helper | Open hearth | |
| 7 | Conditioning scarfer | Bloom and billet mills | 1.455 |
| | Conditioning chipper | Bloom and billet mills | |
| | Tractor operator (scrap) | Tin mill cold reduction | |
| 8 | Truck driver | Automotive | 1.500 |
| | Bench wire drawer | Wire mill | |
| | Craneman, ladle house | Blast furnaces | |
| 9 | Mill craneman | Hot strip mill | 1.545 |
| | Center lathe operator | Axle mill | |
| 10 | Bottom maker | Soaking pits | 1.590 |
| | Operator, skip and larry cars | Blast furnaces | |
| | Shearman, hot | Merchant mill | |
| 11 | Painter | Paint shop | 1.635 |
| | Galvanize potman | Strip and sheet finishing | |
| | Shearman | 160" plate mill | |
| 12 | Locomotive craneman | Cranes | 1.680 |
| | Coremaker | Foundry | |
| | Ore bridge operator | Blast furnaces | |
| | Strander | Merchant mill | |
| 13 | Carpenter | Carpentry and pattern shop | 1.725 |
| | Transfer tableman | Rail mill | |
| | Finisher | Merchant mill | |
| 14 | Welder (arc-acetylene) | Maintenance | 1.770 |
| | Moulder | Foundry | |
| | Keeper | Blast furnaces | |
| | Millwright | Maintenance | |
| 15 | Boiler maker | Boiler shop | 1.815 |
| | Bricklayer | Masonry | |
| | Roll turner | Roll shop | |
| | Rougher | Hot strip mill | |
| 16 | Machinist | Machine shop | 1.860 |
| | Axle maker (forger) | Axle mill | |
| | Lay-out man | Boiler shop | |
| | Charging machine operator | Open hearth | |
| 17 | Layout man (machinist) | Machine shop | 1.905 |
| | Pattern maker | Carpentry and pattern shop | |
| 18 | Tool maker | Machine shop | 1.950 |
| | Heater | Coke plant | |

See footnotes at end of table.

Supplement No. 1: Schedule of Standard Hourly Rates in Steel-Producing Subsidiaries[1] of United States Steel Corp., Effective July 16, 1948—Continued

| Job class | Typical jobs | | Standard hourly rate[2] |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Job title | Department | |
| 19 | Melter, electric tilt furnace<br>Assistant roller<br>Welder | Foundry<br>Strip mill<br>Butt weld | $1.995 |
| 20 | Roller (mechanical mills)<br>Heater | Hot strip pack mills<br>Plate mills | 2.040 |
| 21 | Billet mill roller<br>Hi mill roller, seamless tubing | Bar mill<br>Hot mill | 2.085 |
| 22 | First helper, arc furnace<br>Tandem mill roller | Electric furnaces<br>Cold reducing mill | 2.130 |
| 23 | Heater<br>First helper (making bottom) | 80″ hot strip and finishing<br>Open hearth | 2.175 |
| 24 | First helper (#1 open hearth)<br>Rotary roller | Open hearth<br>Seamless piercing and rolling | 2.220 |
| 25 | Roller<br>First helper (#5 open hearth) | Blooming mill<br>Open hearth | 2.265 |
| 26 | Blower<br>Roller (wide tandem) | Bessemer<br>Tin mill cold reduction | 2.310 |
| 27 | Roller, slab<br>Roller<br>Screwman | 36″ slab mill<br>160″ plate mill<br>Bloom and structural #1 finishing mill | 2.355 |
| 28 | Roller<br>Roller 28/32 | 42″ hot strip<br>Bloom and structural #1 finishing mill | 2.400 |
| 29 | | | 2.445 |
| 30 | Roller<br>Roller | 80″ hot strip (Gary)<br>100″ plate mill | 2.490 |
| 31 | | | 2.535 |
| 32 | Roller | 80″ hot strip mill (Irvin) | 2.580 |

[1] Applicable to all operations except those of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co., where the rates of each job class are 14.5 cents an hour lower.

[2] Workers paid on an incentive basis, under existing incentive plans, generally earn more than the standard hourly rate. The standard rate, however serves as a guaranteed minimum rate to incentive workers.

# Injury Rates in Manufacturing, Third Quarter, 1948

WORK-INJURY RATES in manufacturing industries increased in July and August, but showed a decided decline in September 1948. The estimated total number of disabling work injuries for the third quarter decreased slightly from the figure for the second quarter. The injury rates for the third quarter and for the first 9 months of 1948 showed a substantial improvement over the corresponding periods of 1947.

Disabling work injuries per million employee-hours worked increased from 13.2 in June to 13.7 in July and to 14.6 in August; in September, however, the injury rate dropped to 12.7—the lowest ever recorded. The injury-frequency rate for the third quarter, 13.7, was only slightly above the second-quarter rate of 13.5 but considerably below the 16.6 figure reported for the third quarter of 1947. The cumulative rate for all manufacturing industries for the first 9 months of 1948 was 13.8, compared with that of 16.1 for the same period of 1947. If this trend continues for the remainder of the year and if the annual and more comprehensive reports bear out the experience of the firms participating in the monthly survey, the final figures for the year should show a very substantial improvement over the 1947 record.

Work injuries which disabled employees in manufacturing establishments for 1 or more days during the third quarter of 1948 were estimated at approximately 109,800—slightly lower than the second-quarter estimate of 110,600. This slight decrease in total work injuries is due to fewer hours of "exposure" to industrial hazards as a result of vacation and holiday periods. About 400 of the injured workers died as a result of their

injuries, and 5,300 others were known to have suffered permanent physical impairment. Some of those cases classified as temporary disabilities at the time of the report may later become more serious, requiring a slight increase in these estimates.

Working time lost during the quarter by these injured persons is estimated as about 2,196,000 man-days. At current wage levels, this represents an estimated value of about 22 million dollars—a loss paid partly by employers in the form of workmen's compensation and partly absorbed by the injured workers because of reduced income during the period of disability. This, however, is only a portion of the total cost which will accrue from these injuries. It includes no allowance for the continuing economic losses arising from the many deaths and permanent impairments, or for the hospital, medical, and other costs incidental to treatment of the injuries.

Of the 117 manufacturing classifications for which comparable data were available, 37 had significantly lower injury-frequency rates in the third than in the second quarter of 1948. For 35 industries the rates were higher, and for 45 they varied by less than one frequency-rate point. The most significant decreases occurred in the following industries: Ornamental metal work, from 27.4 in the second quarter to 20.7 in the third quarter; aluminum and magnesium products, from 21.1 to 14.9; sawmills, from 56.6 to 50.6; planing mills, from 42.5 to 36.6; steel barrels, kegs, drums, and packages, from 19.5 to 13.6; and concrete, gypsum, and plaster products, from 34.4 to 29.1. In contrast, the integrated saw-and-planing-mill industry showed an increase from 41.3 to 63.0; heating equipment, from 18.8 to 28.2; and apparel and accessories (not elsewhere classified), from 5.7 to 12.2.

Only three industries showed injury-frequency rates of over 40: Integrated saw-and-planing mills 63.0; sawmills, 50.6; and wooden containers, 44.2.

Outstandingly low rates were reported by the following industries: Synthetic rubber, 2.1; electric lamps (bulbs), 2.6; women's and children's clothing, 3.2; synthetic textile fibers, 3.3; explosives, 3.4; optical and ophthalmic goods, 3.6.

*Industrial injury-frequency rates for selected manufacturing industries, third quarter, 1948, with cumulative rates for 1948* [1]

| Industry [2] | Third quarter, 1948 | | | | | Frequency rate | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of establishments [3] | Frequency rate [4] for— | | | | January–September, 1948 (cumulative) [4] | 1947: Annual (final) [5] |
| | | July | August | September | Third quarter | | |
| Apparel: | | | | | | | |
| Clothing, men's and boys' | 340 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 7.8 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 7.0 |
| Clothing, women's and children's | 276 | 3.1 | 4.1 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 4.4 | 4.3 |
| Apparel and accessories, not elsewhere classified | 37 | (6) | (6) | (6) | 12.2 | 7.9 | 7.7 |
| Trimmings and fabricated textile products, not elsewhere classified | 67 | 7.6 | 14.1 | 12.8 | 11.6 | 12.9 | 12.0 |
| Chemicals: | | | | | | | |
| Compressed and liquefied gases | 31 | 8.2 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.7 | 7.5 | 9.8 |
| Drugs, toiletries, and insecticides | 67 | 8.2 | 9.9 | 11.6 | 9.9 | 10.1 | 12.0 |
| Explosives | 40 | 5.3 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 5.3 |
| Industrial chemicals | 175 | 9.9 | 9.6 | 9.1 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 13.1 |
| Paints, varnishes, and colors | 64 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 9.7 | 10.7 | 10.9 | 17.3 |
| Plastic materials, except rubber | 25 | 5.9 | 7.5 | 2.2 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 7.2 |
| Soap and glycerin | 39 | 5.8 | 7.9 | 3.3 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 9.4 |
| Synthetic rubber | 20 | 3.8 | .0 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| Synthetic textile fibers | 19 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 5.8 |
| Chemical products, not elsewhere classified | 49 | 10.4 | 9.5 | 8.0 | 9.3 | 11.0 | 16.9 |
| Electrical equipment: | | | | | | | |
| Automotive electrical equipment | 26 | 16.7 | 17.3 | 16.1 | 16.7 | 17.9 | 19.2 |
| Batteries | 25 | 16.0 | 22.8 | 15.3 | 18.1 | 20.1 | 25.0 |
| Communication and signaling equipment, except radio | 22 | 6.5 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 5.2 |
| Electrical appliances | 37 | 12.0 | 13.8 | 13.2 | 13.1 | 14.0 | 15.0 |
| Electrical equipment for industrial use | 236 | 6.5 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 7.5 | 9.5 |
| Electric lamps (bulbs) | 18 | 2.1 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 3.3 |
| Insulated wire and cable | 30 | 14.6 | 14.2 | 16.9 | 15.3 | 14.6 | 13.6 |
| Radios and phonographs | 106 | 4.8 | 6.9 | 4.6 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 6.2 |
| Electrical equipment, not elsewhere classified | 18 | 6.2 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.4 |
| Food: | | | | | | | |
| Baking | 22 | 11.5 | 22.9 | 18.8 | 17.6 | 15.6 | 18.1 |
| Canning and preserving | 37 | 13.9 | 22.1 | 12.7 | 15.9 | 13.9 | 27.3 |
| Confectionery | 29 | 12.3 | 13.6 | 10.1 | 12.0 | 13.9 | 16.1 |
| Dairy products | 123 | 23.9 | 20.1 | 17.4 | 20.6 | 22.9 | 22.7 |
| Distilleries | 51 | 5.3 | 8.2 | 8.5 | 7.3 | 7.9 | 11.7 |
| Flour, feed, and grain-mill products | 19 | 10.3 | 11.9 | 13.8 | 12.0 | 10.2 | 27.1 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing | 312 | 18.9 | 17.7 | 17.9 | 18.3 | 20.5 | 29.9 |
| Food products, not elsewhere classified | 30 | 13.6 | 13.7 | 14.6 | 14.0 | 13.1 | 20.5 |

See footnotes at end of table.

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*Industrial injury-frequency rates for selected manufacturing industries, third quarter, 1948, with cumulative rates for 1948* [1]—Continued

| Industry [2] | Third quarter, 1948 | | | | | Frequency rate | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of establishments [3] | Frequency rate [4] for— | | | | January–September, 1948 (cumulative) [4] | 1947: Annual (final) [4] |
| | | July | August | September | Third quarter | | |
| **Furniture and lumber products:** | | | | | | | |
| Furniture, wood | 82 | 22.2 | 22.0 | 23.7 | 22.7 | 22.3 | 28.2 |
| Mattresses and besprings | 108 | 17.6 | 14.5 | 20.8 | 17.6 | 18.8 | 24.9 |
| Wooden containers | 212 | 43.1 | 49.0 | 40.4 | 44.2 | 41.3 | 41.9 |
| Miscellaneous wood products, not elsewhere classified | 100 | 20.8 | 21.2 | 18.4 | 20.1 | 22.3 | 34.0 |
| **Iron and steel:** | | | | | | | |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets | 39 | 18.0 | 21.1 | 17.7 | 19.0 | 17.4 | 19.6 |
| Cold finished steel | 32 | 16.4 | 26.5 | 19.6 | 21.2 | 21.0 | 22.8 |
| Cutlery and edge tools | 25 | 13.5 | 17.2 | 15.3 | 15.3 | 15.7 | 23.6 |
| Fabricated structural steel | 193 | 21.9 | 24.2 | 17.2 | 21.1 | 22.1 | 27.3 |
| Forgings, iron and steel | 102 | 17.9 | 18.1 | 18.9 | 18.3 | 18.8 | 28.4 |
| Foundries, iron | 336 | 36.4 | 41.4 | 37.1 | 38.4 | 37.9 | 44.5 |
| Foundries, steel | 108 | 32.3 | 31.0 | 31.4 | 31.5 | 29.6 | 32.2 |
| Hardware | 41 | 15.8 | 15.6 | 15.0 | 15.4 | 14.6 | 16.0 |
| Heating equipment, not elsewhere classified | 81 | 24.7 | 28.4 | 31.0 | 28.2 | 24.1 | 34.3 |
| Iron and steel | 141 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 7.0 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 8.2 |
| Metal coating and engraving | 52 | 31.2 | 18.8 | 28.9 | 26.4 | 23.9 | 28.8 |
| Ornamental metal work | 43 | 28.0 | 19.8 | 15.8 | 20.7 | 21.7 | 27.8 |
| Plate fabrication and boiler-shop products | 114 | 31.6 | 35.5 | 28.0 | 31.7 | 34.1 | 37.2 |
| Plumbers' supplies | 41 | 19.2 | 20.6 | 20.8 | 20.2 | 18.1 | 23.3 |
| Screw-machine products | 96 | 16.0 | 12.6 | 15.6 | 14.7 | 15.8 | 19.3 |
| Sheet-metal work | 53 | (5) | (5) | (5) | 16.1 | 19.0 | 24.2 |
| Stamped and pressed metal products, not elsewhere classified | 192 | 22.6 | 19.8 | 20.6 | 21.0 | 19.8 | 23.4 |
| Steam fittings and apparatus | 50 | 18.2 | 15.3 | 15.6 | 16.3 | 16.3 | 25.2 |
| Steel barrels, kegs, drums, and packages | 20 | (5) | (5) | (5) | 13.6 | 17.4 | 19.4 |
| Steel springs | 13 | 18.4 | 27.4 | 20.6 | 22.2 | 22.8 | 21.2 |
| Tin cans and other tinware | 25 | 19.2 | 18.8 | 16.7 | 18.2 | 16.1 | 18.6 |
| Tools, except edge tools | 48 | 17.0 | 21.2 | 20.5 | 19.7 | 19.8 | 23.7 |
| Wire and wire products | 136 | 17.9 | 22.0 | 15.1 | 18.3 | 19.7 | 21.5 |
| Wrought pipes, welded and heavy-riveted | 17 | (5) | (5) | (5) | 23.5 | 21.7 | 24.2 |
| Iron and steel products, not elsewhere classified | 23 | (5) | (5) | (5) | 22.6 | 25.4 | 24.5 |
| **Leather:** | | | | | | | |
| Boots and shoes, not rubber | 239 | 9.8 | 10.5 | 5.0 | 7.7 | 8.6 | 9.6 |
| Leather | 35 | 24.4 | 31.0 | 22.0 | 26.1 | 26.3 | 29.4 |
| **Lumber:** | | | | | | | |
| Millwork, structural | 210 | 27.2 | 30.4 | 28.0 | 28.6 | 29.2 | 36.6 |
| Sawmills | 48 | 55.1 | 50.8 | 46.1 | 50.6 | 55.6 | 66.6 |
| Sawmills and planing mills combined | 32 | 70.2 | 64.5 | 54.5 | 63.0 | 58.1 | 56.7 |
| Planing mills | 68 | 36.0 | 45.0 | 28.9 | 36.6 | 43.5 | 42.3 |
| Plywood mills | 42 | 41.6 | 34.1 | 32.6 | 35.9 | 37.6 | 38.5 |
| **Machinery, except electric:** | | | | | | | |
| Agricultural machinery and tractors | 78 | 17.5 | 20.0 | 15.3 | 17.5 | 19.9 | 23.4 |
| Bearings, ball and roller | 32 | 16.4 | 18.1 | 12.5 | 15.4 | 16.7 | 14.4 |
| Commercial and household machinery | 117 | 8.9 | 11.2 | 6.9 | 8.8 | 9.4 | 11.6 |
| Construction and mining machinery | 114 | 22.0 | 20.5 | 20.9 | 21.1 | 22.0 | 28.5 |
| Elevators, escalators, and conveyors | 23 | 14.6 | 18.9 | 20.8 | 18.2 | 18.6 | 20.0 |
| Engines and turbines | 44 | 11.4 | 13.7 | 9.1 | 11.3 | 12.4 | 13.6 |
| Food-products machinery | 54 | 20.6 | 21.1 | 14.8 | 18.7 | 19.2 | 24.6 |
| General industrial machinery and equipment, not elsewhere classified | 184 | 18.4 | 21.8 | 18.1 | 19.4 | 19.1 | 22.6 |
| General machine shops (jobbing and repair) | 106 | 14.0 | 25.1 | 18.1 | 19.2 | 21.8 | 24.8 |
| Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments | 52 | 7.6 | 10.7 | 11.2 | 9.9 | 12.4 | 14.0 |
| Mechanical power transmission equipment, except ball and roller bearings | 67 | 18.7 | 14.7 | 16.5 | 16.6 | 18.0 | 20.3 |
| Metalworking machinery | 422 | 12.0 | 15.5 | 13.1 | 13.6 | 13.7 | 15.5 |
| Pumps and compressors | 80 | 14.6 | 17.6 | 18.0 | 16.8 | 18.1 | 20.1 |
| Special industry machinery, not elsewhere classified | 124 | 20.0 | 19.3 | 17.8 | 19.2 | 21.2 | 21.4 |
| Textile machinery | 25 | 9.8 | 14.3 | 13.3 | 12.6 | 12.0 | 18.4 |
| **Nonferrous metals:** | | | | | | | |
| Aluminum and magnesium products | 24 | 17.0 | 19.1 | 8.7 | 14.9 | 21.0 | 20.8 |
| Foundries, nonferrous | 216 | 20.1 | 23.2 | 24.1 | 22.5 | 22.6 | 27.0 |
| Nonferrous basic shapes and forms | 29 | 12.0 | 15.2 | 12.1 | 13.2 | 12.8 | 15.7 |
| Watches, clocks, jewelry, and silverware | 39 | 9.3 | 11.2 | 7.0 | 9.1 | 8.2 | 8.0 |
| Nonferrous metal products, not elsewhere classified | 84 | 19.0 | 19.5 | 14.4 | 17.5 | 15.3 | 13.3 |
| Ordnance: Ordnance and accessories | 15 | 3.6 | 6.2 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 5.6 |
| **Paper:** | | | | | | | |
| Paper boxes and containers | 293 | 21.2 | 23.3 | 16.6 | 20.3 | 19.7 | 21.5 |
| Paper and pulp | 347 | 20.2 | 21.2 | 18.7 | 20.0 | 19.8 | 23.6 |
| Paper products, not elsewhere classified | 36 | 20.2 | 18.6 | 17.2 | 18.7 | 18.6 | 20.6 |
| Printing: Book and job printing | 62 | 5.4 | 12.2 | 7.9 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 9.4 |
| **Rubber:** | | | | | | | |
| Rubber boots and shoes | 15 | 5.4 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 9.8 |
| Rubber tires and tubes | 29 | 8.2 | 7.4 | 9.0 | 8.2 | 8.5 | 10.5 |
| Rubber products, not elsewhere classified | 76 | 18.0 | 15.1 | 14.5 | 15.8 | 16.3 | 17.9 |
| **Stone, clay, and glass:** | | | | | | | |
| Structural clay products | 37 | 20.3 | 23.9 | 14.0 | 19.4 | 20.3 | 43.9 |
| Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products | 130 | (5) | (5) | (5) | 29.1 | 33.7 | 36.1 |
| Glass | 41 | 17.2 | 15.1 | 11.6 | 14.6 | 14.1 | 15.8 |
| Pottery and related products | 29 | 19.6 | 23.1 | 13.1 | 18.6 | 19.7 | 21.1 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products, not elsewhere classified | 41 | 14.1 | 16.5 | 16.0 | 15.6 | 16.8 | 21.8 |
| **Textiles:** | | | | | | | |
| Cotton yarn and textiles | 186 | 10.0 | 9.3 | 8.6 | 9.2 | 8.9 | 12.2 |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles | 51 | 19.3 | 16.8 | 10.6 | 15.4 | 14.2 | 19.2 |
| Knit goods | 71 | 9.1 | 11.3 | 7.4 | 9.3 | 8.4 | 6.9 |
| Rayon and other synthetic and silk textiles | 53 | 10.6 | 9.9 | 8.7 | 9.7 | 9.2 | 10.4 |
| Woolen and worsted textiles | 146 | 13.5 | 12.7 | 11.3 | 12.5 | 12.9 | 18.6 |
| Miscellaneous textile goods, not elsewhere classified | 28 | 35.2 | 18.4 | 16.4 | 22.3 | 21.1 | 23.8 |

**See footnotes at end of table.**

*Industrial injury-frequency rates for selected manufacturing industries, third quarter, 1948, with cumulative rates for 1948* [1]—Continued

| Industry [2] | Third quarter, 1948 | | | | | Frequency rate | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of establishments [3] | Frequency rate [4] for— | | | | January–September, 1948 (cumulative) [4] | 1947: Annual (final) [5] |
| | | July | August | September | Third quarter | | |
| Transportation equipment: | | | | | | | |
| Aircraft | 15 | 3.5 | 6.5 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.8 |
| Aircraft parts | 28 | 6.7 | 7.4 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 11.1 |
| Motor vehicles | 102 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 8.4 | 8.7 | 9.3 | [7] 9.5 |
| Motor-vehicle parts | 92 | 16.6 | 18.7 | 16.8 | 17.4 | 19.1 | 17.6 |
| Railroad equipment | 50 | 18.3 | 17.7 | 18.5 | 18.2 | 19.8 | 17.9 |
| Shipbuilding and repairs | 59 | 23.8 | 25.7 | 20.0 | 23.2 | 24.4 | [7] 28.1 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing: | | | | | | | |
| Fabricated plastic products | 35 | 9.5 | 10.0 | 8.9 | 9.4 | 10.8 | 18.1 |
| Optical and ophthalmic goods | 16 | 5.3 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 7.9 |
| Photographic apparatus and materials | 29 | 5.3 | 6.3 | 3.9 | 5.2 | 6.0 | 6.2 |
| Professional and scientific instruments and supplies | 62 | 8.6 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 5.3 | 6.7 | 15.8 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing, not elsewhere classified | 142 | 11.8 | 12.1 | 13.1 | 12.4 | 11.8 | 15.4 |

[1] The average number of disabling industrial injuries for each million employee-hours worked.
[2] A few industries have been omitted because the monthly coverage did not amount to 1,000,000 or more employee-hours worked.
[3] September.
[4] Computed from all reports received for each month; not based on identical plants in successive months.
[5] Annual rates are based on substantially larger coverage than that of the quarterly survey and are, therefore, not strictly comparable with the monthly and quarterly rates.
[6] Not available.
[7] Revised.

# Labor Requirements for New Construction, 1948

NEW PRIVATE AND PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION put in place in 1948 required an average of more than 2 million construction workers per month. A quarter of a million more jobs were provided each month in 1948, on the average, than in 1947 and requirements for construction labor stood at the highest level in 6 years. Although expenditures for new construction last year reached a record of 17⅞ billion dollars—exceeding the peak year of the twenties (1926) by 59 percent and the wartime high in 1942 by 32 percent—the record dollar figure for 1948 resulted for the most part from the high level of construction costs in 1948 as compared with the earlier years.

Labor requirements for new construction in 1948 reached a peak of nearly 2½ million persons in the third quarter. Between the first and the third quarters, the need for workers increased by 780,000 as the result of a 59-percent rise in the dollar volume of new work put in place. However, seasonal declines in construction activity in the fourth quarter were accompanied by a reduction of almost 370,000 in the number of workers needed.

The number of jobs available at the site of new projects was greater in 1948 for all private projects (1,443,000 workers), private housebuilding (674,000 workers), and privately financed public utilities (311,000 workers) than at any other time during the 10 years for which the Bureau has monthly data—1939 to date. Private nonfarm housing claimed over a third of all site labor required on new construction projects in 1948, a larger proportion than at any time during this 10-year period. In contrast, requirements for publicly financed housing dropped to 8,000 workers per month in 1948, about one-fourth of the 1947 figure.

Site jobs on publicly financed nonresidential building almost doubled—to 134,000—between 1947 and 1948 because of continued expansion in educational building and in the hospital construction programs of the Veterans Administration and the Public Health Service. Although the demand for highway workers increased slightly from 1947 to a monthly average of 136,000 in 1948, requirements for this work were well under those in 1939 and 1940. Total labor requirements at the site of public construction averaged 416,000 workers in 1948, a 20-percent increase over 1947.

*Labor requirements for new construction*

[Estimated total number of workers [1] involved in current construction activity]

| Type of construction | Average monthly number of workers (in thousands) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1948 | | | | 1947 | | | | 1948 | 1947 | 1946 |
| | 4th quarter [2] | 3d quarter [3] | 2d quarter | 1st quarter | 4th quarter | 3d quarter | 2d quarter | 1st quarter | | | |
| Total new construction (off-site and on-site) [4] | 2,123 | 2,489 | 2,156 | 1,708 | 2,135 | 2,102 | 1,708 | 1,515 | 2,119 | 1,865 | 1,698 |
| Off-site | 264 | 297 | 261 | 217 | 266 | 246 | 204 | 194 | 260 | 228 | 211 |
| On-site | 1,859 | 2,192 | 1,895 | 1,491 | 1,869 | 1,856 | 1,504 | 1,321 | 1,859 | 1,637 | 1,477 |
| Private construction | 1,426 | 1,689 | 1,469 | 1,189 | 1,494 | 1,453 | 1,165 | 1,053 | 1,443 | 1,291 | 1,194 |
| Residential building (nonfarm) | 670 | 784 | 690 | 554 | 742 | 627 | 476 | 416 | 674 | 565 | 429 |
| Nonresidential building (nonfarm) [5] | 393 | 411 | 365 | 345 | 373 | 360 | 349 | 395 | 379 | 369 | 479 |
| Farm construction | 46 | 142 | 96 | 33 | 60 | 135 | 82 | 28 | 79 | 76 | 63 |
| Public utilities | 317 | 352 | 318 | 257 | 319 | 331 | 258 | 214 | 311 | 281 | 224 |
| Public construction | 433 | 503 | 426 | 302 | 375 | 403 | 339 | 268 | 416 | 346 | 283 |
| Residential building | 5 | 7 | 8 | 13 | 20 | 21 | 25 | 57 | 8 | 31 | 56 |
| Nonresidential building [6] | 156 | 146 | 125 | 112 | 96 | 77 | 65 | 47 | 134 | 71 | 52 |
| Conservation and development | 54 | 57 | 49 | 38 | 47 | 47 | 37 | 34 | 50 | 41 | 31 |
| Highways | 132 | 193 | 149 | 70 | 133 | 171 | 131 | 68 | 136 | 126 | 90 |
| All other public [7] | 86 | 100 | 95 | 69 | 79 | 87 | 81 | 62 | 88 | 77 | 54 |

[1] These estimates are designed to measure the number of workers required to put in place the dollar volume of new construction under way during the given period of time. They cover the workers engaged at the site of new construction and also employees in yards, shops, and offices whose time is chargeable to new construction operations. Consequently, the estimates include not only construction employees of establishments primarily engaged in new construction, but also self-employed persons, working proprietors, and employees of nonconstruction establishments who are engaged in new construction work. They do not cover persons engaged in repairs and maintenance.

The non-Federal construction estimates are derived by converting, into man-months of work, dollars spent during each month of the quarter on construction projects under way. The conversion is made by using a factor representing the value of work put in place per man per hour based on data from the 1939 Census of Construction and from periodic studies of a large number of individual projects of various types by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The factor is adjusted for each quarter in accordance with changes in prices of building materials, average hourly earnings of construction workers, and average hours worked per week. For Federal construction, estimates are made directly from reports on employment collected from contractors and then checked against estimates based on Federal expenditures.

For estimates of the total number of workers employed by firms engaged in new construction, additions, alterations, repairs, and maintenance work, see table A–2, p. 224.

[2] Preliminary.
[3] Revised.
[4] Includes major additions and alterations.
[5] Includes nonresidential building by privately owned public utilities.
[6] Includes workers employed on facilities used in atomic energy projects.
[7] Includes airports, water supply and sewage disposal systems, electrification projects, and miscellaneous.

# Labor-Management Disputes in January 1949

THE SEASONAL LULL in strike activity which characterized the holiday period continued through most of January. Few work stoppages of more than local significance occurred. The largest January dispute involved the Studebaker Corp. and is discussed below.

## Studebaker Stoppage

Nearly 16,000 workers at the Studebaker Corp. plant in South Bend, Ind., were involved in a brief work stoppage which began on January 21. Officials of the United Auto Workers (CIO) said the stoppage arose over the discharge of 43 workers without use of the grievance procedures and a controversy relating to time-study methods. An agreement was reached on January 23 which provided for reinstatement of the discharged workers and the formation of a joint committee of union representatives and company officials to consider methods of revising piecework standards throughout the plant.

This work stoppage marked the first time the Studebaker plant was virtually closed by a labor dispute since its employees were organized in 1933. Previous controversies have been limited to small-scale unauthorized walk-outs, settled by the union's own disciplinary action.

## Tugboat Strike Averted

A scheduled suspension of work by tugboat crews in the New York City Harbor, first set for January 1 and postponed to January 12, was finally averted after a second postponement.

The Int'l Longshoremen's Ass'n, Local No. 333 (AFL) sought a 30-percent wage increase plus other contract revisions. Negotiations between the union and the Marine Towing & Transportation Employers Ass'n, tugboat operators, began the middle of December but proceeded slowly, with employers offering a 3-percent "cost of living" increase. By the end of December the oper-

ators had increased their offer to 10 percent but this also was rejected by the union. Upon the insistence of Mayor O'Dwyer and city and Federal mediators the strike deadline was postponed 12 days.

After a further extension of the strike deadline a 1-year agreement was reached on January 13, retroactive to December 31, providing for a 12-percent wage increase, time and a half for overtime, and improved health and welfare provisions.

### Strike Threat by Railroad Engineers

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers had scheduled a strike for January 31 against 15 western railroads. Strike action was delayed, however, by the Presidential appointment of an emergency fact-finding board on February 1 to investigate the dispute. At issue, among other things, was the union's demand for an additional engineer on all multiple-unit Diesel-locomotives as a safety factor. In addition to the 15 western roads involved, approximately 60 other carriers in the country are in the process of negotiating on the same issues.

### Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Disputes

The Hudson and Manhattan Railroad, which serves commuters between points in New Jersey and New York City, was involved in several labor controversies and a 4-hour unauthorized walkout during the latter part of 1948 and in January 1949. A dispute between the company and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (Ind.) over a work rescheduling plan was settled during November, but a brief strike occurred December 31 in opposition to the firing of 43 employees. Intervention by the National Mediation Board and the national president of the trainmen's union resulted in a speedy resumption of service.

In another dispute involving the same carrier, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers postponed, and then called off, a scheduled strike on January 26 to protest alleged unsafe operating conditions. Within 24 hours, however, another group of the railroad's employees—power plant workers, guards, and clerks, members of Utility Workers' Union (CIO)—threatened to strike. This dispute arose over a reduction in the number of patrolmen and was being mediated at the month's end.

# The Labor Month In Review

IMPORTANT CHANGES in the economic situation became apparent during January. The post-Christmas decline in employment and the sharp rise in unemployment were larger than in any year since 1940 and apparently greater than can be attributed to seasonal factors. Prices of foods, farm products, and cotton textiles continued the gradual decline of recent months, although prices of some important industrial commodities were still being increased. Consumer response to January sales of merchandise of all kinds was quite favorable, however, indicating the strength of current purchasing power.

A number of new union agreements were negotiated during the month without wage increases, but at the same time numerous new agreements called for higher wage rates. There were no important labor-management disputes during January. As the month ended Congress began to consider new labor and housing legislation.

### Unemployment Rises Sharply

Unemployment rose by 700,000 and total employment declined by 2,000,000 between early December 1948 and early January 1949, according to the Census Bureau survey. This seemed to be a continuation of the down trend apparent since early fall, much of which is explainable on seasonal grounds.

Unemployment compensation data, available for the entire month of January, indicates a relative improvement in the unemployment situation as the month progressed. A moderate decline in the number of new claimants was reported toward the end of the month. Despite the large number of new unemployment compensation claimants during January, the total of continued claims increased only moderately in the month, indicating that many of the unemployed were finding jobs.

The increase in unemployment brought the number of persons looking for work in early January to 2,660,000—about 600,000 more than in January a year ago. This was equal to the postwar high during the reconversion period in February and March 1946 and in February 1948 (a month of bad weather in the industrial Midwest). Most of the increases in unemployment, both over the month and as compared with January 1948 was among men, indicating the great importance in the present decline of outdoor activities, such as construction and lumbering, and also in other industries employing a high proportion of men.

The drop of 1,400,000 in nonagricultural employment, to 50,700,000, as reported in the Census Bureau survey, was largely due to substantial declines in trade, construction, and manufacturing. In addition, the number of persons working part-time and the number temporarily absent from their jobs rose moderately. This post-Christmas decrease in nonagricultural employment may be compared with the decline of 900,000 a year ago, when many industries were still expanding their activities, and the decline of 500,000 at the end of 1940, when employment was 10 million less than at present.

### Prices Decline Again

The general downward trend of the various price indexes, which began last autumn, continued during January. Weakness in agricultural prices and in food and textile prices was again the primary factor in the decline. By the end of January spot market prices of barley, corn, lard, rubber, and tallow were below the OPA levels of June 28, 1946. The Bureau of Labor Statistics index of wholesale prices for January is estimated to be about 1 percent below December; preliminary indications are that the mid-January consumers' price index also declined from December.

The wholesale price index, reflecting significant declines in the prices of farm products and food in the primary markets declined during January to about 160 percent of the 1926 average. Metals and metal products again moved upward, with higher automobile prices, while changes in other prices were relatively minor.

Retail prices, as measured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics consumers' price index, declined 0.5 percent from mid-November to mid-December to 171.4 percent of the 1935–39 average. This was 1.8 percent below the all-time peak of August and September but was still 2.6 percent higher than a year ago and nearly 74 percent above the August 1939 level. Substantially lower food prices, particularly those of eggs and meat, were chiefly responsible for the decrease during the month. The food index, declining for the fifth

consecutive month, was 5.4 percent below the July peak, but still 41 percent above June 1946. Prices of apparel dropped 0.5 percent, fuel and housefurnishings also declined fractionally. Rents rose again, by 0.6 percent.

### 1948 Wage Terms Renewed

Some recent union negotiations failed to bring wage rate increases, marking a significant break in the almost uninterrupted flow of wage increases since the end of the war. In the current situation of mixed economic trends, certain industries, notably in the "soft" goods, have had to curtail activity and have undoubtedly suffered financial declines. A number of unions have therefore accepted the wage terms of their 1948 contracts. This was the position taken by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Shoe workers in a number of plants also accepted 1948 wage rates in their new contracts, with a provision for wage reopening in 6 months. An arbitrator in a New England wage dispute affecting 22,000 textile workers decided against a wage increase for the union, stating that more wages were not justified under present conditions in the industry. In early February, 23-000 workers of the American Woolen Co. were also denied increases by an arbitrator. Wage demands made upon many other textile companies have been withdrawn.

Nevertheless, a considerable number of union agreements negotiated during January did carry upward wage adjustments. These included some establishments in the apparel, chemical, electrical, paper, metal, transportation, and telephone industries.

Average weekly earnings of manufacturing production workers reached a new high of $55 during December. The increase of about 50 cents over the previous month was mostly due to a longer average workweek during the reporting period, largely as a result of considerable overtime in automobile and transportation-equipment establishments. The length of the average workweek in the industries manufacturing durable goods increased by 0.4 hour from November to December, but remained unchanged in the nondurable goods industries. Hourly earnings, exclusive of overtime, for all manufacturing production workers averaged $1.33 in December, about the same as in the previous month.

### Railroad Disputes Unsettled

No strikes of widespread significance occurred during January, and idleness due to work stoppages continued at a relatively low level. The only unsettled disputes of importance were those in the railroad industry. Neither the roads nor the nonoperating unions had accepted the recommendations of December 17 of the Presidential fact-finding board. After a month's negotiations both parties asked the board to reenter the case to help reach a settlement. The board had recommended an immediate increase of 7 cents an hour and, effective in September 1949, a reduction of hours from 48 to 40 without loss of pay.

A fact-finding board was also appointed during January in the dispute between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and 15 western railroads. The union is seeking elimination of pay differentials on oil and electric locomotives, where rates are lower than those on coal-burning locomotives, and the assignment of an additional fireman on all Diesel-electric locomotives.

In his message on the State of the Union, delivered before a joint meeting of the Eighty-first Congress on January 5, President Truman requested the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and the reenactment of the Wagner Act with amendments. Hearings on an Administration-sponsored bill, introduced by Senator Thomas, began at the end of the month.

### Economy Housing Program

To meet the need for low-cost housing, an "Economy Housing Campaign" is being sponsored jointly by Federal and local governments, the building industry, financing organizations, and labor groups. A series of meetings were scheduled to be held during February throughout the country. It is hoped to be able to devise a program which will produce the needed homes for the lower-income groups.

By the middle of January, 10 long-range housing bills had been introduced into Congress. The Administration-sponsored housing bill would provide Federal loans and grants for slum clearance, Federal subsidies for low rent housing, financial assistance for farm dwellings and an expanded program of Federal research in housing. The bill would authorize the construction of a maximum of 1,050,000 low-rent public housing units within a 7-year period.

# Recent Decisions of Interest to Labor[1]

## Wages and Hours [2]

*Regular Rate of Pay—Bonus.* The Second Circuit Court of Appeals held [3] that bonus payments based on an employee's hourly rate, and paid at regularly recurring intervals for several years, are part of the employee's regular rate of pay, for the purpose of computing overtime compensation under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Since August 1940, a company had paid a bonus at intervals of about 3 months. The company's president stated that it was paid as an exercise of arbitrary discretion by the directors. According to the evidence, some employees considered the payments as gifts. There were numerous indications, however, that the bonus was considered additional compensation for services rendered—this was usually stated in the directors' resolution granting it. The bonus was treated as compensation in computing the company's income tax, and for purposes of social security taxes, workmen's compensation, and unemployment insurance. War Labor Board approval of the increase in the bonus had been secured on the ground of increases in the cost of living.

The Wage and Hour Administrator petitioned for an injunction to compel the company to pay additional overtime on the basis of the bonus. The district court denied the petition and held that the bonus was not part of the regular rate, since it was not paid pursuant to any promise or under any plan or formula communicated to employees. In reversing the district court's, decision, the circuit court ruled that it was not necessary in deciding whether the bonus was part of the regular rate, to show that it was paid because of a contractual obligation. That it was regularly paid at recurrent intervals so that employees came to expect it, was sufficient. The court held that an announced bonus plan capable of withdrawal at any time, which had previously been held [4] part of the regular rate, was not to be distinguished from an arrangement which the employee had every reason to expect would be continued.

*Agriculture—Fermentation of Tobacco Not Exempt.* Section 13 (a) (10) of the Fair Labor Standards Act exempts employees engaged (within the area of production) in handling, packing, stoning, ginning, compressing, pasteurizing, drying, and preparing, in their raw or natural state, or canning of agricultural or horticultural commodities for market. The District Court of Puerto Rico held [5] that the stemming and fermentation of tobacco was not exempt, because it was a processing operation—not the preparation of an agricultural commodity in its raw or natural state within the meaning of section 13 (a) (10). The process of fermenting, it was stated, produces a chemical change making the tobacco milder and sweeter, and requires from 60 to 120 days.

*Sugar Processing Exemption—Warehouse Employees.* A district court recently considered [6] the extent of application of the sugar processing exemption from the overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Section 7 (c) provides that "in the case of an employer engaged * * * in the processing of * * * sugarcane * * * into sugar * * *," the provisions of section 7 (a) "shall not apply to his employees in any place of employment where he is so engaged."

An employer operated four sugar mills in different parts of Puerto Rico. Sugarcane was

[1] Prepared in the Office of the Solicitor, U. S. Department of Labor. The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached, based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

Certain recent cases are discussed in NLRB and Court Decisions Affecting Labor, pp. 151, 155, and 156 of this issue.

[2] This section is intended merely as a digest of some recent decisions involving the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Portal-to-Portal Act. It is not to be construed and may not be relied upon as interpretation of these acts by the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division or any agency of the Department of Labor.

[3] *McComb* v. *Shepard Niles Crane & Hoist Corp.* (U. S. C. C. A. (2d), December 1, 1948).

[4] *Walling* v. *Garlock Packing Co.*, 159 F. (2d) 44 (C. C. A. (2d)); certiorari denied 331 U. S. 820.

[5] *McComb* v. *Puerto Rico Tobacco Marketing Cooperative Association* (U. S. D. C., D. Puerto Rico, December 7, 1948).

[6] *McComb* v. *del Valle* (U. S. D. C., Puerto Rico, November 10, 1948).

harvested from the employer's fields, was brought to the mills by truck or rail, and was there processed into raw sugar and molasses. The raw sugar was taken to warehouses and the molasses was put in tanks, for storage, before shipment to the United States. All but one of the mills had warehouses nearby. Sugar produced at the one mill, which had no adjacent warehouse nearby, was transported to warehouses near one of the other mills.

The question was whether the warehouse employees came within the exemption of section 7(c). The court held that employees engaged solely in handling and warehousing sugar or molasses produced at adjacent factories were exempt, since the sugar processing included all operations in production of the sugar up to depositing it in warehouses in the proximity of the mill. These warehouse employees were engaged "in the place of employment" where the processing was performed, whether the warehouses or tanks were immediately adjacent to or a few hundred feet away from the mills. But employees warehousing sugar produced at other mills not adjacent were held to be not exempt under section 7 (c), since they could not be held to be working at the "place of employment" where the sugar was processed.

## Labor Relations

*Employer Unfair Labor Practices.* A number of decisions of the National Labor Relations Board and the courts deal with unfair labor practices of employers.

(1) Five employees, by peaceful picketing, had induced a strike of 300 employees in violation of a no-strike clause in a collective bargaining agreement. The Board held[7] that the temporary lay-off of these 5 employees was not discriminatory and therefore did not constitute an unfair labor practice. The fact that an unfair labor practice—the wrongful discharge of one employee—had caused the picketing, did not excuse the breach of the agreement, the Board held. The employees should have used the grievance procedure provided in the agreement or the remedial procedure provided by the Board. The National Labor Relations Act, it was pointed out, was intended to prevent, rather than encourage, industrial strife.

One Board member dissented on the ground that the legislative history of the Taft-Hartley amendments to the National Labor Relations Act showed a rejection of provisions outlawing strikes to remedy practices for which an administrative remedy is available. A no-strike clause, he stated, although intended as a substitute for industrial warfare, should not be construed to give an employer a free hand to engage in unfair practices.

(2) A circuit court of appeals held[8] that an employer's toleration and encouragement of the use by anti-union employees of threats of violence against union employees amounted to a discriminatory discharge of the latter when they were prevented from returning to work at the employer's plant. The employer was held to be under duty to protect employees from such threats and violence.

(3) An employer's refusal to reinstate certain unfair labor practice strikers so long as they were represented by a union was held[9] by the NLRB to be discriminatory. However, such an anticipatory refusal to rehire was held not to constitute discharge of those strikers who failed to apply for reinstatement. It was held not to relieve such strikers of their obligation to request reinstatement, unless it constituted a mass refusal to reinstate. There was no mass refusal, since some strikers had been reinstated.

(4) An employer stated that it would be less costly to suspend operations entirely than to bargain with a union. This statement, the NLRB ruled,[10] contained an implied threat of economic reprisal, especially when it was followed by the shut-down of the plant after the employer learned of organizing activity. The shut-down was held discriminatory although the employer was faced with adverse operating conditions, since the employees were given no explanation for being laid off, but were referred to the employer's previous statement.

(5) A plant manager's statement that the plant would be closed if the employees persisted in their desire to have a union was held[11] to be interference unprotected by the right of free speech. The statements were more than a mere notice of discontinuance due to financial failure, but were

[7] *In re National Electric Products Corp.* (80 N. L. R. B. No. —, November —, 1948).

[8] *N. L. R. B.* v. *Weisman Co.* (U. S. C. C. A. (6th), November 29, 1948)

[9] *In re E. A. Laboratories, Inc.* (80 NLRB No. 109, November 29, 1948).

[10] *In re Goodyear Footwear Co.* (80 NLRB No. 126, November 24, 1948).

[11] *NLRB* v. *Hoppes Mfg. Co.* (U. S. C. C. A. (6th), November 29, 1948).

rather a threat against the union. A change of ownership of the plant was held by the court not to affect the employer's duty under the statute.

*Representation and Elections.* In a representation election, ballots marked in favor of a union which had not complied with the filing and non-Communist affidavit provisions of the amended National Labor Relations Act were held [12] void, and should not be counted even for the purpose of deciding whether another union had received a majority necessary for certification. The Board held that if counting of such ballots were allowed, a noncomplying union, which was barred from participation in an election, would be able to circumvent the act by preventing certification of a rival union.

The NLRB ruled [13] that activities of a supervisor in favor of a union subsequently elected bargaining agent did not void the election. The supervisor, an assistant foreman, had joined the union and served as a union shop steward and as a member of the bargaining committee. He said he was in favor of the union, and wore a "vote yes" button on election day. These activities, the Board held, were not coercive in character and did not interfere with the employees' free choice of a bargaining representative. It held that the employer could not refuse to bargain even if the election were void, as he would then be profiting by wrongdoing for which he was responsible.

Recent NLRB decisions show changes in the Board's rules as to the timing of elections. These changes were caused by section 9 (c) (3) of the amended National Labor Relations Act, which prohibits more than one election in 1 year. The Board held [14] that the 12-month period did not begin until after certification of the bargaining agent, although over a year had elapsed between election and certification. If the year started to run immediately after the election, the Board pointed out, the shelter afforded by fresh certifications would often be lost.

In pre-Taft-Hartley Act ruling, the NLRB [15] provided that in an expanding plant unit a new election could be held 6 months after a prior certification, if the working force had more than doubled. This ruling had to be abandoned with enactment of the one-election-a-year provision of section 9 (c) (3). Accordingly, some employers of expanding employee units have requested that the election be delayed until the full working force has been employed. Two recent decisions indicate that the Board will refuse to delay an election beyond the time when a representative and substantial proportion of the anticipated complement of employees is at work. In one case [16] the employer contemplated employing workers for five lines of machines, only one of which was working at the time of filing of this representation petition. The employer planned to employ the full complement of workers when he secured his equipment, in perhaps 4 to 6 months. No new operations or skills were to be added. The Board accordingly directed an election within 7 weeks or when the second line of machines was installed, whichever was earlier. In another case [17] the Board directed an immediate election in a plant that had been in operation less than a year, where a representative group of over one-third of the employees who might ultimately be hired were already at work.

*Representation—Refusal to Cede Jurisdiction to State Board.* In an election held by the Utah Labor Relations Board, the United Steelworkers Union of America (CIO) was chosen bargaining agent by a majority of workers of a Utah plant of Kaiser-Frazer. The International Association of Machinists (independent), while participating in the election, claimed that it was invalid. The NLRB entertained a representation petition by the Machinists over the objection of both the employer, Kaiser-Frazer, and the Steelworkers, who had meanwhile entered into a collective-bargaining agreement, and who claimed that in the interest of stable labor relations the State election and the resultant contract should be a bar to the NLRB proceedings. But the Board ruled [18] that it had exclusive jurisdiction and that it could not cede jurisdiction to a State agency when most of the plant's production was shipped interstate. Even if the employer's operations were predominantly local in character, the Board held it could not cede jurisdiction when the applicable State

[12] *In re Woodmark Industries, Inc.* (80 NLRB No. 171, December 7, 1948).
[13] *In re Underwood Machinery Co.* (80 NLRB No. 190, December 15, 1948).
[14] *In re Armco Drainage & Metal Products, Inc.*, (NLRB No. 10-RM 22, December 13, 1948).
[15] *In re Aluminum Co.* (52 NLRB 1040).
[16] *In re Walnut Ridge Mfg. Co., Inc.* (80 NLRB No. 179, Dec. 9, 1948).
[17] *In re Ford Motor Co.* (80 NLRB No. 168, Dec. 7, 1948).
[18] *In re Kaiser-Frazer Parts Corp.* (80 NLRB No. 158, Dec. 2, 1948).

statute was inconsistent with the Federal act. The Utah act, unlike the Federal act, did not require the filing of non-Communist affidavits, and the Steelworkers had not complied with this requirement. Therefore to give effect to the State proceedings would contravene the Federal act.

*Appropriate Unit.* The NLRB, overruling a previous decision,[19] ruled [20] that a plant's maintenance employees might comprise a separate bargaining unit although they were a multi-craft group. The maintenance employees worked in a separate department of the plant from production employees, except for 1 day a week. While the group might lack the cohesiveness of a single-craft group, its members were held to have sufficient interests in common, distinct from those of the other employees, to merit a separate unit. There was no previous bargaining history.

*Citrus Canners Not Agricultural Laborers.* The NLRB ruled [21] that citrus cannery employees were not exempt from the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act as "agricultural laborers," although they were engaged in canning fruit grown in their employer's own groves. The fact that they handled agricultural products and that their place of work was on a farm were held not to be determinative. Canning was held not an essential step in preparing the fruit for market, but merely a process which resulted in substantial alteration of the form of the fruit. It involved cutting up the fruit, transforming it into juice, and adding sugar and other materials. It merely enhanced the value of the fruit and was held not necessary for its sale, even though the purpose of the cannery was to dispose of such fruit as could not be sold in its natural state.

## Veterans Reemployment

*Proof of Cause for Discharge.* A district court decision [22] emphasized the principle that an employer who claims that discharge of a veteran within the statutory year was for "cause," has the burden of proof. The grounds in this case for discharge of the veteran—a district manager for an insurance company—were inefficiency and insubordination. With regard to inefficiency, the employer showed business to have been at a low level after the veteran was reinstated. The evidence also disclosed, however, that a slump began before the veteran's reinstatement, and an improvement during the veteran's activity. No figures were given for the period after his discharge. Witnesses testified that the veteran was as efficient as the managers who preceded and followed him. The court decided that the employer had failed to meet the burden of proof of inefficiency.

The charge of insubordination was based on the fact that the veteran, in a group meeting of managers, defended himself against criticism of his work by his superior, the division manager. The veteran believed the criticism to be unfair. The court said that a reinstated veteran is not required to take criticism from his superior as a soldier must, on penalty of affording cause for discharge, and held that "cause" had not been proved.

When the veteran was removed from his position, his employer offered him another, inferior position. He refused this and organized a business of his own, which had no earnings during the period involved. The employer contended that any damages awarded should be reduced by what the veteran would have earned in the position the employer offered or what he might have earned with another employer had he not gone into business for himself. The court decided that the veteran was not required to accept the inferior position offered, and that damages were not subject to reduction on either of the bases suggested.

## Decisions of State Courts

*California—Picketing; Legality of Object.* The California District Court of Appeal held [23] that picketing to compel an employer to join a union on a discriminatory basis was unlawful and enjoinable. Barber shop owners themselves worked as barbers and employed other barbers, who were all members of a union. The union requested the employers to join—as inactive members not entitled to vote, to sit at meetings, or to hold office—under threat of picketing the barber shop and withdrawing the union barbers from it. As

[19] *Matter of Jefferson Chemical Co.* (79 NLRB No. 77, September 10, 1948).
[20] *In re Armstrong Cork Co.* (80 NLRB No. 203, December 16, 1948).
[21] *In re DiGiorgio Fruit Corp.* (80 NLRB No. 138, November 29, 1948).
[22] *Pylant* v. *Life Ins. Co. of Georgia* (U. S. D. C., N. D. Fla., November 11, 1948).
[23] *Riviello et al.* v. *Journeymen Barbers* (Calif. Dist. Ct. of App., 1st Dist., November 15, 1948).

the action threatened would have stopped the employers' business, they petitioned for an injunction to prevent it.

In granting the injunction, the court stated that the union could have engaged in peaceful picketing to compel employers who are also workers to join the union on the same basis as others; but it could not compel them to become inactive members, who were given no additional rights. A union could not arbitrarily discriminate against one class of members.

*Pennsylvania—"Labor Dispute"; Free Speech.* A State common pleas court recently considered [24] the application of the State anti-injunction law. Owner-stockholders of a cooperative taxicab association sometimes drove their own cabs, sometimes hired them out to driver-employees who worked on a commission basis, and who were represented by a union which had a union-shop collective-bargaining agreement with the association. A dispute was occasioned by the association's adoption of a policy of increasing the number of stockholder owners to make it a complete owner-driver association. When two strangers were made owner-drivers, a walk-out of employees occurred. The association petitioned for an injunction on the ground that there was no labor dispute within the meaning of the State anti-injunction act, since the strike was in violation of a contract.

The court held that there was a labor dispute, since the increase of owner-drivers threatened the employees' jobs, and that the anti-injunction act applied. It granted an injunction against the strikers, however, to prevent them from following taxicabs operated by owner-drivers, with sound trucks blaring insulting language—since one automobile accident and other near-accidents had resulted from such activities. The court said that the right of free speech did not include a right to send two tons of steel through the street immediately back of an individual who was driving through heavy traffic.

*Wisconsin—Appointment of Conciliator Not Reviewable.* The Wisconsin public-utility compulsory-arbitration law provides that if collective bargaining between a public-utility employer and its employees reaches an impasse, the State employment relations board may, upon petition of one of the parties to the dispute, appoint a conciliator. If the conciliator cannot effect a settlement, the board can then appoint an arbitrator.

Upon petition of a clerical union which had a dispute with a telephone company, the board appointed a conciliator. The employer (the telephone company) appealed from the order to the county circuit court, on the ground that there was no basis in fact for the appointment.[25]

Upon appeal, the State Supreme court held that the board order appointing a conciliator was not subject to judicial review, because it was only a preliminary step in compulsory-arbitration proceedings and did not directly affect the rights, duties, or privileges of the parties to the dispute. The court pointed out that the conciliator had no power to effect a compulsory settlement or to issue any orders; therefore, the order appointing him was held not to be one from which the statute granted an appeal. The law provided for appeals from certain orders of the board, but significantly did not include orders appointing conciliators.

[24] *Independent Taxi Service* v. *International Brotherhood of Teamsters, etc.* (Pa. Ct. of Com. Pleas Lackawanna Co., November 8, 1948).

[25] *Wisconsin Telephone Co.* v. *Wisconsin Employment Relations Board* (Wis. Supreme Ct., November 16, 1948).

# Chronology of Recent Labor Events

## December 13, 1948

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, in the case of *Kivo* v. *Loeb*, refused to review a lower court's decision granting a veteran damages because he did not receive a year's reemployment as required under the Selective Training and Service Act. The lower court had granted the veteran an amount equal to the difference between his actual earnings during the year and the earnings of a person occupying a comparable position. (Source: U. S. Law Week, 17 LW, p. 3176.)

THE SECRETARY OF LABOR released opinions by the Attorney General of the United States and the Solicitor of Labor that the trust agreement between the American Federation of Musicians (AFL) and the phonograph recording industry, providing for free concerts by unemployed musicians (see Chron. item for Feb. 15, 1947, MLR, May 1947), does not conflict with section 302 of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947. The trustee is to be designated by the recording companies (not the employees), and successor trustees will be appointed by the Secretary of Labor. (Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor release S 49-617, Dec. 13, 1948.)

THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS for the Ninth Circuit ruled on the case of *Printing Specialties & Paper Converters Union, Local 388* v. *Le Baron*. It held that the striking union, when it engaged in peaceful picketing of a motor carrier and terminal company to induce their employees to cease handling a manufacturer's products, violated section 8 (b) 4 (A) of the LMRA of 1947, and was not protected by the free speech provisions of the first amendment to the Constitution. (Source: U. S. Law Week, vol. 17 LW, p. 2285.)

THE NATIONAL MARITIME UNION (CIO) announced acceptance of a monthly wage increase of $3.50 for seamen, under a wage reopening clause in their contract (see Chron. items for Aug. 13, MLR, Sept. 1948, and Aug. 18, MLR, Oct. 1948). This pay rise brought Atlantic Coast NMU members up to parity with West Coast seamen (see Chron. item for Nov. 25, 1948, MLR, Jan. 1949). (Source: New York Times, Dec. 14, 1948, and CIO News, Dec. 20, 1948.)

## December 15

THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS, Seventh Circuit, in the case of *Container Manufacturing Co.* v. *National Labor Relations Board*, held that no part of the National Labor Relations Act requires employers to place "economic" strikes on a "preferred" list for employment. A mass application for employment when all jobs are filled cannot be treated as "a continuing application so as to relieve the employees of making further applications." (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 23, Analysis, p. 37, and LRRM, p. 2191.)

THE NLRB—in the case of *Grinnell Brothers* and *International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, Local 299 (AFL)*—ruled that prior assumption of jurisdiction by a State labor relations board over the subject of representation proceedings concerning employees of a general retailing store company, and disposition thereof, do not preclude exercise of jurisdiction by the NLRB. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 23 LRRM, p. 1223.)

THE PRESIDENT of the Congress of Industrial Organizations requested the president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America to organize department store and allied workers. (Source: CIO release of Dec. 16, 1948.)

On December 16, the president of the Amalgamated stated that the organizing drive would start at once but there was no intention of "raiding" the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, the charter of which had not been revoked by the CIO. (Source: New York Times, Dec. 17, 1948.)

## December 17

THE REPORT of the emergency board established by the President on October 18 to investigate the dispute between the 16 "nonoperating" railroad unions and the operators was made public. It recommends an hourly wage increase of 7 cents and a 40-hour workweek (effective September 1, 1949) with time and a half pay for overtime.

On December 21, the nonoperating unions voted to base further negotiations with the operators on the recommendations. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 23 LRR, p. 126 and White House release, Oct. 18, 1948; for discussion, see MLR, Jan. 1949, p. III.)

THE CIO MADE PUBLIC its letters of December 15 to the American Federation of Labor and the Railroad Brotherhoods proposing that appropriate committees from each group meet promptly in order to coordinate their "efforts in support of a common program of legislative measures for the 81st Congress * * *." (Source: CIO release of Dec. 17, 1948.)

## December 24

THE NLRB ordered District No. 31 of the United Mine Workers of America (Ind.) to cease restraining and coercing employees of four West Virginia coal mining com-

panies. The union was accused of forcing the mines to shut down in an effort to compel the miners to join the UMWA during the March 1948 strike. (Source: NLRB release R–148, Dec. 24, 1948.)

### December 26

THE THIRD ANNUAL REPORT of the Council of Economic Advisers was submitted to the President, in accordance with the terms of the Employment Act of 1946 (see Chron. item for Feb. 20, 1946, MLR, May 1946). (Source: New York Times, Dec. 27, 1948.)

### December 30

THE JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE on Labor-Management Relations, established by the LMRA of 1947 (see MLR, July 1947, p. 62) reported its observations on a year and a half of operation of that act. The committee said, Democratic members dissenting, that the law was working well, but it recommended certain amendments. (Source: New York Times, Dec. 31, 1948.)

### January 2, 1949

AN NLRB TRIAL EXAMINER held that an unfair labor practice charge growing out of a labor-management dispute which involves a subcontract on a dwelling is within the Board's jurisdiction. He found peaceful secondary boycott picketing to be protected by the free speech provision of LMRA of 1947. (Source: NLRB release R–149, Jan. 3, 1949.)

### January 4

THE SUPREME COURT of the United States, in a unanimous decision, upheld the State laws of Nebraska and North Carolina which ban the closed shop. Another decision upheld the Arizona law on the same subject (see Chron. item for Nov. 2, 1948, MLR, Dec. 1948), one justice dissenting. (Source: U. S. Law Week, Vol. 23, No. 21, Ex. Ed. Bull. Jan. 3, 1949, p. 1.)

### January 5

THE PRESIDENT, in his message to Congress on the State of the Union, recommended increased taxes; an 8-point anti-inflation program, to include, if necessary, Government built and financed plants for production of scarce commodities, such as steel; repeal of the LMRA of 1947 and an amended NLRA; universal military training; raising the minimum wage to 75 cents, and a broadened policy for housing and social security. (Source: Congressional Record, vol. 95, No. 2, Jan. 5, 1949, p. 66.)

### January 7

THE PRESIDENT, in his third annual economic report to Congress, required under the terms of the Employment Act of 1946 (see Chron. item for Feb. 20, 1946, MLR, May 1946), recommended goals of a million new jobs for the country's youth and higher production and better-balanced purchasing power. He urged extension of rent control for 2 years. (Source: The Economic Report of the President to the Congress, Jan. 7, 1949.)

### January 10

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, in the case of *Foreman's Association of America* v. *Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Co.*, in effect refused to pass upon the constitutionality of those sections of the LMRA of 1947 that relieve employers from the obligation to bargain collectively with foremen. The Court refused to review the decision made in August 1948 by the Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati (see Chron. item for Aug. 16, 1948, MLR, Oct. 1948) modifying an NLRB order issued prior to enactment of the LMRA of 1947. (Source: U. S. Law Week, 17 LW, p. 3207.)

THE FEDERAL Mediation and Conciliation Service, released its first annual report, which stated that "in some of the national emergency disputes * * * the issuance of an injunctive order [under LMRA of 1947] did much to forestall a national crisis and to assist in achieving a peaceful settlement," but that "provision for an 80-day period of continued operations, under injunctive order of a court, tends to delay rather than facilitate settlement of a dispute." (Source: Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, First Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1948, Washington, 1948, p. 56.)

### January 11

THE NLRB, in the case of *A. S. Abell Co.* and *American Newspaper Guild (CIO)*, held that a newspaper publishing company's editorial writers are not managerial employees. It held to be appropriate a collective bargaining unit which included both editorial and news department employees. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 23 LRRM, p. 1298.)

# Publications of Labor Interest

## Special Review: Labor Leadership

*Juggernaut: American Labor in Action.* By Wellington Roe. Philadelphia and New York, J. B. Lippincott Co., 1948. 375 pp. $4.

*The New Men of Power: America's Labor Leaders.* By C. Wright Mills. New York, Harcourt, Brace and Co., 1948. 323 pp. $3.50.

*Sir and Brother.* By Harry Lee. New York, Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc., 1948. 302 pp. $3.

*The Labor Leader: An Exploratory Study.* By Eli Ginzberg. New York, Macmillan Co., 1948. 191 pp., bibliography. $3.

Sir James Frazer, in the opening of his abridged edition of the Golden Bough, describes the widespread primitive institution of leadership succession typified by the slaying of the priest of Nemi within the sacred grove of Diana. The priest ruled as king until an aspirant to the office could kill him. The problem of gaining and holding leadership has grown somewhat more complex as centuries progressed, at least to the extent that outright murder is now the exceptional modus. Extermination is accomplished through an elaborate system of external symbolism.

The appearance in a single year of the above four books, dealing exclusively, each in a different way, with labor leadership, reveals both the degree to which leadership has become specialized and the preoccupation of the public mind with labor problems. In the order listed above, the volumes contain a series of some two dozen character and personality sketches of labor leaders, an attempt at "sociological" analysis of leadership characteristics, a novel, and a case study of a local labor union.

The desirable approach to a study of labor leadership is one which combines practical knowledge of the labor movement with objectivity. That this is difficult is attested by each of the books. Practical knowledge comes only to those who have had practical experience, and in this respect only Messrs. Roe and Lee score: they worked for a time as trade-union functionaries. The latter has chosen the medium of the novel. One cannot doubt the credibility of the trade-union situation he has created. What he has done is to take a remarkably dramatic contest for leadership in an international union and superimpose it on a lending library love story (or vice versa). On the other hand, Professor Ginzberg (with the help of Joseph Carwell, his assistant) essays a scientific close-up of a local union's gestation, birth, and puberty, which results in a narrative description of some excitement. Mr. Roe closes his attempt at iconoclasm with the warning that "to many unionists it is becoming increasingly clear that the very men who led them out of the dark woods of employer coercion have taken them into the dank forest of organization autocracy." Labor, he says, having won the battle against management "must turn its strength to a battle with dictatorial union leaders." Professor Mills has gathered some statistical data from a questionnaire he sent to a group of labor leaders to plumb their opinions and describe their characteristics. This technique has potential usefulness. The student with intimate understanding of the labor movement (as well as of statistical analysis and its limitations) will find data which, with supplementation, can be worked over.

Professor Ginzberg, before his cinematic presentation of the "Parkinstown" Local, offers a long discourse on the relation of labor leadership to leadership in general. When unions entered the economic field, they "took on the characteristics of a private organization * * * and labor leadership acquired the hallmarks of a profession." Both the leader and the union, he feels, "have roots which are deep in the soil of our culture." These roots are imbedded in the "conflicts arising out of the marriage of technology and private property." Later he contends that contemporary union leaders "came to the top because [they] possessed the talents required to organize and administer business unions * * * they knew how to negotiate and how to make political deals, but their experience has not fitted them to cope with the unsolved problems of political unionism." The future of America, he observes, with almost an overtone of lament, "largely depends on the success of their efforts," and he enjoins them to understand and solve their problems "as statesmen, not as bureaucrats."

A lugubrious echo of this is sounded by Professor Mills in a peroration following the "analysis" of his statistics. Labor leaders in his view are "the strategic elite in American society. Never has so much depended upon men who are so ill-prepared and so little inclined to assume the responsibility."

Mr. Roe hurls this challenge: "For 15 years labor bosses have thrived, grown * * * more powerful through a government policy of collaboration * * *. Many * * * regard their organizations as independent of the United States." He doubts that leaders speak the member's mind and charges that the worker must be "freed" from the "dominance of his union leader" lest "the Juggernaut which organized labor has become is permitted to crush the life not only from the trade-unions themselves, but also from the democratic system whence they have come."

Mr. Lee sings no praises and no hymns of hate. Most of all he brings out the fact that the succession to and the tenure of labor leadership are always in precarious balance, and that no leader more than the labor leader has more troubled sleep, is lonelier, and lives in a state more closely approximating the morbid expectancy of the doomed priests of Diana.

—L. R. K.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Correspondence regarding the publications to which reference is made in this list should be addressed to the respective publishing agencies mentioned. Where data on prices were readily available, they have been shown with the title entries.

## Conciliation, Arbitration, and Mediation

*First Annual Report of the Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, for Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1948.* Washington, 1949. 68 pp. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*Fixed Criteria in Wage Rate Arbitrations?* By David L. Cole. (*In* Arbitration Journal, Vol. 3 (new series), No. 3, New York, Fall 1948, pp. 169–175. $1.)

*Manual for Mediation and Emergency Boards under the Hawaii Public Utility Labor Act * * *.* Honolulu, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, [1948?]. 46 pp., bibliography; processed.

*Conciliation and Arbitration in Australia and New Zealand.* By Lloyd Ross and Morris Weisz. (*In* Industrial and Labor Relations Review, Ithaca, N. Y., October 1948, pp. 98–112. $1.25.)

## Economic and Social Problems

*The Economic Report of the President to the Congress, January 7, 1949, Together With a Report, The Annual Economic Review, January 1949, by the Council of Economic Advisers.* Washington, 1949. 140 pp., charts. 45 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*Third Annual Report to the President by the Council of Economic Advisers.* Washington, December 1948. 38 pp. 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Contains a brief account of the Council's work and discussion of its role and of the institutional environment within which it operates.

*Demands for Labor: Opportunities for Research.* By Dale Yoder. New York, Social Science Research Council, 1948. 40 pp., bibliography. (Pamphlet No. 7.) 50 cents.

*Employment, Production, and Income in the Chicago Industrial Area.* By W. E. Hoadley, Jr., and C. G. Wright. Chicago, Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, Research Department, 1948. 28 pp., map, charts.

An attempt to answer questions relating to the area's economic importance in the Nation, its economic structure, changes during and since the war, long-run growth trends, characteristics and resources of the institutions for meeting financial needs of the area, and the business outlook. The authors have made extensive use of data collected by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and other Federal agencies as well as by local bodies.

*Distribution of Industry.* London, Board of Trade, 1948. 52 pp., maps, chart. (Cmd. 7540.) 1s. net., H. M. Stationery Office, London.

Reviews the history of Government measures to eliminate unemployment in former depressed areas, renamed development areas, of Great Britain. Success of these measures is considered in terms of employment and unemployment trends. Special attention is given to new employment opportunities created for women.

## Employment and Labor Turn-Over

*Labor Force Trends in New York State.* New York, State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, 1948. 15 pp.; processed. (Publication No. B–6.)

Estimates of the State's labor force are given for 1920 to 1948, with an analysis of changes in age and sex classifications.

*Proceedings of 35th Annual Convention [of] International Association of Public Employment Services, Windsor, Ontario, Canada, June 7–10, 1948.* [Louisville, Ky.], International Association of Public Employment Services, 1948. 88 pp.

*Twelfth Annual Meeting [of] Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies, St. Paul, Minn., September 28–30, October 1–2, 1948.* Minneapolis, Syndicate Printing Co., 1948. 148 pp.

*Annual Review of Employment and Pay Rolls in Canada, 1947.* Ottawa, Department of Trade and Commerce, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1948. 108 pp., charts; processed.

*Seasonal Variations of Employment in the Meat Products Industry, [Canada].* (*In* Labor Gazette, Department of Labor, Ottawa, November 1948, pp. 1215–1225, charts.)

*Industry and Employment in Scotland, 1947.* Edinburgh, H. M. Stationery Office, 1948. 90 pp. (Cmd. 7459.) 1s. 6d. net.

*Labor Turn-Over.* (*In* Ministry of Labor Gazette, London, October 1948, pp. 341, 358. 6d. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.)

First of a series, to be published monthly, on labor turnover rates in manufacturing industries in Great Britain, derived from the monthly employment returns from employers. The figures in the present report are for July 1948 and show accession and separation rates per 100 employed, for males and females separately and combined.

## Handicapped Workers

*Self-Employment in the State-Federal Civilian Vocational Rehabilitation Program.* Washington, Federal Security Agency, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, 1948. 54 pp., bibliography, charts. (Rehabilitation Service Series, No. 65.)

Follow-up study of disabled persons who were rehabilitated in self-employment during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1942.

*The Placement of Handicapped Workers.* (*In* Labor Gazette, Department of Labor, Ottawa, October 1948, pp. 1090–1092.)

Report on work of Handicap Section of Special Placements Division, Canadian National Employment Service.

*Haven Products: A Scottish Experiment in the Employment of Severely Disabled Men.* By A. E. Turner and others. Edinburgh, Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust, [1948?]. 27 pp., map, charts, illus.

## Housing

*Construction and Housing, [United States], 1946–47.* Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1948. 47 pp., charts. (Bull. No. 941.) 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*First Annual Report [of the U. S.] Housing and Home Finance Agency, Calendar Year 1947.* Washington, 1948. Variously paged, charts. 75 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*Fifty Years of Social Action on the Housing Front.* By John G. Hill. (*In* Social Service Review, Chicago, June 1948, pp. 160–179. $1.75.)

*Housing and Employment.* Geneva, International Labor Office, 1948. 147 pp. 75 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

A study intended to bring out the important contribution that housing can make in the achievement of rising living standards and high and stable employment. The report is primarily analytical of certain economic relationships rather than descriptive of actual housing conditions or policies.

*What Farm Families Spend for Housing.* By Ruth Crawford Freeman. Urbana, University of Illinois, Agricultural Experiment Station, 1948. 14 pp. (Bull. No. 526.)

Based on annual accounts kept by groups of farm families in two periods—1936–40 and 1930–44.

*No Vacancies.* By Bertrand de Jouvenel. Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., Foundation for Economic Education, Inc., 1948. 15 pp., charts, illus.

Points to the stultifying and self-perpetuating effects of rent control in France.

## Industrial Accidents and Accident Prevention

*1947 Annual Statistical Report: A Statistical Study of all Accident and Occupational Disease Claims Filed With the Industrial Commission of Ohio During the Calendar Year of 1947 with a Summary of the Years 1938–47, Inclusive.* Columbus, Industrial Commission of Ohio, Division of Safety and Hygiene, 1948. 27 pp.

*Safety Rules for Use in Chemical Works: Part I, Model Rules.* London, Association of British Chemical Manufacturers, 1947. 69 pp. 3d ed.

*Some Outstanding Safety Records in the Mining and Allied Industries.* By R. G. Warncke and Stanley M. Walker. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1948. 24 pp.; processed. (Information Circular No. 7482.)

*Wool Pickers.* (*In* National Safety News, Chicago, December 1948, pp. 39, 40, 61; Industrial Data Sheet D-T.7.)

Prescribes safety standards for one of the more dangerous machines used in the textile industry.

## Industrial Hygiene

*Health Progress, 1936 to 1945.* By Louis I. Dublin. New York, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1948. 147 pp., charts.

Statistical study of mortality experience among industrial policyholders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., including comparison with data for the general population.

*The Protection of Workers from Radiation Hazards in Atomic Energy Plants and other Establishments Using Radioactive Substances.* By Atomic Sciences Committee, Association of Scientific Workers. London, Labor Research Department, 1948. 21 pp. 1s.

*Air Conditioning in Textile Mills: The Case for Temperature and Humidity Control to Provide Comfort, Health, Safety, and Optimum Production.* New York, Textile Workers Union of America, CIO, 1948. 57 pp., charts, illus.; processed.

[*State*] *Industrial Health Legislation in 1948.* By Theodore C. Waters. (*In* Industrial Hygiene Digest, Industrial Hygiene Foundation, Pittsburgh, November 1948; 3 pp.)

Address at thirteenth annual meeting of Industrial Hygiene Foundation, November 18, 1948, which covers codes of industrial hygiene and legislation on workmen's compensation and occupational diseases.

## Industrial Relations

*Government Regulation of Industrial Relations.* By George W. Taylor. New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1948. 383 pp. $5.35.

A former chairman of the War Labor Board discusses the regulation of industrial relations since 1935 and its relation to collective bargaining. Of the future he says: "Getting our industrial relations onto a sound, even keel is possible only if collective bargaining can be gotten onto the track. The efforts of organized labor, management, and the government should be concentrated upon improving and facilitating the collective-bargaining relationship before government regulation is accepted by the public as the only way out. The stakes are great enough to justify a hope that such efforts will bring results. * * *

"There is no certainty at all that the ideal of industrial self-government through collective bargaining will be realized. It is virtually certain that the alternative is government regulation of industrial relations by a combination of rules affecting the balance of power and directly specifying the terms of employment. That prospect alone would seem to justify unusual efforts to create a stronger collective bargaining."

*Causes of Industrial Peace Under Collective Bargaining: The Dewey and Almy Chemical Company and the International Chemical Workers Union.* By Douglas McGregor and Joseph N. Scanlon. Washington, National Planning Association, 1948. 79 pp. (Case Study No. 3.) $1.

The first and second studies in this series were reviewed in the December 1948 Monthly Labor Review (p. 626).

*Collective Bargaining Provisions: Leave of Absence; Military Service Leave.* Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1948. 88 pp. (Bull. No. 908–6.) 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Another bulletin (No. 908–7) just issued in this series deals with promotion, transfer, and assignment; and layoff, work-sharing, and reemployment.

*Company-Wide Understanding of Industrial Relations Policies—a Study in Communications.* By Helen Baker. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University, Industrial Relations Section, 1948. 78 pp., bibliography. (Research Report Series, No. 78.) $2.

Survey of methods used to disseminate information for the promotion of understanding between management and employees, with recommendations.

*Foremen and Their Labor Relations Authority.* By Sidney C. Sufrin and George G. Gaynes. (*In* Personnel, New York, November 1948, pp. 199–203. $1.)

*Industrial Relations with Professional Workers.* By Herbert R. Northrup. (*In* Harvard Business Review, Boston, September 1948, pp. 543–559. $1.50.)

On the premise that "the future progress of American industry depends to a considerable degree upon the talents of its professional employees * * *," the author has surveyed the employment problems of that group. Their pecuniary and nonpecuniary aims and interests and the bargaining activities of their organizations are examined in some detail. A plan of action by management to keep professional employees satisfied and efficient is suggested.

*Meaning of the Grievance Procedure.* By Sid Lens. (*In* Harvard Business Review, Boston, November 1948, pp. 713–722. $1.50.)

Discusses the purposes served by grievance machinery, methods used to settle grievances, and attitudes of employers and workers toward these procedures.

*Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Conference on Research and Training in Industrial Relations, Industrial Relations Center, University of Minnesota, May 20 and 21, 1948.* Minneapolis, University of Minnesota, Industrial Relations Center, 1948. 57 pp.; processed.

*The Spirit of Industrial Relations.* By H. S. Kirkaldy. New York, etc., Oxford University Press, 1948 (first published in 1947). 138 pp. $2.25.

Lectures delivered at Jamshedpur, India, in December 1946, under auspices of Tata Iron and Steel Co. In an introduction, the president of the Bombay Industrial Court reviews the development of trade-unionism and legislation on industrial disputes in India. Subjects of the lectures include trade-unionism, labor legislation, social security, incentives in industry, and joint consultation, with special reference to British and American experience. The final lecture was on the ILO.

## Labor and Social Legislation

*Federal Labor Laws and Agencies—A Layman's Guide.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 1948. 94 pp. (Bull. No. 100.) 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*Résumé of the Proceedings of the 15th National Conference on Labor Legislation, November 30, December 1, 2, 1948.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 1948. 51 pp. (Bull. No. 104.) Free.

An article on the conference was published in the January Monthly Labor Review (p. 15).

*Le Mouvement Social [de la Belgique] en 1947.* By André Woronoff. (*In* Bulletin de l'Institut de Recherches Économiques et Sociales, Louvain, August 1948, pp. 303–321.)

Review of labor and social enactments in Belgium in 1947.

*A Statement of the Laws of Costa Rica in Matters Affecting Business in its Various Aspects and Activities.* Washington, Inter-American Development Commission, 1948. 110 pp.; processed. $5.

Includes a summary of labor and social legislation.

*Diccionario de la Legislación del Trabajo, [Mexico].* Edited by Roberto Palacios Bermúdez de Castro. Mexico, Antigua Librería Robredo, 1947. 334 pp.

## Labor Management Relations Act, 1947

*Bibliography of the Labor Management Relations Act.* Washington, U. S. National Labor Relations Board, December 1, 1948. 20 pp.; processed. (NLRB–315.) Free.

*Revision of the Taft-Hartley Act.* By Buel W. Patch. Washington (1205 19th Street NW.), Editorial Research Reports, 1948. 18 pp. (Vol. II, 1948, No. 21.) $1.

Cites the mandate given by the electorate on November 2 to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act, the recognition of the need for substitute legislation, and the political factors involved. Operations under the existing law are then reviewed and the President's proposals for legislation in this field are summarized.

## Medical Care and Sickness Insurance

*Appraising a [Cooperative] Medical Care Program.* By Seymour Etkin. (*In* American Journal of Public Health, New York, November 1948, pp. 1551–1554. 70 cents.)

Deals with Group Health Association, Washington, D. C., showing ratio of number of physicians to member participants; patient load, by services; and basis of pay for physicians.

*Company Medical and Health Programs.* By Ethel M. Spears. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1948. 72 pp., forms, plans. (Studies in Personnel Policy, No. 96.)

Summarizes prevailing practices and procedures in plant medical and health services, as ascertained through a study of 333 establishments employing more than 1½ million workers. While nearly two-thirds of the companies employed 1,000 or more, the problem of the smaller firm is given special attention in the report.

*Cash Sickness Plans Among the States.* By Effie M. Wood. (*In* Occupational Hazards, Cleveland, November 1948, pp. 20, 21, et seq. 30 cents.)

Brief résumé of recent developments in the State programs in Rhode Island, California, and New Jersey, and of provisions of laws proposed in New York and Massachusetts in 1948.

*Program Developments and Benefit Trends in Voluntary Health Insurance.* By Margaret C. Klem and Margaret F. McKiever. (*In* Social Security Bulletin, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Washington, November 1948, pp. 3–8, 15. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Brings forward information on developments since publication of the Social Security Administration's 1945 report on voluntary prepayment medical care organization. Notes particularly an increase in the number of programs providing indemnity benefits, and restriction and standardization of service benefits.

*Labor's Attitude toward Health Insurance.* By Franz Goldmann. (*In* Industrial and Labor Relations Review, Ithaca, N. Y., October 1948, pp. 90–98. $1.25.)

## Occupations and Occupational Adjustment

*The Bank Teller: His Job and Opportunities.* By Edgar G. Alcorn. Cambridge, Mass., Bankers Publishing Co., 1948. 189 pp. $3.50.

*Careers for Youth in Life Insurance.* By Helen M. Thal. New York, Institute of Life Insurance, Educational Division, 1947. 71 pp., bibliography, charts, illus. 25 cents.

*Public Health—A Career with a Future.* New York, American Public Health Association, 1948. 19 pp., bibliography, illus.

*Essential Techniques in Securing and Holding the Right Job.* By Harrison Myers, Jr., and Paul R. Jackson. Los Angeles, Calif., Vocational Research Bureau, 1948. 51 pp., bibliography, forms.

*Job Horizons: A Study of Job Satisfaction and Labor Mobility.* By Lloyd G. Reynolds and Joseph Shister. New York, Harper & Bros., 1949. 102 pp. $2.25.

## Old-Age Pensions and Assistance

*College Retirement and Insurance Plans.* By William C. Greenough. New York, Columbia University Press, 1948. 274 pp. $4.

Study of retirement and survivor benefit plans of colleges and universities in the United States and Canada. (Institutions in this category are excluded from coverage under the Federal Social Security Act.) Inadequacy of retirement benefits for the teaching staff and the need for including nonacademic employees in benefit plans the author regards as major problems.

*Recent Trends in Industrial Pension Plans.* Princeton, N. J., Princeton University, Industrial Relations Section, January 1949. 4 pp. (Selected References, No. 25.) 15 cents.

*Trends in Recipient Rates for Old-Age Assistance.* By Walter M. Perkins. (*In* Social Security Bulletin, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Washington, October 1948, pp. 10–13, chart. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Deals with changes (and underlying reasons therefor) in number of recipients and in rate per 1,000 of the general population 65 years of age and over, between June 1940 and June 1948, with ranking by States.

*Age of [Railroad] Retirement Annuitants, [1936–47].* (*In* Monthly Review, U. S. Railroad Retirement Board, Chicago, November 1948, pp. 238–241, 250.)

## Profit Sharing

*Economic and Legal Aspects of Profit-Sharing Plans.* By Gustave Simons. (*In* Industrial and Labor Relations Review, Ithaca, N. Y., October 1948, pp. 76–89. $1.25.)

*Profit Sharing and the Wage Outlook.* By Walter H. Wheeler, Jr. San Francisco, California Personnel Management Association, 1948. 11 pp.; processed. (Management Conference Report No. 8.)

The author, president of a Connecticut firm, states that it has used cash profit sharing successfully for about 12 years. He expresses the belief that profit sharing can bridge the "psychological gap that needs to be bridged between the poles of capital and labor * * * because at the root of most labor-management disputes in the Nation is the issue of profits and their disposal."

*Profit Sharing for Workers.* New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1948. 56 pp. (Studies in Personnel Policy, No. 97.)

Summary of 202 profit-sharing plans for rank and file workers. Nearly five-sixths of the plans described were active when the basic data were obtained.

*Profit Sharing Manual, Containing a Digest and Analysis of 84 Representative Profit Sharing Plans.* Columbus, Ohio, Council of Profit Sharing Industries, 1948. 636 pp., bibliography, charts, illus. $10.

*Profit Sharing Under Collective Bargaining: Three Case Studies.* By Joseph N. Scanlon. (*In* Industrial and Labor Relations Review, Ithaca, N. Y., October 1948, pp. 58–75. $1.25.)

## Veterans Affairs

*Annual Report of Veterans Employment Service, July 1947–June 1948.* Washington, U. S. Employment Service, Veterans Employment Service, 1948. 20 pp.; processed.

Account of the direct action taken to aid veterans in finding employment and of the promotional work undertaken to arouse sufficient community interest and local leadership in veterans' affairs.

*Fourteenth Annual National Conference of Veterans' Employment Representatives, Detroit, Mich., April 26–May 1, 1948.* Washington, U. S. Employment Service, Veterans Employment Service, 1948. 299 pp.; processed.

*Report of the New Zealand Rehabilitation Board* for year ended March 31, 1948. Wellington, 1948. 25 pp. 9d., Government Printer, Wellington.

Reviews administrative activities related to the rehabilitation of ex-servicemen, including education, trade training, provision for the disabled, farm training and settlement, housing, and Maori rehabilitation.

## Wages, Salaries, and Hours of Labor

*Company Wage Policies—A Survey of Patterns and Experience.* By Richard A. Lester. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University, Industrial Relations Section, 1948. 45 pp. (Research Report Series, No. 77.) $1.50.

*Economic Factors in Statutory Minimum Wages.* By Legislative Reference Service, U. S. Library of Congress. Washington, 1948. 38 pp. (Senate Doc. No. 146, 80th Cong., 2d Sess.) 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Analysis of economic factors in the application of a higher statutory minimum wage.

*Impact of World War II on Internal Wage Rate Structures.* By John B. Parrish. (*In* Southern Economic Journal, Chapel Hill, N. C., October 1948, pp. 134–151. $1.)

*Wage Structure, Series 2, No. 67: Electric and Gas Utilities, 1948.* Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1948. 47 pp., charts; processed. Free.

*Wage Structure, Series 2, No. 68: Department and Women's Ready-to-Wear Stores, 1948.* Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1948. 58 pp.; processed. Free.

*Salary Schedules and Personnel Policies.* Cambridge, Mass., New England School Development Council, 1948. 27 pp.; processed.

Data for 1948 reported by 63 New England school systems, covering, in addition to salaries, such subjects as turn-over of teachers, eligibility requirements, and policies on tenure, sick leave, and employment of married women.

*Special Memorandum on Your Overtime Problems under the Wage-Hour Act.* Washington, Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., 1948. Variously paged. $5.

Discusses the June 7, 1948, decision by the U. S. Supreme Court in the longshoremen's "overtime on overtime" case, and reviews rulings on the same subject before and after that decision.

*Wage Rates and Hours of Labor in Canada, 1947.* Ottawa, Department of Labor, Research and Statistics Branch, 1948. 101 pp., chart. (Report No. 30; Supplement to Labor Gazette, October 1948.)

Index numbers of wage rates in Canada, 1939–47, were given in the Labor Gazette for September 1948.

## Women in Industry

*Handbook of Facts on Women Workers.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1948. 76 pp., charts. (Bull. No. 225.) 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*A Job for Every Woman.* By Louise M. Neuschutz. New York, H. W. Wilson Co., 1948. 206 pp., bibliography. $3.

Handbook for women who are interested in self-created jobs. Fields of work concerning which practical suggestions are made include help to home makers, special and commercial services, needlecrafts and handicrafts, free-lance writing, gardening, and pet shops. Factors which should be considered before embarking upon an independent business are pointed out.

*100 Women Look at the Future: A Survey of Economic Security Which Business and Professional Women Provide for Themselves.* By Isabel A. Mikhalenkoff. New York, American Woman's Association, Inc., 1948. 48 pp., bibliography. 50 cents.

*The Outlook for Women in Architecture and Engineering.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1948. 85 pp., bibliography, illus. (Bull. No. 223–5.) 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Another bulletin (No. 223–7) just issued in this series is on the outlook for women in geology, geography, and meteorology.

*Equal Pay for Equal Work Legislation.* By Marguerite J. Fisher. (*In* Industrial and Labor Relations Review, Ithaca, N. Y., October 1948, pp. 50–57. $1.25.)

*Summary of State Labor Laws for Women.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, December 1, 1948. 8 pp.; processed. Free.

# Current Labor Statistics

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NOTE.—Earlier figures in many of the series appearing in the following tables are shown in the Handbook of Labor Statistics, 1947 Edition (BLS Bulletin 916). The Handbook also contains descriptions of the techniques used in compiling these data and information on the coverage of the different series. For convenience in referring to the historical statistics, the tables in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review are keyed to tables in the Handbook.

| *MLR table* | *Handbook table* | *MLR table* | *Handbook table* | *MLR table* | *Handbook table* | *MLR table* | *Handbook table* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A–1 | A–12 | A–11 | A–6 | C–4 | (1) | D–8 | D–6 |
| A–2 | A–1 | A–12 | A–8 | C–5 | C–10 | E–1 | E–3 |
| A–3 | A–3 | A–13 | (1) | C–6 | C–1 | F–1 | H–1 |
| A–4 | (1) | A–14 | A–7 | D–1 | D–1 | F–2 | H–2 |
| A–5 | A–2 | A–15 | A–9 | D–2 | D–2 | F–3 | H–4 |
| A–6 | A–4 | B–1 | B–1 | D–3 | D–2 | F–4 | (2) |
| A–7 | (2) | B–2 | B–2 | D–4 | D–4 | F–5 | I–3 |
| A–8 | A–5 | C–1 | C–1 | D–5 | D–2 and D–3 | | |
| A–9 | A–6 | C–2 | (1) | D–6 | D–4 | | |
| A–10 | (2) | C–3 | C–2 | D–7 | D–5 | | |

[1] New or revised series; not included in Handbook.

[2] Not included in 1947 edition of Handbook.

# A: Employment and Pay Rolls

## TABLE A-1: Estimated Total Labor Force Classified by Employment Status, Hours Worked, and Sex

| Labor force | Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over [1] (in thousands) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1948 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1947 |
| | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. |
| | Total, both sexes | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total labor force [2] | 62,828 | 63,138 | 63,166 | 63,578 | 64,511 | 65,135 | 64,740 | 61,660 | 61,760 | 61,005 | 61,004 | 60,455 | 60,870 |
| Civilian labor force | 61,375 | 61,724 | 61,775 | 62,212 | 63,186 | 63,842 | 63,479 | 60,422 | 60,524 | 59,769 | 59,778 | 59,214 | 59,590 |
| Unemployment | 1,941 | 1,831 | 1,642 | 1,899 | 1,941 | 2,227 | 2,184 | 1,761 | 2,193 | 2,440 | 2,639 | 2,065 | 1,643 |
| Employment | 59,434 | 59,893 | 60,134 | 60,312 | 61,245 | 61,615 | 61,296 | 58,660 | 58,330 | 57,329 | 57,139 | 57,149 | 57,947 |
| Nonagricultural | 52,059 | 51,932 | 51,506 | 51,590 | 52,801 | 52,452 | 51,899 | 50,800 | 50,883 | 50,482 | 50,368 | 50,069 | 50,985 |
| Worked 35 hours or more | 43,425 | 40,036 | 42,451 | 30,372 | 42,305 | 32,404 | 43,240 | 42,726 | 42,179 | 42,576 | 40,977 | 42,242 | 43,144 |
| Worked 15-34 hours | 5,303 | 8,469 | 5,747 | 17,149 | 4,811 | 12,147 | 4,910 | 4,886 | 4,902 | 4,467 | 5,255 | 4,614 | 4,674 |
| Worked 1-14 hours [3] | 1,844 | 1,877 | 1,726 | 1,596 | 1,447 | 1,394 | 1,403 | 1,637 | 1,776 | 1,684 | 1,798 | 1,513 | 1,631 |
| With a job but not at work [4] | 1,488 | 1,549 | 1,583 | 2,472 | 4,239 | 6,508 | 2,348 | 1,550 | 2,027 | 1,753 | 2,338 | 1,721 | 1,534 |
| Agricultural | 7,375 | 7,961 | 8,627 | 8,723 | 8,444 | 9,163 | 9,396 | 7,861 | 7,448 | 6,847 | 6,771 | 7,060 | 6,962 |
| Worked 35 hours or more | 5,235 | 5,485 | 6,811 | 6,705 | 6,122 | 7,011 | 7,390 | 5,936 | 5,670 | 4,754 | 3,844 | 4,729 | 4,590 |
| Worked 15-34 hours | 1,680 | 1,997 | 1,455 | 1,636 | 1,669 | 1,767 | 1,669 | 1,513 | 1,336 | 1,397 | 1,759 | 1,765 | 1,631 |
| Worked 1-14 hours [3] | 265 | 279 | 223 | 218 | 249 | 203 | 182 | 201 | 187 | 265 | 386 | 250 | 320 |
| With a job but not at work [4] | 196 | 201 | 140 | 165 | 405 | 184 | 154 | 211 | 255 | 431 | 782 | 315 | 421 |
| | Males | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total labor force [2] | 45,012 | 45,182 | 45,229 | 45,453 | 46,525 | 46,715 | 46,039 | 44,519 | 44,589 | 44,228 | 44,236 | 44,071 | 44,156 |
| Civilian labor force | 43,573 | 43,782 | 43,851 | 44,101 | 45,215 | 45,437 | 44,794 | 43,298 | 43,369 | 43,009 | 43,026 | 42,846 | 42,892 |
| Unemployment | 1,411 | 1,231 | 1,088 | 1,251 | 1,326 | 1,448 | 1,375 | 1,239 | 1,567 | 1,765 | 1,889 | 1,574 | 1,239 |
| Employment | 42,162 | 42,551 | 42,763 | 42,850 | 43,889 | 43,989 | 43,420 | 42,058 | 41,801 | 41,244 | 41,137 | 41,273 | 41,653 |
| Nonagricultural | 35,991 | 36,079 | 36,016 | 35,960 | 36,836 | 36,633 | 36,162 | 35,386 | 35,352 | 35,063 | 35,046 | 35,018 | 35,484 |
| Worked 35 hours or more | 31,469 | 29,442 | 31,081 | 23,115 | 31,226 | 24,344 | 31,700 | 31,006 | 30,575 | 30,649 | 29,592 | 30,719 | 31,147 |
| Worked 15-34 hours | 2,678 | 4,719 | 3,092 | 10,577 | 2,599 | 7,766 | 2,535 | 2,565 | 2,525 | 2,390 | 2,800 | 2,414 | 2,411 |
| Worked 1-14 hours [3] | 763 | 808 | 711 | 646 | 563 | 563 | 597 | 709 | 787 | 729 | 899 | 610 | 738 |
| With a job but not at work [4] | 1,082 | 1,110 | 1,132 | 1,622 | 2,448 | 3,962 | 1,332 | 1,105 | 1,465 | 1,294 | 1,755 | 1,275 | 1,187 |
| Agricultural | 6,171 | 6,472 | 6,747 | 6,890 | 7,053 | 7,356 | 7,257 | 6,673 | 6,450 | 6,181 | 6,091 | 6,254 | 6,169 |
| Worked 35 hours or more | 4,813 | 5,007 | 5,772 | 5,858 | 5,663 | 6,152 | 6,310 | 5,525 | 5,321 | 4,548 | 3,698 | 4,505 | 4,376 |
| Worked 15-34 hours | 1,046 | 1,120 | 738 | 743 | 882 | 903 | 707 | 862 | 816 | 1,035 | 1,375 | 1,255 | 1,177 |
| Worked 1-14 hours [3] | 143 | 163 | 124 | 138 | 179 | 145 | 111 | 136 | 124 | 211 | 330 | 202 | 252 |
| With a job but not at work [4] | 170 | 182 | 114 | 151 | 330 | 157 | 129 | 150 | 189 | 387 | 688 | 292 | 364 |
| | Females | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total labor force [2] | 17,816 | 17,956 | 17,937 | 18,125 | 17,986 | 18,420 | 18,701 | 17,141 | 17,171 | 16,777 | 16,768 | 16,384 | 16,714 |
| Civilian labor force | 17,802 | 17,942 | 17,924 | 18,111 | 17,971 | 18,405 | 18,685 | 17,124 | 17,155 | 16,760 | 16,752 | 16,368 | 16,698 |
| Unemployment | 530 | 600 | 554 | 648 | 615 | 779 | 809 | 522 | 626 | 675 | 750 | 491 | 404 |
| Employment | 17,272 | 17,342 | 17,371 | 17,462 | 17,356 | 17,626 | 17,876 | 16,602 | 16,529 | 16,085 | 16,002 | 15,876 | 16,294 |
| Nonagricultural | 16,068 | 15,853 | 15,490 | 15,630 | 15,965 | 15,819 | 15,737 | 15,414 | 15,531 | 15,419 | 15,322 | 15,071 | 15,501 |
| Worked 35 hours or more | 11,956 | 10,594 | 11,370 | 7,257 | 11,079 | 8,060 | 11,540 | 11,720 | 11,604 | 11,927 | 11,385 | 11,523 | 11,997 |
| Worked 15-34 hours | 2,625 | 3,750 | 2,655 | 6,572 | 2,212 | 4,381 | 2,375 | 2,321 | 2,377 | 2,077 | 2,455 | 2,200 | 2,263 |
| Worked 1-14 hours [3] | 1,081 | 1,069 | 1,015 | 950 | 884 | 831 | 806 | 928 | 989 | 955 | 899 | 903 | 893 |
| With a job but not at work [4] | 406 | 439 | 451 | 850 | 1,791 | 2,546 | 1,016 | 445 | 562 | 459 | 583 | 446 | 347 |
| Agricultural | 1,204 | 1,489 | 1,880 | 1,833 | 1,391 | 1,807 | 2,139 | 1,188 | 998 | 666 | 680 | 806 | 793 |
| Worked 35 hours or more | 422 | 478 | 1,039 | 847 | 459 | 859 | 1,080 | 411 | 349 | 206 | 146 | 224 | 214 |
| Worked 15-34 hours | 634 | 877 | 717 | 893 | 787 | 864 | 962 | 651 | 520 | 362 | 384 | 510 | 454 |
| Worked 1-14 hours [3] | 122 | 116 | 99 | 80 | 70 | 58 | 71 | 65 | 63 | 54 | 56 | 48 | 68 |
| With a job but not at work [4] | 26 | 19 | 26 | 14 | 75 | 27 | 25 | 61 | 66 | 44 | 94 | 23 | 57 |

[1] Estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. All data exclude persons in institutions. Because of rounding, the individual figures do not necessarily add to group totals.

[2] Total labor force consists of the civilian labor force and the armed forces.

[3] Excludes persons engaged only in incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours); these persons are classified as not in the labor force.

[4] Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the census week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute, or because of temporary lay-off with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of lay-off. Does not include unpaid family workers.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

NOTE.—Explanatory notes outlining briefly the concepts, methodology, size of the reporting sample, and sources used in preparing data presented in tables A-2 through A-15 are contained in the Bureau's monthly mimeographed release, "Employment and Pay Rolls—Detailed Report," which is available upon request.

## TABLE A–2: Estimated Number of Wage and Salary Workers in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division [1]

[In thousands]

| Industry division | 1948 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1947 | Annual average | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | 1943 | 1939 |
| Total estimated employment | 46,087 | 45,741 | 45,890 | 45,889 | 45,478 | 45,098 | 45,009 | 44,616 | 44,299 | 44,600 | 44,279 | 44,603 | 45,618 | 42,042 | 30,287 |
| Manufacturing | 16,278 | 16,449 | 16,598 | 16,697 | 16,441 | 16,172 | 16,115 | 15,892 | 15,950 | 16,269 | 16,183 | 16,267 | 16,354 | 17,381 | 10,078 |
| Mining | 939 | 940 | 941 | 948 | 952 | 922 | 950 | 935 | 817 | 924 | 914 | 922 | 925 | 917 | 845 |
| Anthracite | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 83 | 81 | 82 | 81 | 82 | 82 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 83 | 89 |
| Bituminous coal | 423 | 421 | 422 | 426 | 426 | 395 | 426 | 423 | 309 | 419 | 415 | 422 | 421 | 437 | 388 |
| Metal | 101 | 103 | 103 | 100 | 99 | 103 | 104 | 102 | 103 | 102 | 101 | 100 | 100 | 126 | 103 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic | 93 | 95 | 96 | 98 | 98 | 97 | 97 | 95 | 93 | 90 | 87 | 89 | 94 | 90 | 76 |
| Crude petroleum and natural gas production [2] | 240 | 239 | 238 | 242 | 246 | 246 | 241 | 234 | 230 | 231 | 230 | 230 | 229 | 181 | 189 |
| Contract construction [3] | 2,078 | 2,161 | 2,206 | 2,239 | 2,253 | 2,219 | 2,173 | 2,052 | 1,933 | 1,805 | 1,731 | 1,871 | 1,978 | 1,567 | 1,130 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 4,067 | 4,066 | 4,090 | 4,092 | 4,139 | 4,136 | 4,105 | 4,042 | 3,974 | 4,032 | 4,019 | 4,020 | 4,071 | 3,619 | 2,912 |
| Transportation | 2,810 | 2,809 | 2,835 | 2,832 | 2,869 | 2,873 | 2,860 | 2,809 | 2,744 | 2,808 | 2,802 | 2,809 | 2,858 | 2,746 | 2,080 |
| Communication | 740 | 740 | 740 | 741 | 747 | 745 | 734 | 731 | 731 | 728 | 723 | 719 | 719 | 488 | 391 |
| Other public utilities | 517 | 517 | 515 | 519 | 523 | 518 | 511 | 502 | 499 | 496 | 494 | 492 | 494 | 385 | 441 |
| Trade | 10,380 | 10,035 | 9,889 | 9,733 | 9,660 | 9,646 | 9,670 | 9,617 | 9,576 | 9,598 | 9,520 | 9,622 | 10,288 | 7,322 | 6,705 |
| Finance | 1,723 | 1,720 | 1,723 | 1,732 | 1,761 | 1,754 | 1,726 | 1,716 | 1,704 | 1,697 | 1,690 | 1,680 | 1,676 | 1,401 | 1,382 |
| Service | 4,628 | 4,656 | 4,654 | 4,647 | 4,622 | 4,645 | 4,663 | 4,738 | 4,768 | 4,729 | 4,730 | 4,723 | 4,688 | 3,786 | 3,228 |
| Government | 5,994 | 5,714 | 5,789 | 5,801 | 5,650 | 5,604 | 5,607 | 5,624 | 5,577 | 5,546 | 5,492 | 5,498 | 5,638 | 6,049 | 3,987 |
| Federal | 2,156 | 1,856 | 1,875 | 1,873 | 1,855 | 1,837 | 1,804 | 1,788 | 1,771 | 1,758 | 1,746 | 1,743 | 1,985 | 2,875 | 898 |
| State and local | 3,838 | 3,858 | 3,914 | 3,928 | 3,795 | 3,767 | 3,803 | 3,836 | 3,806 | 3,788 | 3,746 | 3,755 | 3,653 | 3,174 | 3,089 |

[1] Data are based upon reports submitted by cooperating establishments and therefore differ from employment information obtained by household interviews, such as the Monthly Report on the Labor Force. The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates of employment in nonagricultural establishments differ from those on the Monthly Report on the Labor Force (table A–1) in several important respects. The Bureau of Labor Statistics data cover all full- and part-time wage and salary workers in private nonagricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month, in Federal establishments during the pay period ending just before the first of the month, and in State and local government during the pay period ending on or just before the last of the month. Persons who worked in more than one establishment during the reporting period would be counted more than once. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, unpaid family workers, and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. These estimates have been adjusted to levels indicated by Federal Security Agency data through 1946 and have been carried forward from 1946 bench-mark levels, thereby providing consistent series. Data for the three most recent months are subject to revision.

[2] Includes well drilling and rig building.

[3] These figures cover all employees of private firms whose major activity is construction. They are not directly comparable with the construction employment estimates presented in table 2, p. 1111, of the June 1947 issue of this publication, which include self-employed persons, working proprietors, and force-account workers and other employees of nonconstruction firms or public bodies who engage in construction work, as well as all employees of construction firms. An article presenting this other construction employment series appeared in the August 1947 issue of this publication, and will appear quarterly thereafter.

## TABLE A–3: Estimated Number of Wage and Salary Workers in Manufacturing Industries, by Major Industry Group [1]

[In thousands]

| Major industry group | 1948 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1947 | Annual average | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | 1943 | 1939 |
| All manufacturing | 16,278 | 16,449 | 16,598 | 16,697 | 16,441 | 16,172 | 16,115 | 15,892 | 15,950 | 16,269 | 16,183 | 16,267 | 16,354 | 17,381 | 10,078 |
| Durable goods | 8,228 | 8,301 | 8,319 | 8,294 | 8,188 | 8,165 | 8,122 | 8,114 | 8,164 | 8,258 | 8,167 | 8,256 | 8,274 | 10,297 | 4,357 |
| Nondurable goods | 8,050 | 8,148 | 8,279 | 8,403 | 8,253 | 8,007 | 7,993 | 7,778 | 7,786 | 8,011 | 8,016 | 8,011 | 8,080 | 7,084 | 5,720 |
| Iron and steel and their products | 1,936 | 1,952 | 1,955 | 1,945 | 1,928 | 1,897 | 1,904 | 1,894 | 1,897 | 1,929 | 1,920 | 1,925 | 1,922 | 2,034 | 1,171 |
| Electrical machinery | 730 | 736 | 731 | 725 | 716 | 714 | 726 | 727 | 742 | 756 | 763 | 767 | 773 | 914 | 355 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 1,561 | 1,560 | 1,569 | 1,569 | 1,564 | 1,571 | 1,577 | 1,568 | 1,562 | 1,587 | 1,591 | 1,583 | 1,589 | 1,585 | 690 |
| Transportation equipment, except automobiles | 585 | 588 | 583 | 572 | 542 | 561 | 562 | 565 | 589 | 589 | 589 | 598 | 591 | 2,951 | 193 |
| Automobiles | 985 | 978 | 983 | 985 | 953 | 984 | 918 | 964 | 979 | 985 | 914 | 989 | 983 | 845 | 466 |
| Nonferrous metals and their products | 468 | 474 | 473 | 469 | 465 | 457 | 469 | 467 | 475 | 482 | 478 | 478 | 482 | 525 | 253 |
| Lumber and timber basic products | 875 | 907 | 918 | 930 | 930 | 912 | 881 | 851 | 833 | 827 | 813 | 816 | 829 | 589 | 465 |
| Furniture and finished lumber products | 549 | 562 | 562 | 558 | 552 | 542 | 550 | 548 | 561 | 576 | 581 | 580 | 578 | 429 | 385 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 539 | 544 | 545 | 541 | 538 | 527 | 535 | 530 | 526 | 527 | 518 | 520 | 527 | 422 | 349 |
| Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures | 1,357 | 1,367 | 1,371 | 1,384 | 1,397 | 1,364 | 1,418 | 1,416 | 1,425 | 1,435 | 1,428 | 1,413 | 1,409 | 1,330 | 1,235 |
| Apparel and other finished textile products | 1,324 | 1,335 | 1,353 | 1,348 | 1,329 | 1,235 | 1,263 | 1,247 | 1,268 | 1,334 | 1,333 | 1,311 | 1,305 | 1,080 | 894 |
| Leather and leather products | 409 | 408 | 421 | 425 | 429 | 421 | 419 | 404 | 418 | 442 | 448 | 445 | 446 | 378 | 383 |
| Food | 1,787 | 1,833 | 1,931 | 2,069 | 1,957 | 1,903 | 1,786 | 1,610 | 1,562 | 1,655 | 1,658 | 1,688 | 1,735 | 1,418 | 1,192 |
| Tobacco manufactures | 100 | 103 | 103 | 101 | 99 | 96 | 98 | 97 | 99 | 100 | 101 | 101 | 102 | 103 | 105 |
| Paper and allied products | 491 | 493 | 491 | 487 | 479 | 476 | 477 | 476 | 476 | 480 | 479 | 482 | 484 | 389 | 320 |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries | 738 | 735 | 735 | 725 | 720 | 716 | 719 | 718 | 718 | 722 | 724 | 726 | 732 | 549 | 561 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 788 | 786 | 789 | 785 | 775 | 751 | 762 | 759 | 767 | 773 | 773 | 774 | 778 | 873 | 421 |
| Products of petroleum and coal | 240 | 248 | 240 | 245 | 246 | 247 | 245 | 242 | 238 | 238 | 237 | 238 | 238 | 170 | 147 |
| Rubber products | 246 | 250 | 248 | 246 | 245 | 240 | 243 | 243 | 246 | 253 | 257 | 259 | 261 | 231 | 150 |
| Miscellaneous industries | 570 | 590 | 597 | 588 | 577 | 558 | 563 | 566 | 569 | 579 | 578 | 574 | 590 | 563 | 311 |

[1] Estimates include all full- and part-time production and nonproduction workers in manufacturing industries who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. These estimates have been adjusted to levels indicated by Federal Security Agency data through 1946 and have been carried forward from 1946 bench-mark levels, thereby providing consistent series. Data for the three most recent months are subject to revision.

## TABLE A–4: Estimated Number of Wage and Salary Workers in Nonagricultural Establishments for Selected States [1]

[In thousands]

| Region and State | 1948 | | | | | | | | | | | 1947 | | Annual average 1943 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | |
| New England: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maine | 264 | 269 | 275 | 280 | 276 | 270 | 259 | 253 | 261 | 261 | 264 | 270 | 268 | 301 |
| Vermont [2] | 94 | 95 | 95 | 96 | 95 | 96 | 95 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 97 | 95 | 91 |
| Massachusetts | 1,726 | 1,732 | 1,735 | 1,726 | 1,714 | 1,731 | 1,720 | 1,701 | 1,711 | 1,706 | 1,711 | 1,773 | 1,739 | 1,734 |
| Rhode Island | 288 | 288 | 288 | 285 | 286 | 287 | 287 | 288 | 290 | 289 | 289 | 298 | 294 | 313 |
| Connecticut | 774 | 776 | 771 | 761 | 762 | 766 | 768 | 773 | 773 | 766 | 770 | 792 | 782 | 799 |
| Middle Atlantic: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New York | 5,504 | 5,513 | 5,500 | 5,461 | 5,405 | 5,416 | 5,385 | 5,380 | 5,400 | 5,375 | 5,397 | 5,575 | 5,508 | 5,268 |
| New Jersey | 1,584 | 1,594 | 1,604 | 1,599 | 1,589 | 1,592 | 1,576 | 1,568 | 1,563 | 1,553 | 1,561 | 1,604 | 1,580 | 1,732 |
| Pennsylvania | 3,669 | 3,668 | 3,660 | 3,627 | 3,586 | 3,609 | 3,579 | 3,522 | 3,584 | 3,546 | 3,566 | 3,662 | 3,619 | 3,480 |
| East North Central: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indiana | 1,215 | 1,220 | 1,237 | 1,203 | 1,205 | 1,207 | 1,197 | 1,183 | 1,194 | 1,180 | 1,186 | 1,221 | 1,205 | 1,191 |
| Illinois | 3,231 | 3,228 | 3,218 | 3,195 | 3,185 | 3,174 | 3,126 | 3,110 | 3,144 | 3,151 | 3,172 | 3,225 | 3,180 | 2,957 |
| Wisconsin | 1,000 | 1,003 | 1,018 | 1,007 | 1,016 | 993 | 977 | 973 | 974 | 972 | 971 | 996 | 982 | 885 |
| West North Central: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minnesota | 813 | 813 | 825 | 823 | 813 | 803 | 782 | 767 | 762 | 764 | 773 | 795 | 791 | 666 |
| Missouri | 1,150 | 1,159 | 1,149 | 1,146 | 1,145 | 1,145 | 1,131 | 1,124 | 1,124 | 1,118 | 1,130 | 1,158 | 1,143 | 1,081 |
| South Atlantic: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maryland | 723 | 719 | 720 | 717 | 708 | 707 | 698 | 686 | 685 | 676 | 682 | 698 | 689 | 756 |
| Georgia | 747 | 750 | 745 | 742 | 732 | 736 | 732 | 733 | 735 | 726 | 732 | 747 | 742 | 733 |
| East South Central: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tennessee | 748 | 752 | 756 | 754 | 743 | 743 | 740 | 733 | 734 | 721 | 720 | 722 | 709 | 669 |
| West South Central: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Texas | 1,782 | 1,767 | 1,758 | 1,746 | 1,740 | 1,724 | 1,702 | 1,692 | 1,670 | 1,664 | 1,676 | 1,715 | *1,686 | 1,644 |
| Mountain: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Montana | 142 | 143 | 143 | 142 | 141 | 139 | 136 | 136 | 133 | 133 | 134 | 138 | 137 | 117 |
| Idaho | 132 | 134 | 132 | 122 | 121 | 118 | 117 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 118 | 125 | 125 | 101 |
| New Mexico | 128 | 129 | 129 | 128 | 127 | 125 | 123 | 120 | 119 | 117 | 118 | 121 | 119 | 95 |
| Arizona | 156 | 156 | 154 | 153 | 153 | 153 | 153 | 153 | 153 | 152 | 152 | 153 | 148 | 142 |
| Utah | 186 | 191 | 195 | *189 | *189 | *184 | *180 | *171 | *173 | *171 | *173 | *181 | *179 | [3] 187 |
| Nevada [2] | 48 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 50 | 49 | 48 | 48 | 47 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 48 | 55 |
| Pacific: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Washington | 676 | 685 | 688 | 677 | 674 | 655 | 641 | 659 | 653 | 649 | 651 | 668 | 667 | 726 |
| California | 3,086 | 3,129 | 3,160 | *3,146 | 3,109 | 3,077 | 3,046 | 3,024 | 3,029 | 3,024 | 3,037 | 3,122 | 3,071 | 3,065 |

[1] Revised data in all except the first three columns are identified by an asterisk for the first month's publication of such data. Comparable series, January 1943 to date, are available upon request to U. S. Department of Labor or cooperating State agency. See table A–5 for addresses of cooperating State agencies.

[2] Does not include contract construction.

[3] Average for 1943 may not be strictly comparable with current data.

## TABLE A-5: Estimated Number of Wage and Salary Workers in Manufacturing Industries, by State[1]

[In thousands]

| Region and State | 1948 | | | | | | | | | | | 1947 | | Annual average 1943[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | |
| New England: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maine[3] | 111.2 | 113.7 | 117.9 | 120.2 | 116.5 | 115.2 | 108.2 | 106.7 | 115.2 | 116.5 | 116.9 | 118.5 | 117.4 | 144.4 |
| New Hampshire | 80.4 | 82.1 | 82.1 | 83.6 | 82.1 | 82.7 | 81.6 | 82.6 | 84.4 | 85.6 | 85.8 | 85.3 | 83.9 | 77.0 |
| Vermont[3] | 36.7 | 36.9 | 37.3 | 37.9 | 37.1 | 37.8 | 37.7 | 38.0 | 38.7 | 38.8 | 39.1 | 40.0 | 39.5 | 41.3 |
| Massachusetts | 721.4 | 727.9 | 731.3 | 725.6 | 710.0 | 726.1 | 723.4 | 729.7 | 745.7 | 745.9 | 747.3 | 757.2 | 753.2 | 835.6 |
| Rhode Island | 142.1 | 142.8 | 144.7 | 144.1 | 144.8 | 146.5 | 147.0 | 149.9 | 153.6 | 154.5 | 153.5 | 154.6 | 154.3 | 169.4 |
| Connecticut[3] | 396.5 | 397.0 | 397.1 | 392.1 | 393.3 | 396.5 | 401.1 | 406.4 | 412.5 | 412.1 | 413.2 | 417.8 | 415.7 | 504.2 |
| Middle Atlantic: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New York | 1,870.8 | 1,888.1 | 1,888.5 | 1,869.6 | 1,816.5 | 1,831.7 | 1,829.0 | 1,850.4 | 1,902.6 | 1,906.4 | 1,905.8 | 1,924.6 | 1,918.6 | 2,115.7 |
| New Jersey | 740.3 | 747.8 | 750.4 | 743.9 | 732.8 | 741.8 | 740.7 | 746.0 | 753.7 | 757.8 | 757.3 | 764.0 | 757.4 | 951.1 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,503.7 | 1,507.8 | 1,508.1 | 1,498.0 | 1,481.2 | 1,495.4 | 1,489.4 | 1,497.5 | 1,514.3 | 1,513.1 | 1,515.6 | 1,527.3 | 1,523.1 | 1,579.3 |
| East North Central: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ohio | 1,223.9 | 1,226.5 | 1,231.8 | 1,224.5 | 1,216.4 | 1,228.2 | 1,221.3 | 1,230.7 | 1,244.0 | 1,243.9 | 1,246.0 | 1,250.9 | 1,247.3 | 1,363.3 |
| Indiana | 545.8 | 551.6 | 569.4 | 542.7 | 544.1 | 545.5 | 541.9 | 540.0 | 552.8 | 553.4 | 556.3 | 559.0 | 558.7 | 633.1 |
| Illinois | 1,242.7 | 1,243.3 | 1,243.8 | 1,231.0 | 1,227.4 | 1,228.7 | 1,203.5 | 1,198.0 | 1,253.5 | 1,267.0 | 1,271.0 | 1,273.6 | 1,266.3 | 1,263.7 |
| Michigan | 996.8 | 1,002.0 | 1,004.9 | 987.8 | 996.8 | 962.7 | 998.5 | 1,002.7 | 1,010.9 | 970.7 | 1,019.6 | 1,024.2 | 1,019.0 | 1,181.8 |
| Wisconsin[3] | 430.7 | 431.8 | 445.9 | 434.5 | 447.9 | 429.7 | 420.0 | 426.3 | 432.5 | 434.2 | 433.9 | 436.1 | 433.1 | 442.8 |
| West North Central: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minnesota[3] | 200.8 | 201.9 | 210.2 | 210.0 | 206.6 | 203.3 | 190.9 | 188.7 | 198.0 | 199.0 | 200.0 | 202.0 | 201.3 | 215.1 |
| Iowa[3] | 153.8 | 153.8 | 153.9 | 153.0 | 152.1 | 149.8 | 135.1 | 133.8 | 153.7 | 154.7 | 155.5 | 156.3 | 153.9 | 161.7 |
| Missouri[3] | 347.2 | 349.8 | 347.3 | 349.1 | 345.7 | 343.9 | 339.3 | 339.9 | 346.6 | 349.2 | 350.3 | 351.7 | 352.7 | 412.9 |
| North Dakota | 6.9 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 5.6 |
| South Dakota | 12.2 | 11.9 | 11.6 | 11.7 | 11.8 | 11.9 | 11.3 | 11.3 | 11.0 | 11.1 | 11.2 | 11.3 | 11.5 | 10.3 |
| Nebraska | 44.1 | 43.6 | 42.4 | 43.1 | 43.6 | 43.0 | 36.1 | 34.9 | 42.4 | 43.0 | 43.8 | 46.3 | 45.9 | 60.8 |
| Kansas[3] | 87.8 | 88.3 | 87.5 | 87.6 | 87.6 | 87.6 | 80.7 | 75.4 | 79.8 | 79.8 | 81.6 | 83.1 | 82.7 | 144.2 |
| South Atlantic: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Delaware | 45.3 | 46.3 | 48.9 | 48.2 | 46.6 | 46.6 | 45.8 | 46.6 | 46.5 | 45.9 | 45.7 | 46.1 | 45.8 | 55.2 |
| Maryland | 233.0 | 235.3 | 242.4 | 239.2 | 232.8 | 229.4 | 228.5 | 228.2 | 228.9 | 228.5 | 226.9 | 229.6 | 231.1 | 348.8 |
| District of Columbia | 17.0 | 16.9 | 17.0 | 16.7 | 17.2 | 17.1 | 17.2 | 17.4 | 17.1 | 16.8 | 17.3 | 17.5 | 17.4 | 15.6 |
| Virginia | 215.6 | 218.4 | 217.7 | 214.5 | 211.5 | 211.1 | 210.8 | 212.8 | 213.7 | 213.5 | 213.6 | 215.1 | 217.3 | 231.9 |
| West Virginia | 132.7 | 134.1 | 132.9 | 133.7 | 133.3 | 133.9 | 132.4 | 131.9 | 130.9 | 130.3 | 132.4 | 132.5 | 133.0 | 132.2 |
| North Carolina | 369.3 | 370.8 | 375.4 | 378.9 | 362.9 | 381.7 | 381.4 | 382.6 | 385.8 | 380.4 | 382.7 | 380.8 | 378.7 | 399.9 |
| South Carolina | 193.6 | 193.8 | 194.3 | 196.9 | 195.8 | 200.5 | 199.3 | 199.3 | 200.5 | 196.9 | 198.3 | 198.9 | 197.6 | 191.8 |
| Georgia[3] | 277.8 | 280.2 | 280.1 | 280.7 | 274.3 | 275.7 | 273.8 | 276.4 | 281.5 | 280.5 | 281.7 | 280.4 | 283.5 | 302.9 |
| Florida[3] | 97.3 | 90.7 | 89.9 | 88.2 | 88.0 | 90.0 | 93.2 | 96.5 | 99.4 | 98.9 | 100.3 | 97.8 | 95.0 | 136.0 |
| East South Central: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky | 128.6 | 129.2 | 128.1 | 127.4 | 126.8 | 127.0 | 125.9 | 128.2 | 129.5 | 129.4 | 129.5 | 130.4 | 130.7 | 131.7 |
| Tennessee[3] | 250.5 | 256.3 | 256.3 | 258.9 | 255.6 | 255.7 | 258.0 | 257.7 | 259.9 | 256.1 | 255.4 | 254.7 | 254.3 | 255.9 |
| Alabama[3] | 228.7 | 229.1 | 227.1 | 228.3 | 228.9 | 227.4 | 227.2 | 226.5 | 230.9 | 230.2 | 232.7 | 230.9 | 230.8 | 258.5 |
| Mississippi | 87.0 | 87.2 | 87.4 | 90.6 | 91.3 | 89.5 | 88.1 | 88.6 | 90.0 | 90.5 | 95.5 | 95.7 | 95.5 | 95.1 |
| West South Central: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas[3] | 79.0 | 80.2 | 79.5 | *79.6 | *78.8 | *79.0 | *77.4 | *74.9 | *73.0 | *69.8 | *71.9 | 76.1 | 76.8 | 76.7 |
| Louisiana[3] | 152.6 | 153.6 | 155.9 | 155.9 | 148.2 | 149.4 | 146.0 | 147.5 | 145.8 | 142.5 | 150.2 | 151.2 | *152.8 | 166.1 |
| Oklahoma[3] | 67.4 | 67.9 | 67.2 | 66.9 | 66.7 | 68.9 | 65.2 | 65.5 | 62.6 | 62.6 | 64.0 | 64.7 | 64.9 | 99.7 |
| Texas | 357.4 | 352.8 | 351.4 | 353.6 | 352.9 | 354.8 | 341.7 | 338.7 | 337.0 | 340.1 | 342.7 | 346.6 | 347.7 | 424.8 |
| Mountain: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Montana | 18.6 | 18.8 | 18.1 | 18.0 | 18.1 | 17.7 | 17.1 | 17.1 | 17.2 | 17.3 | 17.7 | 18.5 | 18.7 | 15.7 |
| Idaho[3] | 23.4 | 26.0 | 24.8 | 20.1 | 20.6 | 18.8 | 18.1 | 16.7 | 16.9 | 17.6 | 18.2 | 19.5 | 21.2 | 15.9 |
| Wyoming | 7.2 | 7.4 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 5.1 |
| Colorado | 59.3 | 60.2 | 58.3 | 56.9 | 56.5 | 56.3 | 53.3 | 54.0 | 55.5 | 55.1 | 57.2 | 61.0 | 60.3 | 67.5 |
| New Mexico[3] | 10.1 | 10.1 | 10.4 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 10.0 | 9.3 | 8.8 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 7.9 |
| Arizona[3] | 15.5 | 15.2 | 14.0 | 15.2 | 15.3 | 15.5 | 15.3 | 15.1 | 14.8 | 14.6 | 14.7 | 14.7 | 14.6 | 19.4 |
| Utah[3] | 30.7 | 31.6 | 32.8 | 29.1 | 29.4 | 26.7 | 25.2 | 23.3 | 24.4 | 24.1 | 25.1 | 26.9 | 27.2 | 33.5 |
| Nevada[3] | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 7.9 |
| Pacific: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Washington | 186.0 | 191.6 | 190.5 | 183.1 | 179.9 | 163.4 | 152.4 | 175.3 | 173.7 | 173.0 | 173.0 | 174.6 | 178.2 | 285.6 |
| Oregon | 113.1 | 118.8 | 121.5 | 121.2 | 117.3 | 112.8 | 110.7 | 110.2 | 110.2 | 109.2 | 109.8 | 111.4 | 112.2 | 192.1 |
| California | 735.9 | 768.0 | 801.7 | 771.6 | 741.3 | 713.0 | 696.3 | 695.8 | 700.4 | 703.5 | 705.0 | 715.1 | 717.7 | 1,165.5 |

[1] Revised data in all except the first three columns are identified by an asterisk for the first month's publication of such data. Comparable series, January 1943 to date are available upon request to U. S. Department of Labor or cooperating State Agency listed below.

[2] Average for 1943 may not be strictly comparable with current data for those States now based on Standard Industrial Classification.

[3] Series based on Standard Industrial Classification. Data for Kansas and Utah may not be strictly comparable with those published prior to the current report.

*Cooperating State Agencies:*

Alabama—Department of Industrial Relations, Montgomery 5.
Arizona—Unemployment Compensation Division, Employment Security Commission, Phoenix.
Arkansas—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Little Rock.
California—Division of Labor Statistics and Research, Department of Industrial Relations, San Francisco 3.
Connecticut—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor and Factory Inspection, Hartford 15.
Delaware—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1, Pa.
Florida—Unemployment Compensation Division, Industrial Commission, Tallahassee.
Georgia—Employment Security Agency, Department of Labor, Atlanta 3.
Idaho—Employment Security Agency, Industrial Accident Board, Boise.
Illinois—Department of Labor, Chicago 1.
Indiana—Employment Security Division, Indianapolis 4.
Iowa—Employment Security Commission, Des Moines 8.
Kansas—State Labor Department, Topeka.
Kentucky—Department of Economic Security, Frankfort.
Louisiana—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Baton Rouge 4.
Maine—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Augusta.
Maryland—Department of Employment Security, Baltimore 2.
Massachusetts—Division of Statistics, Department of Labor and Industries, Boston 10.
Michigan—Department of Labor and Industry, Lansing 13.
Minnesota—Division of Employment and Security, Department of Social Security, St. Paul 1.
Missouri—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Jefferson City.
Montana—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Helena.
Nebraska—Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, Department of Labor, Lincoln 1.
Nevada—Employment Security Department, Carson City.
New Hampshire—Unemployment Compensation Division, Bureau of Labor, Concord.
New Jersey—Department of Labor, Trenton 8.
New Mexico—Employment Security Commission, Albuquerque.
New York—Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, Department of Labor, New York 17.
North Carolina—Department of Labor, Raleigh.
Oklahoma—Employment Security Commission, Oklahoma City 2.
Pennsylvania—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1 (manufacturing); Bureau of Research and Information, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg (nonmanufacturing).
Rhode Island—Division of Census and Information, Department of Labor, Providence 2.
Tennessee—Department of Employment Security, Nashville 3.
Texas—Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas, Austin 12.
Utah—Department of Employment Security, Industrial Commission, Salt Lake City 13.
Vermont—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Montpelier.
Virginia—Division of Research and Statistics, Department of Labor and Industry, Richmond 21.
Washington—Employment Security Department, Olympia.
Wisconsin—Statistical Department, Industrial Commission, Madison 3.
Wyoming—Employment Security Commission, Casper.

# TABLE A–6: Estimated Number of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries [1]

[In thousands]

| Industry group and industry | 1948 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1947 | Annual average | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | 1943 | 1939 |
| All manufacturing | 13,055 | 13,234 | 13,378 | 13,488 | 13,245 | 12,987 | 12,959 | 12,738 | 12,791 | 13,131 | 13,066 | 13,150 | 13,263 | 14,560 | 8,192 |
| Durable goods | 6,735 | 6,809 | 6,824 | 6,803 | 6,709 | 6,681 | 6,662 | 6,642 | 6,683 | 6,791 | 6,711 | 6,795 | 6,816 | 8,727 | 3,611 |
| Nondurable goods | 6,320 | 6,425 | 6,554 | 6,685 | 6,536 | 6,306 | 6,297 | 6,096 | 6,108 | 6,340 | 6,355 | 6,355 | 6,447 | 5,834 | 4,581 |
| *Durable goods* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iron and steel and their products [2] | 1,638 | 1,654 | 1,657 | 1,648 | 1,631 | 1,601 | 1,610 | 1,600 | 1,603 | 1,634 | 1,628 | 1,634 | 1,633 | 1,761 | 991 |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills | | 538.2 | 535.0 | 535.1 | 535.8 | 526.5 | 523.0 | 517.7 | 511.8 | 516.1 | 508.5 | 508.8 | 506.5 | 516.7 | 388.4 |
| Gray-iron and semisteel castings | | 115.2 | 115.6 | 114.9 | 112.3 | 110.4 | 114.6 | 112.9 | 116.6 | 119.9 | 120.5 | 120.4 | 119.8 | 88.4 | 62.2 |
| Malleable-iron castings | | 38.6 | 38.5 | 38.6 | 37.4 | 36.1 | 37.9 | 37.3 | 37.2 | 37.9 | 37.8 | 37.9 | 37.6 | 28.8 | 19.2 |
| Steel castings | | 75.1 | 75.0 | 74.7 | 73.1 | 71.8 | 73.3 | 72.1 | 72.3 | 73.0 | 72.3 | 71.3 | 70.5 | 90.1 | 32.1 |
| Cast-iron pipe and fittings | | 29.9 | 29.3 | 29.4 | 29.5 | 28.9 | 28.9 | 28.4 | 27.6 | 28.3 | 28.0 | 28.7 | 28.7 | 18.0 | 17.6 |
| Tin cans and other tinware | | 47.0 | 48.7 | 50.1 | 49.1 | 47.3 | 44.7 | 42.8 | 42.1 | 44.5 | 45.7 | 47.4 | 47.8 | 32.4 | 31.8 |
| Wire drawn from purchased rods | | 28.7 | 29.1 | 28.6 | 28.4 | 28.0 | 28.7 | 29.4 | 30.1 | 30.6 | 30.9 | 31.4 | 31.6 | 36.0 | 22.0 |
| Wirework | | 42.1 | 42.1 | 42.8 | 42.4 | 41.8 | 40.2 | 41.1 | 41.9 | 43.4 | 42.5 | 43.5 | 42.4 | 32.8 | 30.4 |
| Cutlery and edge tools | | 25.0 | 24.3 | 23.9 | 22.5 | 21.8 | 22.1 | 23.1 | 23.7 | 24.0 | 24.6 | 24.7 | 25.0 | 21.8 | 15.4 |
| Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws) | | 24.5 | 24.6 | 24.7 | 24.6 | 24.6 | 25.1 | 25.2 | 25.5 | 25.7 | 25.8 | 25.9 | 25.9 | 27.8 | 15.3 |
| Hardware | | 54.2 | 53.9 | 53.5 | 53.0 | 52.2 | 52.7 | 54.6 | 55.9 | 57.2 | 56.9 | 56.0 | 55.3 | 45.3 | 35.7 |
| Plumbers' supplies | | 42.6 | 42.4 | 41.3 | 40.4 | 38.8 | 40.3 | 39.3 | 39.4 | 40.2 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 25.0 | 26.2 |
| Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment, not elsewhere classified | | 87.6 | 93.3 | 92.0 | 88.5 | 81.8 | 83.0 | 83.7 | 81.9 | 87.5 | 91.0 | 93.1 | 95.6 | 60.4 | 49.2 |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings | | 66.1 | 66.6 | 65.3 | 63.9 | 60.0 | 63.8 | 64.0 | 63.0 | 66.0 | 66.5 | 65.9 | 65.8 | 64.4 | 32.3 |
| Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing | | 117.6 | 116.5 | 114.3 | 114.9 | 116.0 | 116.9 | 116.8 | 118.1 | 120.1 | 121.2 | 121.6 | 123.2 | 97.0 | 59.2 |
| Fabricated structural and ornamental metalwork | | 65.8 | 66.3 | 65.0 | 64.2 | 62.5 | 62.8 | 63.2 | 63.8 | 63.9 | 63.4 | 63.7 | 63.9 | 71.0 | 35.5 |
| Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim | | 11.3 | 11.2 | 11.0 | 10.9 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 10.2 | 10.1 | 10.5 | 10.2 | 10.8 | 10.9 | 12.8 | 7.7 |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets | | 28.4 | 28.3 | 28.1 | 27.9 | 28.1 | 28.5 | 28.6 | 28.9 | 28.9 | 28.7 | 28.7 | 28.6 | 31.6 | 15.2 |
| Forgings, iron and steel | | 38.2 | 37.4 | 36.9 | 35.3 | 35.1 | 34.9 | 35.1 | 36.7 | 37.5 | 37.6 | 37.8 | 37.4 | 43.6 | 16.4 |
| Wrought pipe, welded and heavy-riveted | | 19.7 | 19.9 | 19.8 | 19.7 | 19.8 | 20.1 | 18.8 | 18.8 | 19.2 | 19.1 | 19.8 | 19.6 | 28.4 | 8.9 |
| Screw-machine products and wood screws | | 35.5 | 35.5 | 35.0 | 35.1 | 35.2 | 35.9 | 36.4 | 36.8 | 36.8 | 36.6 | 36.1 | 35.8 | 53.8 | 18.0 |
| Steel barrels, kegs, and drums | | 7.7 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 7.9 | 8.1 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 8.5 | 6.5 |
| Firearms | | 22.4 | 22.1 | 21.7 | 21.4 | 21.5 | 21.4 | 21.2 | 21.0 | 20.8 | 20.4 | 20.0 | 19.7 | 71.7 | 5.3 |
| Electrical machinery [2] | 552 | 557 | 553 | 548 | 538 | 535 | 547 | 548 | 563 | 577 | 584 | 588 | 596 | 741 | 259 |
| Electrical equipment | | 367.9 | 367.1 | 368.6 | 363.9 | 362.3 | 367.7 | 368.3 | 376.0 | 382.9 | 387.7 | 389.7 | 393.4 | 497.5 | 182.7 |
| Radios and phonographs | | 95.9 | 93.1 | 89.7 | 86.9 | 85.9 | 89.0 | 90.0 | 93.4 | 97.6 | 99.2 | 100.3 | 104.8 | 124.1 | 44.0 |
| Communication equipment | | 93.5 | 92.4 | 89.7 | 87.5 | 87.0 | 90.3 | 90.0 | 93.9 | 96.5 | 97.2 | 98.2 | 98.2 | 119.3 | 32.5 |
| Machinery, except electrical [2] | 1,202 | 1,204 | 1,209 | 1,208 | 1,202 | 1,209 | 1,217 | 1,207 | 1,202 | 1,232 | 1,237 | 1,231 | 1,235 | 1,293 | 529 |
| Machinery and machine-shop products | | 505.6 | 506.7 | 509.0 | 502.2 | 505.9 | 511.8 | 507.9 | 514.4 | 518.6 | 521.3 | 518.5 | 517.0 | 586.0 | 207.6 |
| Engines and turbines | | 52.5 | 52.1 | 50.5 | 51.5 | 52.4 | 52.1 | 53.5 | 53.9 | 54.7 | 54.4 | 54.6 | 54.5 | 79.5 | 18.7 |
| Tractors | | 60.9 | 59.8 | 59.2 | 60.0 | 61.1 | 60.4 | 56.3 | 44.8 | 62.2 | 61.9 | 61.4 | 60.3 | 52.4 | 31.3 |
| Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors | | 76.2 | 75.9 | 72.8 | 72.6 | 74.9 | 76.3 | 75.2 | 76.2 | 75.9 | 74.6 | 72.3 | 71.0 | 45.1 | 28.5 |
| Machine tools | | 47.5 | 47.6 | 48.0 | 47.8 | 46.8 | 47.0 | 47.5 | 47.7 | 49.2 | 50.4 | 50.4 | 51.3 | 109.7 | 36.6 |
| Machine-tool accessories | | 54.5 | 54.7 | 55.3 | 55.1 | 51.8 | 55.4 | 55.4 | 55.5 | 55.9 | 56.3 | 56.4 | 56.3 | 105.4 | 25.8 |
| Textile machinery | | 41.4 | 41.6 | 41.8 | 41.8 | 41.4 | 42.0 | 41.6 | 41.4 | 41.1 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 40.6 | 28.5 | 21.9 |
| Pumps and pumping equipment | | 69.1 | 68.9 | 69.1 | 67.9 | 68.5 | 70.0 | 71.6 | 72.2 | 73.7 | 75.4 | 75.5 | 75.1 | 92.8 | 24.9 |
| Typewriters | | 18.9 | 20.6 | 21.0 | 22.1 | 22.9 | 23.7 | 23.8 | 24.1 | 24.9 | 25.1 | 25.8 | 25.9 | 12.0 | 16.2 |
| Cash registers; adding, and calculating machines | | 44.1 | 44.2 | 44.9 | 44.6 | 45.2 | 45.8 | 45.6 | 46.3 | 46.1 | 45.9 | 45.3 | 45.2 | 34.8 | 19.7 |
| Washing machines, wringers, and driers, domestic | | 15.5 | 15.7 | 15.7 | 15.6 | 15.7 | 16.4 | 16.0 | 16.2 | 16.3 | 16.5 | 16.2 | 16.3 | 13.3 | 7.5 |
| Sewing machines, domestic and industrial | | 14.9 | 14.8 | 14.6 | 14.3 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 13.9 | 13.8 | 13.7 | 13.5 | 13.4 | 13.3 | 10.7 | 7.8 |
| Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment | | 79.5 | 81.0 | 81.7 | 82.3 | 84.3 | 84.8 | 82.5 | 79.7 | 81.0 | 81.6 | 82.6 | 81.5 | 54.4 | 35.2 |
| Transportation equipment, except automobiles | 451 | 453 | 449 | 439 | 414 | 430 | 434 | 438 | 462 | 465 | 464 | 472 | 463 | 2,508 | 159 |
| Locomotives | | 26.5 | 26.6 | 26.5 | 17.2 | 26.4 | 26.3 | 26.4 | 26.6 | 26.6 | 26.5 | 26.3 | 26.3 | 34.1 | 6.5 |
| Cars, electric- and steam-railroad | | 56.1 | 54.5 | 54.5 | 54.6 | 54.5 | 55.0 | 53.9 | 53.9 | 54.4 | 54.0 | 55.9 | 56.9 | 60.5 | 24.5 |
| Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines | | 149.8 | 145.3 | 138.5 | 133.5 | 130.3 | 127.6 | 125.1 | 137.3 | 136.1 | 135.3 | 134.7 | 133.2 | 794.9 | 39.7 |
| Aircraft engines | | 28.0 | 27.5 | 26.7 | 21.6 | 25.6 | 25.9 | 25.1 | 24.8 | 24.6 | 24.9 | 25.3 | 25.9 | 233.5 | 8.9 |
| Shipbuilding and boatbuilding | | 94.5 | 97.3 | 97.5 | 99.5 | 103.4 | 108.9 | 116.1 | 122.5 | 125.8 | 127.7 | 132.9 | 125.7 | 1,225.2 | 69.2 |
| Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts | | 13.6 | 13.8 | 13.3 | 11.6 | 10.8 | 12.4 | 12.9 | 14.4 | 14.8 | 14.6 | 14.5 | 14.7 | 10.0 | 7.0 |
| Automobiles | 782 | 779 | 784 | 788 | 763 | 787 | 739 | 767 | 772 | 784 | 720 | 789 | 785 | 714 | 402 |
| Nonferrous metals and their products [2] | 398 | 404 | 403 | 399 | 395 | 388 | 399 | 398 | 406 | 413 | 409 | 409 | 413 | 449 | 229 |
| Smelting and refining, primary, of nonferrous metals | | 41.4 | 41.2 | 40.2 | 41.4 | 41.9 | 42.0 | 41.4 | 41.0 | 40.8 | 40.2 | 39.9 | 40.0 | 56.4 | 27.6 |
| Alloying; and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals, except aluminum | | 54.5 | 54.6 | 54.3 | 52.9 | 51.9 | 52.6 | 52.6 | 53.7 | 54.6 | 53.1 | 53.6 | 53.4 | 75.8 | 38.8 |
| Clocks and watches | | 28.2 | 28.8 | 28.6 | 27.5 | 25.9 | 28.3 | 28.3 | 28.5 | 28.8 | 28.6 | 28.6 | 28.6 | 25.2 | 20.3 |
| Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings | | 27.5 | 27.5 | 27.1 | 26.3 | 25.8 | 26.3 | 26.4 | 27.1 | 27.6 | 27.5 | 27.3 | 27.7 | 20.5 | 14.4 |
| Silverware and plated ware | | 28.3 | 28.1 | 27.7 | 27.4 | 26.5 | 27.4 | 27.2 | 27.5 | 27.5 | 27.1 | 26.8 | 27.1 | 15.1 | 12.1 |

See footnotes at end of table.

## TABLE A–6: Estimated Number of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

| Industry group and industry | 1948 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1947 | Annual average | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | 1943 | 1939 |
| *Durable goods*—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nonferrous metals and their products [2]—Con. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lighting equipment | | 31.8 | 31.9 | 32.2 | 31.6 | 30.2 | 30.9 | 30.4 | 31.3 | 33.1 | 33.9 | 33.6 | 34.1 | 28.2 | 20.3 |
| Aluminum manufactures | | 40.8 | 40.2 | 38.5 | 39.5 | 39.3 | 42.3 | 42.7 | 44.2 | 45.2 | 45.2 | 45.3 | 44.8 | 79.4 | 23.5 |
| Sheet-metal work, not elsewhere classified | | 37.1 | 37.3 | 37.0 | 37.3 | 36.8 | 36.4 | 36.7 | 37.5 | 38.3 | 38.4 | 38.8 | 40.9 | 37.9 | 18.7 |
| Lumber and timber basic products [3] | 788 | 821 | 831 | 843 | 844 | 829 | 799 | 772 | 754 | 749 | 736 | 738 | 750 | 535 | 420 |
| Sawmills and logging camps | | 667.2 | 678.2 | 691.4 | 692.1 | 681.1 | 654.5 | 627.7 | 611.0 | 606.9 | 594.1 | 597.7 | 610.7 | 435.8 | 313.7 |
| Planing and plywood mills | | 154.1 | 152.8 | 152.1 | 152.5 | 148.3 | 145.8 | 144.0 | 142.7 | 142.3 | 141.1 | 140.8 | 139.4 | 99.2 | 79.1 |
| Furniture and finished lumber products [3] | 462 | 470 | 470 | 466 | 461 | 452 | 459 | 458 | 470 | 485 | 490 | 489 | 487 | 366 | 328 |
| Mattresses and bedsprings | | 35.7 | 37.1 | 36.8 | 35.2 | 33.2 | 33.4 | 33.3 | 34.9 | 37.0 | 38.6 | 38.7 | 38.4 | 21.7 | 20.5 |
| Furniture | | 256.5 | 255.6 | 252.5 | 249.7 | 244.4 | 248.1 | 249.6 | 256.2 | 263.7 | 266.2 | 265.1 | 262.9 | 200.0 | 177.9 |
| Wooden boxes, other than cigar | | 35.4 | 35.0 | 34.4 | 34.6 | 35.6 | 35.6 | 34.8 | 36.0 | 37.0 | 37.6 | 37.8 | 37.0 | 35.4 | 28.3 |
| Caskets and other morticians' goods | | 19.5 | 19.2 | 19.5 | 19.4 | 18.9 | 19.4 | 19.9 | 20.3 | 20.9 | 20.7 | 21.0 | 21.1 | 14.2 | 13.9 |
| Wood preserving | | 17.0 | 17.1 | 17.3 | 17.7 | 17.2 | 16.8 | 16.5 | 16.2 | 16.7 | 16.7 | 17.6 | 18.0 | 12.4 | 12.6 |
| Wood, turned and shaped | | 33.9 | 34.5 | 34.3 | 34.6 | 33.6 | 35.4 | 34.3 | 35.0 | 35.7 | 35.1 | 34.3 | 34.9 | 26.4 | 24.6 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products [3] | 462 | 467 | 468 | 464 | 461 | 450 | 458 | 454 | 451 | 452 | 443 | 445 | 454 | 360 | 294 |
| Glass and glassware | | 121.8 | 123.2 | 122.9 | 119.7 | 114.9 | 120.5 | 121.5 | 121.8 | 121.7 | 118.8 | 121.0 | 123.5 | 99.8 | 71.4 |
| Glass products made from purchased glass | | 14.7 | 14.4 | 13.9 | 13.9 | 14.3 | 14.2 | 14.1 | 14.2 | 14.4 | 14.3 | 14.4 | 14.6 | 11.3 | 10.0 |
| Cement | | 37.2 | 36.9 | 36.2 | 36.9 | 37.0 | 36.5 | 36.0 | 35.5 | 35.3 | 35.2 | 35.2 | 35.5 | 27.1 | 24.4 |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta | | 83.5 | 83.5 | 83.6 | 83.4 | 81.9 | 82.1 | 79.6 | 77.9 | 77.3 | 75.3 | 78.0 | 77.9 | 52.5 | 58.0 |
| Pottery and related products | | 61.5 | 61.0 | 60.3 | 60.0 | 57.0 | 59.0 | 58.5 | 57.9 | 58.9 | 57.8 | 57.4 | 58.9 | 45.0 | 33.8 |
| Gypsum | | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 4.5 | 4.9 |
| Wallboard, plaster (except gypsum), and mineral wool | | 14.9 | 14.8 | 14.7 | 14.7 | 14.7 | 14.5 | 14.5 | 14.5 | 14.3 | 14.4 | 14.5 | 14.6 | 11.1 | 8.1 |
| Lime | | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 11.0 | 11.1 | 10.9 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 9.3 | 9.5 |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other products | | 19.0 | 19.0 | 18.9 | 19.0 | 18.7 | 18.5 | 18.1 | 17.9 | 18.4 | 17.9 | 18.0 | 18.3 | 12.5 | 18.5 |
| Abrasives | | 20.5 | 20.6 | 20.5 | 20.7 | 21.1 | 20.5 | 20.1 | 20.1 | 20.1 | 19.7 | 15.8 | 19.3 | 23.4 | 7.7 |
| Asbestos products | | 25.6 | 25.7 | 24.9 | 25.1 | 24.1 | 25.0 | 25.1 | 25.2 | 25.3 | 25.1 | 25.1 | 24.9 | 22.0 | 15.9 |
| *Nondurable goods* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures [3] | 1,236 | 1,245 | 1,249 | 1,261 | 1,274 | 1,243 | 1,295 | 1,293 | 1,301 | 1,312 | 1,306 | 1,292 | 1,290 | 1,237 | 1,144 |
| Cotton manufactures, except smallwares | | 508.9 | 511.4 | 516.9 | 521.5 | 509.9 | 527.7 | 524.7 | 526.4 | 529.4 | 525.3 | 523.6 | 523.2 | 526.3 | 418.4 |
| Cotton smallwares | | 13.3 | 13.4 | 13.4 | 13.5 | 13.4 | 14.0 | 14.4 | 14.6 | 14.9 | 14.9 | 14.6 | 14.3 | 17.8 | 14.1 |
| Silk and rayon goods | | 122.0 | 122.4 | 122.1 | 121.5 | 116.5 | 121.2 | 120.3 | 120.1 | 120.0 | 119.2 | 115.5 | 116.2 | 104.1 | 126.6 |
| Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing | | 158.2 | 159.6 | 165.8 | 169.8 | 167.5 | 173.8 | 173.2 | 175.0 | 178.3 | 179.5 | 177.4 | 177.3 | 174.1 | 157.7 |
| Hosiery | | 142.3 | 141.7 | 141.7 | 143.7 | 135.3 | 145.6 | 147.0 | 149.7 | 151.9 | 150.8 | 149.5 | 148.7 | 125.9 | 168.0 |
| Knitted cloth | | 11.5 | 11.3 | 11.1 | 11.2 | 11.1 | 11.2 | 11.5 | 11.8 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 11.6 | 11.5 | 12.6 | 11.5 |
| Knitted outerwear and knitted gloves | | 33.9 | 32.8 | 31.8 | 31.7 | 30.3 | 33.1 | 33.8 | 33.4 | 34.0 | 33.9 | 32.9 | 33.7 | 34.8 | 29.7 |
| Knitted underwear | | 46.0 | 47.9 | 49.1 | 50.1 | 50.2 | 51.8 | 52.3 | 53.8 | 54.1 | 53.5 | 52.8 | 52.5 | 44.9 | 40.7 |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted | | 91.9 | 91.5 | 91.1 | 91.7 | 91.0 | 93.1 | 94.2 | 95.0 | 95.1 | 95.5 | 94.4 | 94.0 | 80.2 | 70.6 |
| Carpets and rugs, wool | | 40.7 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 39.7 | 39.4 | 39.4 | 39.0 | 38.4 | 38.0 | 24.5 | 27.0 |
| Hats, fur-felt | | 12.0 | 11.5 | 12.5 | 13.3 | 12.3 | 13.4 | 12.9 | 12.7 | 13.7 | 13.7 | 13.7 | 13.8 | 11.0 | 15.4 |
| Jute goods, except felts | | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 3.1 | 4.2 | 3.8 |
| Cordage and twine | | 15.1 | 14.9 | 15.3 | 15.4 | 15.8 | 16.2 | 16.4 | 16.7 | 17.1 | 17.2 | 16.8 | 16.5 | 18.3 | 12.8 |
| Apparel and other finished textile products | 1,145 | 1,159 | 1,175 | 1,173 | 1,157 | 1,070 | 1,095 | 1,082 | 1,103 | 1,165 | 1,166 | 1,147 | 1,143 | 958 | 790 |
| Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified | | 308.0 | 319.2 | 320.4 | 318.9 | 296.5 | 314.4 | 309.8 | 310.0 | 314.5 | 311.3 | 308.1 | 310.5 | 265.9 | 229.6 |
| Shirts, collars, and nightwear | | 77.7 | 78.1 | 77.4 | 76.9 | 75.8 | 80.0 | 80.9 | 82.0 | 82.2 | 82.0 | 81.6 | 82.4 | 67.2 | 74.0 |
| Underwear and neckwear, men's | | 19.4 | 18.8 | 18.1 | 17.9 | 16.7 | 18.2 | 18.4 | 18.7 | 19.0 | 18.7 | 18.1 | 18.4 | 16.3 | 17.0 |
| Work shirts | | 18.8 | 18.9 | 18.2 | 18.6 | 18.5 | 18.6 | 18.2 | 17.9 | 17.5 | 16.8 | 15.8 | 15.5 | 18.5 | 14.1 |
| Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified | | 488.3 | 488.8 | 490.3 | 478.8 | 437.0 | 435.4 | 427.6 | 440.0 | 481.7 | 485.3 | 476.2 | 470.5 | 345.3 | 286.2 |
| Corsets and allied garments | | 19.4 | 19.3 | 19.0 | 18.6 | 17.3 | 18.1 | 18.5 | 19.2 | 19.9 | 20.1 | 19.7 | 19.6 | 16.5 | 18.8 |
| Millinery | | 22.2 | 25.7 | 24.8 | 24.8 | 22.2 | 20.0 | 20.5 | 23.6 | 27.6 | 27.9 | 26.4 | 23.5 | 23.3 | 25.5 |
| Handkerchiefs | | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.0 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 5.1 |
| Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads | | 27.1 | 27.4 | 27.9 | 28.6 | 25.1 | 26.4 | 26.4 | 27.7 | 30.6 | 33.8 | 31.6 | 32.2 | 25.2 | 17.8 |
| Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc | | 33.0 | 32.1 | 31.4 | 30.4 | 28.1 | 27.9 | 27.7 | 29.0 | 30.4 | 29.2 | 30.0 | 30.6 | 24.0 | 11.2 |
| Textile bags | | 29.9 | 29.7 | 29.2 | 28.9 | 28.1 | 27.1 | 26.8 | 26.8 | 27.3 | 27.8 | 28.2 | 28.6 | 19.6 | 12.6 |
| Leather and leather products [3] | 364 | 363 | 376 | 379 | 383 | 375 | 373 | 359 | 372 | 396 | 402 | 399 | 400 | 340 | 347 |
| Leather | | 46.4 | 47.7 | 48.0 | 47.7 | 47.2 | 47.9 | 47.5 | 47.6 | 49.2 | 50.3 | 50.2 | 50.3 | 46.5 | 50.0 |
| Boot and shoe cut stock and findings | | 17.0 | 17.6 | 17.9 | 18.1 | 17.7 | 17.8 | 17.3 | 17.7 | 18.9 | 19.5 | 19.7 | 19.8 | 19.2 | 20.0 |
| Boots and shoes | | 229.5 | 238.5 | 241.0 | 244.8 | 239.5 | 236.6 | 225.5 | 235.9 | 254.1 | 257.8 | 256.2 | 255.4 | 205.6 | 230.9 |
| Leather gloves and mittens | | 12.3 | 12.8 | 13.0 | 13.2 | 12.8 | 12.9 | 12.4 | 12.2 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.2 | 13.0 | 15.4 | 10.0 |
| Trunks and suitcases | | 14.2 | 14.6 | 14.3 | 13.8 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 13.2 | 13.3 | 13.9 | 14.0 | 13.3 | 14.2 | 13.7 | 8.3 |
| Food [3] | 1,253 | 1,306 | 1,400 | 1,537 | 1,418 | 1,364 | 1,257 | 1,091 | 1,047 | 1,149 | 1,159 | 1,191 | 1,255 | 1,056 | 855 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing | | 205.3 | 197.7 | 195.2 | 196.8 | 201.3 | 199.6 | 124.5 | 104.0 | 193.6 | 199.9 | 209.7 | 217.1 | 174.0 | 135.0 |
| Butter | | 34.6 | 35.5 | 36.6 | 38.2 | 39.6 | 40.5 | 39.2 | 36.9 | 34.3 | 32.0 | 32.6 | 32.9 | 33.2 | 20.1 |
| Condensed and evaporated milk | | 19.5 | 20.3 | 21.1 | 21.9 | 22.6 | 23.0 | 21.6 | 20.5 | 19.3 | 18.8 | 18.4 | 18.6 | 19.9 | 10.9 |
| Ice cream | | 24.3 | 26.2 | 29.6 | 31.8 | 32.8 | 31.6 | 29.2 | 27.1 | 24.4 | 23.6 | 23.6 | 24.9 | 23.0 | 17.6 |
| Flour | | 41.7 | 40.1 | 41.5 | 42.3 | 42.7 | 41.4 | 39.9 | 40.1 | 40.3 | 40.7 | 41.8 | 41.9 | 32.9 | 27.8 |
| Feeds, prepared | | 28.9 | 29.2 | 29.3 | 29.5 | 29.3 | 28.7 | 27.9 | 26.6 | 26.3 | 27.4 | 29.3 | 29.1 | 25.0 | 17.3 |

See footnotes at end of table.

## TABLE A–6: Estimated Number of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

| Industry group and industry | 1948 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1947 | Annual average | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | 1943 | 1939 |
| *Nondurable goods*—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Food [2]—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cereal preparations | ------- | 13.1 | 13.2 | 13.2 | 13.8 | 13.9 | 13.0 | 12.8 | 12.2 | 12.1 | 12.4 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 11.4 | 8.4 |
| Baking | ------- | 255.7 | 258.0 | 253.2 | 51.0 | 250.0 | 247.8 | 242.2 | 239.5 | 241.7 | 238.7 | 236.4 | 242.2 | 211.3 | 190.4 |
| Sugar refining, cane | ------- | 22.5 | 22.4 | 25.0 | 25.3 | 25.8 | 22.1 | 21.4 | 20.8 | 23.5 | 24.2 | 22.2 | 24.0 | 16.7 | 15.9 |
| Sugar, beet | ------- | 24.5 | 24.3 | 10.6 | 9.1 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 6.6 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 6.8 | 11.1 | 21.7 | 10.1 | 11.6 |
| Confectionery | ------- | 89.7 | 88.9 | 51.1 | *71.6 | *63.0 | *64.5 | 62.1 | 67.1 | 72.5 | 77.3 | 82.0 | 86.2 | 59.5 | 55.7 |
| Beverages, nonalcoholic | ------- | 40.4 | 43.0 | 46.6 | 49.6 | 50.3 | 46.2 | 43.4 | 40.5 | 38.4 | 36.1 | 37.4 | 37.3 | 32.2 | 23.8 |
| Malt liquors | ------- | 80.7 | 81.3 | 86.0 | 87.8 | 88.2 | 83.1 | 73.6 | 77.3 | 74.8 | 74.1 | 75.2 | 77.0 | 54.3 | 40.5 |
| Canning and preserving | ------- | 196.9 | 291.7 | 444.4 | 326.2 | 274.3 | 186.9 | 153.2 | 140.7 | 135.5 | 136.8 | 142.2 | 165.7 | 188.5 | 150.3 |
| Tobacco manufactures [2] | 87 | 90 | 90 | 88 | 86 | 83 | 85 | 84 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 87 | 88 | 91 | 93 |
| Cigarettes | ------- | 35.1 | 35.1 | 34.9 | 34.5 | 33.6 | 33.3 | 33.1 | 33.2 | 33.2 | 33.5 | 33.6 | 34.2 | 33.9 | 27.4 |
| Cigars | ------- | 47.2 | 46.5 | 44.9 | 44.1 | 41.7 | 43.6 | 43.7 | 45.2 | 46.2 | 46.2 | 45.8 | 45.6 | 47.5 | 55.8 |
| Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff | ------- | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 8.3 | 9.3 | 10.1 |
| Paper and allied products [2] | 401 | 403 | 401 | 398 | 394 | 388 | 390 | 389 | 389 | 393 | 392 | 395 | 398 | 324 | 265 |
| Paper and pulp | ------- | 206.6 | 206.0 | 206.7 | 206.7 | 205.8 | 204.2 | 204.7 | 203.7 | 203.8 | 203.0 | 203.0 | 202.8 | 160.3 | 137.8 |
| Paper goods, other | ------- | 63.6 | 63.5 | 62.7 | 61.8 | 60.5 | 61.7 | 61.5 | 61.4 | 62.0 | 61.9 | 62.6 | 63.8 | 50.2 | 37.7 |
| Envelopes | ------- | 13.0 | 12.8 | 12.6 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.5 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 10.2 | 8.7 |
| Paper bags | ------- | 17.0 | 17.8 | 17.8 | 17.7 | 17.4 | 17.5 | 17.6 | 18.0 | 18.2 | 18.0 | 18.1 | 18.2 | 13.1 | 11.1 |
| Paper boxes | ------- | 101.5 | 99.8 | 97.0 | 94.8 | 90.9 | 92.8 | 91.4 | 92.7 | 95.2 | 96.5 | 97.7 | 99.6 | 89.6 | 69.3 |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries [2] | 443 | 442 | 442 | 436 | 432 | 430 | 433 | 432 | 432 | 435 | 438 | 439 | 445 | 331 | 328 |
| Newspapers and periodicals | ------- | 151.0 | 150.7 | 149.4 | 147.7 | 146.8 | 146.9 | 146.4 | 145.0 | 144.8 | 144.1 | 143.6 | 145.6 | 113.0 | 118.7 |
| Printing, book and job | ------- | 187.8 | 188.8 | 185.4 | 183.1 | 183.0 | 184.4 | 184.2 | 183.2 | 185.4 | 187.7 | 189.7 | 191.4 | 138.7 | 127.6 |
| Lithographing | ------- | 31.4 | 31.4 | 31.1 | 31.2 | 31.2 | 31.1 | 30.9 | 31.3 | 31.4 | 31.8 | 32.0 | 32.9 | 25.9 | 26.3 |
| Bookbinding | ------- | 35.1 | 34.9 | 34.4 | 34.8 | 33.3 | 35.1 | 35.1 | 35.9 | 37.2 | 37.4 | 37.6 | 38.3 | 29.4 | 25.8 |
| Chemicals and allied products [2] | 597 | 597 | 600 | 597 | 586 | 567 | 574 | 572 | 580 | 587 | 588 | 588 | 592 | 734 | 288 |
| Paints, varnishes, and colors | ------- | 48.1 | 48.7 | 48.6 | 49.7 | 49.1 | 49.1 | 48.7 | 48.0 | 48.6 | 49.3 | 48.6 | 48.4 | 38.2 | 28.3 |
| Drugs, medicines, and insecticides | ------- | 64.8 | 64.4 | 64.2 | 63.9 | 63.4 | 63.6 | 63.6 | 64.2 | 65.2 | 65.6 | 65.7 | 65.9 | 56.0 | 27.5 |
| Perfumes and cosmetics | ------- | 12.9 | 12.8 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 10.8 | 10.9 | 11.0 | 11.2 | 11.6 | 12.1 | 12.0 | 12.9 | 14.1 | 10.4 |
| Soap | ------- | 26.5 | 27.2 | 27.0 | 25.1 | 24.0 | 23.7 | 21.7 | 21.8 | 24.9 | 25.4 | 25.5 | 25.5 | 17.9 | 15.3 |
| Rayon and allied products | ------- | 63.9 | 63.9 | 63.7 | 64.9 | 64.4 | 64.3 | 63.4 | 63.5 | 63.7 | 63.7 | 63.2 | 63.5 | 54.0 | 48.3 |
| Chemicals, not elsewhere classified | ------- | 209.6 | 210.0 | 210.9 | 211.2 | 202.0 | 207.6 | 204.8 | 207.2 | 205.4 | 205.5 | 206.7 | 207.0 | 144.5 | 69.9 |
| Explosives and safety fuses | ------- | 27.4 | 27.7 | 27.6 | 27.8 | 27.4 | 26.7 | 25.7 | 25.6 | 25.8 | 25.5 | 25.3 | 25.3 | 112.0 | 7.3 |
| Compressed and liquefied gases | ------- | 9.5 | 9.9 | 9.8 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 9.9 | 9.8 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 7.8 | 4.0 |
| Ammunition, small-arms | ------- | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.4 | 154.1 | 4.3 |
| Fireworks | ------- | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 28.2 | 1.2 |
| Cottonseed oil | ------- | 26.5 | 26.6 | 23.4 | 14.3 | 12.5 | 12.7 | 13.6 | 15.2 | 17.6 | 19.5 | 21.7 | 24.4 | 20.4 | 15.3 |
| Fertilizers | ------- | 28.7 | 28.8 | 28.7 | 26.8 | 25.5 | 27.2 | 32.3 | 36.7 | 38.1 | 35.4 | 33.3 | 30.7 | 27.5 | 18.8 |
| Products of petroleum and coal [2] | 165 | 168 | 163 | 168 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 167 | 164 | 165 | 163 | 164 | 165 | 125 | 106 |
| Petroleum refining | ------- | 115.0 | 108.4 | 114.0 | 115.9 | 117.0 | 116.6 | 114.7 | 113.6 | 113.5 | 112.1 | 112.4 | 112.5 | 83.1 | 73.2 |
| Coke and byproducts | ------- | 32.2 | 32.1 | 32.4 | 32.4 | 31.8 | 31.7 | 31.1 | 29.7 | 30.7 | 30.3 | 30.5 | 30.0 | 25.5 | 21.7 |
| Paving materials | ------- | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 2.5 |
| Roofing materials | ------- | 17.2 | 18.1 | 18.0 | 17.8 | 17.4 | 17.7 | 17.3 | 17.4 | 17.4 | 17.6 | 18.0 | 18.3 | 13.1 | 8.1 |
| Rubber products [2] | 196 | 199 | 198 | 197 | 195 | 191 | 195 | 195 | 198 | 204 | 208 | 210 | 212 | 194 | 121 |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes | ------- | 91.2 | 90.0 | 91.4 | 91.5 | 90.9 | 91.9 | 91.4 | 92.6 | 96.4 | 98.9 | 100.6 | 101.9 | 90.1 | 54.2 |
| Rubber boots and shoes | ------- | 23.2 | 22.9 | 22.5 | 22.0 | 20.7 | 21.8 | 21.7 | 22.1 | 22.6 | 22.8 | 22.5 | 22.5 | 23.8 | 14.8 |
| Rubber goods, other | ------- | 84.5 | 84.7 | 82.9 | 80.8 | 79.2 | 81.7 | 81.7 | 84.0 | 85.7 | 86.5 | 86.8 | 87.7 | 79.9 | 51.9 |
| Miscellaneous industries [2] | 433 | 453 | 460 | 451 | 441 | 425 | 430 | 432 | 436 | 447 | 445 | 443 | 459 | 445 | 244 |
| Instruments (professional and scientific), and fire-control equipment | ------- | 30.0 | 29.5 | 29.0 | 28.1 | 28.0 | 27.7 | 27.5 | 27.6 | 27.7 | 27.7 | 27.7 | 28.1 | 86.7 | 11.3 |
| Photographic apparatus | ------- | 39.7 | 39.7 | 39.7 | 39.7 | 39.0 | 38.3 | 37.8 | 38.4 | 38.8 | 39.0 | 38.9 | 39.2 | 35.5 | 17.7 |
| Optical instruments and ophthalmic goods | ------- | 26.1 | 26.4 | 26.1 | *26.0 | 23.9 | 25.6 | 26.7 | 27.0 | 27.2 | 27.4 | 27.8 | 28.0 | 33.3 | 11.9 |
| Pianos, organs, and parts | ------- | 13.5 | 13.9 | 13.5 | 13.3 | 12.3 | 13.5 | 13.7 | 13.3 | 14.8 | 15.7 | 16.8 | 17.6 | 12.2 | 7.8 |
| Games, toys, and dolls | ------- | 47.1 | 50.0 | 48.1 | 45.3 | 42.4 | 41.1 | 40.2 | 40.3 | 38.5 | 36.3 | 33.5 | 38.5 | 19.1 | 19.1 |
| Buttons | ------- | 13.1 | 13.1 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 12.5 | 12.9 | 12.8 | 13.1 | 13.8 | 13.4 | 13.3 | 13.4 | 13.1 | 11.2 |
| Fire extinguishers | ------- | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 9.3 | 1.0 |

[1] Data are based upon reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time production and related workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Major industry groups have been adjusted to levels indicated by Federal Security Agency data through 1946 and have been carried forward from 1946 bench-mark levels, thereby providing consistent series. Data shown for the three most recent months are subject to revision without notation. Revised figures in any column other than the first three are identified by an asterisk for the first month's publication of such data.

[2] Estimates for the individual industries comprising the major industry groups have been adjusted to levels indicated by Federal Security Agency data through 1946 and have been carried forward from 1946 bench-mark levels, thereby providing consistent series. Comparable data from January 1939 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Such requests should specify the series desired.

More recently adjusted data for the individual industries comprising the major industry groups listed below supersede data shown in publications dated prior to:

| *Major industry group* | *Mimeographed release* | *Monthly Labor Review* |
|---|---|---|
| Iron and steel and their products | Dec. 1948 | Jan. 1949 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | Dec. 1948 | Jan. 1949 |

*Revised.

# TABLE A–7: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment in Manufacturing Industries [1]

[1939 average=100]

| Industry group and industry | 1948 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1947 | Annual average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | 1943 |
| All manufacturing | 159.4 | 161.5 | 163.3 | 164.6 | 161.7 | 158.5 | 158.2 | 155.5 | 156.1 | 160.3 | 159.5 | 160.5 | 161.9 | 177.7 |
| Durable goods | 186.5 | 188.6 | 189.0 | 188.4 | 185.8 | 185.0 | 184.5 | 183.9 | 185.1 | 188.1 | 185.8 | 188.2 | 188.8 | 241.7 |
| Nondurable goods | 138.0 | 140.3 | 143.1 | 145.9 | 142.7 | 137.7 | 137.5 | 133.1 | 133.3 | 138.4 | 138.7 | 138.7 | 140.7 | 127.4 |
| *Durable goods* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iron and steel and their products [2] | 165.2 | 166.8 | 167.1 | 166.2 | 164.5 | 161.4 | 162.4 | 161.4 | 161.7 | 164.8 | 164.2 | 164.9 | 164.7 | 177.6 |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills | ------- | 138.5 | 137.7 | 137.7 | 137.9 | 135.5 | 134.6 | 133.3 | 131.8 | 132.9 | 130.9 | 131.0 | 130.4 | 133.0 |
| Gray-iron and semisteel castings | ------- | 185.1 | 185.8 | 184.7 | 180.5 | 177.4 | 184.2 | 181.4 | 187.3 | 192.7 | 193.7 | 193.6 | 192.5 | 142.1 |
| Malleable-iron castings | ------- | 200.8 | 200.3 | 200.8 | 194.6 | 188.0 | 197.0 | 194.2 | 193.6 | 197.0 | 196.7 | 197.2 | 195.5 | 149.6 |
| Steel castings | ------- | 234.2 | 234.1 | 233.1 | 228.1 | 224.1 | 228.8 | 224.9 | 225.5 | 227.7 | 225.5 | 222.3 | 219.8 | 281.1 |
| Cast-iron pipe and fittings | ------- | 169.9 | 166.3 | 167.0 | 167.8 | 164.5 | 164.5 | 161.6 | 157.0 | 160.8 | 159.1 | 162.9 | 163.4 | 102.5 |
| Tin cans and other tinware | ------- | 148.0 | 153.2 | 157.7 | 154.4 | 148.8 | 140.8 | 134.9 | 132.4 | 140.0 | 143.8 | 149.1 | 150.3 | 102.0 |
| Wire drawn from purchased rods | ------- | 130.5 | 132.3 | 130.3 | 129.1 | 127.5 | 130.7 | 134.0 | 137.1 | 139.4 | 140.5 | 142.7 | 143.7 | 163.8 |
| Wirework | ------- | 138.4 | 138.4 | 140.8 | 139.6 | 137.6 | 132.4 | 135.2 | 137.9 | 142.9 | 139.9 | 143.0 | 139.4 | 108.0 |
| Cutlery and edge tools | ------- | 162.1 | 157.7 | 154.9 | 146.0 | 141.2 | 143.6 | 149.9 | 153.8 | 155.9 | 159.4 | 160.3 | 162.2 | 141.3 |
| Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws) | ------- | 160.3 | 160.8 | 161.6 | 160.6 | 160.8 | 163.9 | 164.7 | 166.7 | 167.9 | 168.8 | 169.2 | 169.5 | 181.5 |
| Hardware | ------- | 152.1 | 151.2 | 150.0 | 148.8 | 146.4 | 147.9 | 153.2 | 156.8 | 160.5 | 159.7 | 157.2 | 155.2 | 127.1 |
| Plumbers' supplies | ------- | 162.4 | 161.7 | 157.2 | 154.0 | 147.8 | 153.7 | 149.8 | 150.3 | 153.2 | 152.6 | 152.5 | 152.5 | 95.3 |
| Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment, not elsewhere classified | ------- | 178.3 | 189.8 | 187.2 | 180.1 | 166.4 | 168.8 | 170.4 | 166.7 | 178.1 | 185.2 | 189.4 | 194.6 | 122.9 |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings | ------- | 204.7 | 206.4 | 202.3 | 198.1 | 185.9 | 197.5 | 198.2 | 195.0 | 204.5 | 206.1 | 204.2 | 203.8 | 199.4 |
| Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing | ------- | 198.8 | 196.9 | 193.1 | 194.2 | 196.1 | 197.6 | 197.4 | 199.6 | 203.0 | 204.9 | 205.5 | 208.3 | 163.9 |
| Fabricated structural and ornamental metal-work | ------- | 185.3 | 186.7 | 183.0 | 180.8 | 176.0 | 176.9 | 178.0 | 179.8 | 179.9 | 178.4 | 179.2 | 179.9 | 200.0 |
| Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim | ------- | 145.7 | 144.1 | 142.1 | 141.2 | 134.2 | 133.7 | 131.4 | 130.6 | 135.4 | 131.2 | 139.3 | 141.0 | 164.9 |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets | ------- | 186.3 | 185.6 | 184.6 | 183.1 | 184.5 | 187.3 | 187.8 | 189.8 | 190.0 | 188.2 | 188.4 | 187.4 | 207.4 |
| Forgings, iron and steel | ------- | 233.2 | 228.1 | 225.1 | 215.6 | 214.5 | 213.3 | 214.2 | 223.9 | 228.8 | 229.5 | 231.0 | 228.3 | 266.3 |
| Wrought pipe, welded and heavy-riveted | ------- | 220.7 | 223.6 | 222.2 | 221.1 | 222.1 | 225.1 | 211.0 | 210.8 | 215.5 | 214.6 | 222.5 | 219.7 | 318.5 |
| Screw-machine products and wood screws | ------- | 196.8 | 196.8 | 194.3 | 194.5 | 195.3 | 199.1 | 202.1 | 204.4 | 203.9 | 203.2 | 200.1 | 198.7 | 298.5 |
| Steel barrels, kegs, and drums | ------- | 119.5 | 121.5 | 124.2 | 125.9 | 122.4 | 121.7 | 117.7 | 119.5 | 121.9 | 125.5 | 130.3 | 126.4 | 131.8 |
| Firearms | ------- | 421.3 | 414.9 | 406.4 | 401.0 | 403.0 | 402.6 | 397.9 | 395.1 | 390.0 | 383.9 | 375.4 | 369.8 | 1346.4 |
| Electrical machinery [2] | 213.1 | 215.1 | 213.4 | 211.5 | 207.7 | 206.6 | 211.1 | 211.6 | 217.4 | 222.9 | 225.4 | 227.0 | 230.2 | 285.9 |
| Electrical equipment | ------- | 201.4 | 201.0 | 201.8 | 199.2 | 198.3 | 201.3 | 201.6 | 205.8 | 209.6 | 212.3 | 213.3 | 215.4 | 272.4 |
| Radios and phonographs | ------- | 218.1 | 211.7 | 203.8 | 197.6 | 195.3 | 202.3 | 204.6 | 212.2 | 221.9 | 225.5 | 228.0 | 238.2 | 282.0 |
| Communication equipment | ------- | 288.0 | 284.7 | 276.2 | 269.5 | 268.1 | 278.2 | 277.3 | 289.3 | 297.4 | 299.3 | 302.4 | 302.7 | 367.5 |
| Machinery, except electrical [2] | 227.5 | 227.9 | 228.7 | 228.7 | 227.4 | 228.8 | 230.4 | 228.5 | 227.4 | 233.1 | 234.0 | 233.0 | 233.8 | 244.7 |
| Machinery and machine-shop products | ------- | 243.5 | 244.0 | 245.1 | 241.9 | 243.7 | 246.5 | 244.6 | 247.7 | 249.8 | 251.1 | 249.7 | 249.0 | 282.2 |
| Engines and turbines | ------- | 281.2 | 279.1 | 270.8 | 276.3 | 281.0 | 279.5 | 286.7 | 289.1 | 293.3 | 291.6 | 292.9 | 292.4 | 426.4 |
| Tractors | ------- | 194.6 | 191.2 | 189.4 | 192.0 | 195.2 | 193.0 | 180.1 | 143.4 | 198.8 | 197.9 | 196.4 | 192.8 | 167.5 |
| Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors | ------- | 267.1 | 266.1 | 255.2 | 254.5 | 262.6 | 267.4 | 263.7 | 267.0 | 266.1 | 261.6 | 253.5 | 248.8 | 158.1 |
| Machine tools | ------- | 129.7 | 130.0 | 131.2 | 130.5 | 127.9 | 128.4 | 129.7 | 130.4 | 134.5 | 137.6 | 137.6 | 140.2 | 299.5 |
| Machine-tool accessories | ------- | 211.1 | 211.9 | 214.0 | 213.5 | 200.7 | 214.5 | 214.4 | 214.8 | 216.6 | 218.0 | 218.6 | 218.1 | 408.1 |
| Textile machinery | ------- | 188.9 | 189.7 | 190.7 | 191.0 | 188.9 | 191.6 | 189.8 | 189.2 | 187.6 | 186.2 | 185.8 | 185.3 | 130.1 |
| Pumps and pumping equipment | ------- | 277.6 | 276.8 | 278.0 | 273.1 | 275.5 | 281.4 | 288.0 | 290.2 | 296.2 | 303.1 | 303.4 | 302.1 | 372.9 |
| Typewriters | ------- | 116.6 | 126.8 | 129.8 | 136.5 | 141.0 | 145.9 | 147.0 | 148.7 | 153.5 | 154.9 | 158.8 | 159.5 | 73.8 |
| Cash registers; adding and calculating machines | ------- | 224.1 | 224.8 | 228.1 | 226.7 | 229.8 | 232.9 | 231.8 | 235.2 | 234.2 | 233.4 | 230.2 | 229.4 | 177.0 |
| Washing machines, wringers, and driers, domestic | ------- | 207.3 | 210.6 | 210.3 | 208.7 | 209.9 | 220.0 | 214.6 | 217.0 | 218.4 | 221.1 | 216.8 | 218.1 | 178.8 |
| Sewing machines, domestic and industrial | ------- | 189.8 | 188.6 | 186.4 | 182.4 | 178.8 | 178.6 | 177.2 | 175.9 | 174.8 | 172.5 | 171.0 | 170.1 | 136.6 |
| Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment | ------- | 226.0 | 230.4 | 232.3 | 234.1 | 239.9 | 241.3 | 234.6 | 226.7 | 230.4 | 232.2 | 234.9 | 231.8 | 154.9 |
| Transportation equipment, except automobiles | 284.4 | 285.7 | 282.9 | 276.3 | 260.8 | 270.6 | 273.7 | 276.0 | 290.9 | 292.7 | 292.6 | 297.3 | 291.6 | 1580.1 |
| Locomotives | ------- | 409.6 | 410.7 | 409.0 | 265.6 | 407.4 | 406.5 | 407.7 | 410.5 | 411.3 | 409.1 | 406.7 | 406.2 | 526.8 |
| Cars, electric- and steam-railroad | ------- | 228.9 | 222.1 | 222.2 | 222.8 | 222.3 | 224.4 | 219.6 | 219.7 | 221.8 | 220.2 | 228.0 | 231.8 | 246.5 |
| Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines | ------- | 377.4 | 366.2 | 349.2 | 336.4 | 328.5 | 321.5 | 315.3 | 346.0 | 342.9 | 341.1 | 339.5 | 335.8 | 2003.5 |
| Aircraft engines | ------- | 315.0 | 309.0 | 300.1 | 243.2 | 287.4 | 290.8 | 282.4 | 278.4 | 276.9 | 280.1 | 284.0 | 291.0 | 2625.7 |
| Shipbuilding and boatbuilding | ------- | 136.5 | 140.5 | 140.8 | 143.7 | 149.3 | 157.2 | 167.6 | 176.8 | 181.6 | 184.4 | 191.9 | 181.5 | 1769.4 |
| Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts | ------- | 194.6 | 197.4 | 190.3 | 165.8 | 154.4 | 177.5 | 185.2 | 206.0 | 211.7 | 209.4 | 207.6 | 210.1 | 143.7 |
| Automobiles | 194.4 | 193.6 | 194.9 | 195.9 | 189.7 | 195.5 | 183.6 | 190.5 | 191.9 | 195.0 | 178.9 | 196.0 | 195.2 | 177.5 |
| Nonferrous metals and their products [2] | 173.6 | 176.1 | 176.0 | 173.9 | 172.4 | 169.2 | 173.9 | 173.7 | 176.9 | 180.0 | 178.5 | 178.4 | 180.3 | 196.0 |
| Smelting and refining, primary, of nonferrous metals | ------- | 150.0 | 149.1 | 145.5 | 150.0 | 151.7 | 151.8 | 149.8 | 148.4 | 147.8 | 145.4 | 144.5 | 144.6 | 204.3 |
| Alloying; and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals, except aluminum | ------- | 140.4 | 140.7 | 140.0 | 136.2 | 133.7 | 135.5 | 135.6 | 138.3 | 140.6 | 136.9 | 138.2 | 137.5 | 195.2 |
| Clocks and watches | ------- | 139.0 | 141.9 | 141.1 | 135.3 | 127.8 | 139.5 | 139.2 | 140.7 | 141.9 | 141.1 | 140.8 | 140.8 | 124.2 |
| Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings | ------- | 190.3 | 190.6 | 187.7 | 182.3 | 178.4 | 182.1 | 182.6 | 187.6 | 191.0 | 190.4 | 189.3 | 191.6 | 141.8 |
| Silverware and plated ware | ------- | 233.5 | 231.5 | 228.5 | 226.2 | 218.3 | 225.5 | 224.2 | 226.8 | 226.5 | 223.1 | 221.0 | 223.5 | 124.5 |
| Lighting equipment | ------- | 155.2 | 155.6 | 157.3 | 154.1 | 147.6 | 150.8 | 148.4 | 152.7 | 161.7 | 165.4 | 164.1 | 166.6 | 137.8 |
| Aluminum manufactures | ------- | 173.1 | 170.6 | 163.5 | 167.9 | 166.7 | 179.5 | 181.5 | 187.7 | 192.1 | 192.0 | 192.2 | 190.1 | 337.4 |
| Sheet-metal work, not elsewhere classified | ------- | 197.6 | 199.0 | 197.2 | 198.7 | 196.1 | 193.9 | 195.5 | 199.9 | 204.4 | 204.9 | 207.0 | 218.3 | 201.9 |
| Lumber and timber basic products [2] | 187.5 | 195.4 | 197.7 | 200.6 | 200.8 | 197.3 | 190.0 | 183.6 | 179.4 | 178.3 | 175.0 | 175.6 | 178.4 | 127.3 |
| Sawmills and logging camps | ------- | 212.7 | 216.2 | 220.4 | 220.7 | 217.2 | 208.7 | 200.1 | 194.8 | 193.5 | 189.4 | 190.6 | 194.7 | 139.0 |
| Planing and plywood mills | ------- | 194.9 | 193.2 | 192.3 | 192.8 | 187.5 | 184.2 | 182.0 | 180.4 | 179.9 | 178.4 | 178.0 | 176.2 | 125.4 |

See footnotes 1 and 2, table A–6.

# TABLE A–7: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment in Manufacturing Industries [1]—Continued

[1939 average=100]

| Industry group and industry | 1948 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1947 | Annual average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | 1943 |
| *Durable goods*—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Furniture and finished lumber products [3] | 140.7 | 143.1 | 143.3 | 142.0 | 140.5 | 137.8 | 139.8 | 139.7 | 143.4 | 147.8 | 149.2 | 149.1 | 148.3 | 111.7 |
| Mattresses and bedsprings | | 173.9 | 180.9 | 179.5 | 171.7 | 161.9 | 163.0 | 162.6 | 170.4 | 180.3 | 188.5 | 188.8 | 187.3 | 105.9 |
| Furniture | | 144.2 | 143.6 | 141.9 | 140.3 | 137.4 | 139.4 | 140.3 | 144.0 | 148.2 | 149.6 | 149.0 | 147.8 | 112.4 |
| Wooden boxes, other than cigar | | 125.1 | 123.6 | 121.5 | 122.3 | 125.6 | 125.6 | 122.8 | 127.2 | 130.5 | 132.6 | 133.6 | 130.7 | 125.0 |
| Caskets and other morticians' goods | | 140.1 | 138.4 | 140.1 | 139.6 | 135.6 | 139.7 | 142.8 | 145.8 | 150.2 | 148.9 | 150.7 | 151.5 | 102.4 |
| Wood preserving | | 135.5 | 136.0 | 137.9 | 141.0 | 137.1 | 133.6 | 131.1 | 128.7 | 132.7 | 133.1 | 139.8 | 143.6 | 98.7 |
| Wood, turned and shaped | | 138.0 | 140.4 | 139.7 | 140.9 | 136.7 | 144.0 | 139.5 | 142.6 | 145.5 | 142.7 | 139.8 | 142.1 | 107.4 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products [3] | 157.4 | 158.9 | 159.4 | 158.2 | 157.0 | 153.2 | 156.0 | 154.7 | 153.7 | 153.9 | 150.9 | 151.6 | 154.7 | 122.5 |
| Glass and glassware | | 170.6 | 172.6 | 172.3 | 167.8 | 161.0 | 168.9 | 170.3 | 170.7 | 170.6 | 166.5 | 169.5 | 173.1 | 139.9 |
| Glass products made from purchased glass | | 147.3 | 143.8 | 139.1 | 138.5 | 143.0 | 142.0 | 140.7 | 142.1 | 143.5 | 142.4 | 143.7 | 146.0 | 113.1 |
| Cement | | 153.0 | 151.5 | 148.5 | 151.7 | 151.8 | 150.0 | 147.7 | 145.9 | 144.8 | 144.6 | 144.4 | 145.7 | 111.5 |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta | | 143.9 | 143.9 | 144.0 | 143.7 | 141.0 | 141.4 | 137.1 | 134.3 | 133.1 | 129.8 | 134.4 | 134.2 | 90.5 |
| Pottery and related products | | 181.7 | 180.4 | 178.3 | 177.3 | 168.6 | 174.5 | 173.1 | 171.2 | 174.2 | 170.7 | 169.7 | 174.1 | 132.9 |
| Gypsum | | 157.6 | 160.7 | 158.5 | 157.1 | 157.4 | 154.4 | 152.5 | 152.8 | 154.5 | 153.8 | 152.5 | 154.6 | 91.2 |
| Wallboard, plaster (except gypsum), and mineral wool | | 183.6 | 182.6 | 181.7 | 180.8 | 180.6 | 178.5 | 179.0 | 178.7 | 176.2 | 177.2 | 178.9 | 180.2 | 137.2 |
| Lime | | 112.6 | 113.4 | 114.1 | 114.3 | 114.6 | 113.3 | 116.1 | 116.9 | 115.0 | 112.7 | 112.8 | 114.0 | 98.7 |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other products | | 102.6 | 102.9 | 102.1 | 102.5 | 101.0 | 99.6 | 97.8 | 96.6 | 99.3 | 96.5 | 97.5 | 99.0 | 67.4 |
| Abrasives | | 264.6 | 265.7 | 264.6 | 267.4 | 272.7 | 265.0 | 260.2 | 260.4 | 260.5 | 254.1 | 204.6 | 250.0 | 302.2 |
| Asbestos products | | 161.0 | 161.7 | 157.0 | 157.9 | 151.7 | 157.5 | 157.9 | 158.3 | 159.0 | 158.0 | 158.0 | 156.6 | 138.2 |
| *Nondurable goods* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures [3] | 108.0 | 108.9 | 109.2 | 110.3 | 111.4 | 108.7 | 113.2 | 113.0 | 113.7 | 114.7 | 114.2 | 113.0 | 112.7 | 108.2 |
| Cotton manufactures, except smallwares | | 121.6 | 122.2 | 123.6 | 124.7 | 121.9 | 126.1 | 125.4 | 125.8 | 126.6 | 125.6 | 125.2 | 125.1 | 125.8 |
| Cotton smallwares | | 94.2 | 95.1 | 95.4 | 96.2 | 95.3 | 99.4 | 102.3 | 103.6 | 105.8 | 105.8 | 103.8 | 101.8 | 126.6 |
| Silk and rayon goods | | 96.4 | 96.7 | 96.5 | 95.9 | 92.0 | 95.8 | 95.0 | 94.9 | 94.8 | 94.1 | 91.2 | 91.8 | 82.2 |
| Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing | | 100.3 | 101.2 | 105.2 | 107.7 | 106.3 | 110.3 | 109.9 | 111.0 | 113.1 | 113.9 | 112.5 | 112.4 | 110.4 |
| Hosiery | | 84.7 | 84.4 | 84.3 | 85.5 | 80.5 | 86.7 | 87.5 | 89.1 | 90.4 | 89.7 | 89.0 | 88.5 | 74.9 |
| Knitted cloth | | 99.3 | 98.0 | 95.9 | 97.5 | 96.7 | 96.8 | 99.4 | 101.9 | 101.4 | 101.8 | 100.4 | 99.9 | 109.4 |
| Knitted outerwear and knitted gloves | | 114.2 | 110.2 | 107.1 | 106.6 | 101.8 | 111.5 | 113.8 | 112.3 | 114.4 | 114.0 | 110.6 | 113.3 | 117.2 |
| Knitted underwear | | 113.0 | 117.7 | 120.6 | 123.0 | 123.2 | 127.1 | 128.3 | 132.0 | 132.8 | 131.4 | 129.7 | 128.9 | 110.4 |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted | | 130.1 | 129.5 | 129.0 | 129.8 | 128.8 | 131.9 | 133.3 | 134.4 | 134.7 | 135.3 | 133.7 | 133.1 | 113.6 |
| Carpets and rugs, wool | | 150.7 | 150.9 | 150.6 | 148.1 | 148.0 | 148.1 | 143.8 | 145.7 | 145.7 | 144.1 | 142.1 | 140.6 | 90.8 |
| Hats, fur-felt | | 78.4 | 74.6 | 81.4 | 86.7 | 80.1 | 87.0 | 84.2 | 82.7 | 89.3 | 89.0 | 89.1 | 89.7 | 71.3 |
| Jute goods, except felts | | 114.3 | 107.1 | 104.5 | 114.3 | 112.6 | 114.2 | 112.0 | 112.8 | 109.3 | 110.3 | 105.1 | 80.6 | 110.6 |
| Cordage and twine | | 117.8 | 116.8 | 119.5 | 120.7 | 124.0 | 127.0 | 128.7 | 130.9 | 134.1 | 134.7 | 131.6 | 128.8 | 143.4 |
| Apparel and other finished textile products | 145.0 | 146.9 | 148.8 | 148.6 | 146.5 | 135.6 | 138.6 | 137.1 | 139.8 | 147.5 | 147.7 | 145.3 | 144.8 | 121.4 |
| Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified | | 134.1 | 139.0 | 139.5 | 138.9 | 129.1 | 136.9 | 134.9 | 135.0 | 137.0 | 135.5 | 134.2 | 135.2 | 115.8 |
| Shirts, collars, and nightwear | | 105.1 | 105.6 | 104.7 | 104.0 | 102.5 | 108.2 | 109.4 | 110.9 | 111.2 | 110.8 | 110.4 | 111.4 | 90.9 |
| Underwear and neckwear, men's | | 114.5 | 111.0 | 107.0 | 105.5 | 98.5 | 107.4 | 108.3 | 110.1 | 112.0 | 110.3 | 106.6 | 108.8 | 96.3 |
| Work shirts | | 133.2 | 133.5 | 129.1 | 132.0 | 131.3 | 131.8 | 129.2 | 126.4 | 123.8 | 119.0 | 112.0 | 109.8 | 131.3 |
| Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified | | 170.6 | 170.8 | 171.3 | 167.3 | 152.7 | 152.1 | 149.4 | 153.7 | 168.3 | 169.5 | 166.4 | 164.4 | 120.6 |
| Corsets and allied garments | | 103.6 | 103.0 | 101.5 | 99.0 | 92.4 | 96.5 | 98.8 | 102.4 | 106.1 | 107.0 | 104.9 | 104.4 | 88.1 |
| Millinery | | 86.9 | 100.8 | 97.0 | 97.3 | 87.0 | 78.2 | 80.4 | 92.3 | 108.3 | 109.2 | 103.4 | 92.0 | 91.5 |
| Handkerchiefs | | 108.2 | 104.4 | 98.8 | 96.2 | 77.7 | 96.6 | 99.2 | 99.8 | 99.6 | 97.9 | 95.7 | 101.1 | 113.1 |
| Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads | | 152.8 | 154.0 | 157.3 | 161.1 | 141.6 | 148.5 | 148.8 | 156.0 | 172.1 | 190.5 | 178.0 | 181.3 | 141.9 |
| Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc | | 295.5 | 287.8 | 281.0 | 272.3 | 251.4 | 249.9 | 248.2 | 259.8 | 272.0 | 261.5 | 268.6 | 274.3 | 214.9 |
| Textile bags | | 236.8 | 235.2 | 231.7 | 229.2 | 222.9 | 214.8 | 212.8 | 212.4 | 216.9 | 220.2 | 223.7 | 226.8 | 155.7 |
| Leather and leather products [3] | 104.8 | 104.5 | 108.3 | 109.3 | 110.4 | 108.1 | 107.4 | 103.3 | 107.1 | 114.1 | 115.8 | 114.9 | 115.3 | 98.1 |
| Leather | | 92.8 | 95.4 | 96.0 | 95.3 | 94.3 | 95.7 | 94.9 | 95.1 | 98.4 | 100.4 | 100.3 | 100.4 | 92.9 |
| Boot and shoe cut stock and findings | | 85.1 | 88.1 | 89.8 | 90.7 | 88.6 | 88.9 | 86.9 | 88.7 | 94.7 | 97.8 | 98.8 | 99.4 | 96.0 |
| Boots and shoes | | 99.4 | 103.3 | 104.4 | 106.0 | 103.7 | 102.5 | 97.7 | 102.2 | 110.1 | 111.7 | 111.0 | 110.6 | 89.0 |
| Leather gloves and mittens | | 123.5 | 128.2 | 129.9 | 132.1 | 127.8 | 128.8 | 123.9 | 121.9 | 125.4 | 124.9 | 121.9 | 130.1 | 153.7 |
| Trunks and suitcases | | 170.5 | 174.8 | 171.8 | 166.0 | 159.6 | 159.3 | 158.6 | 160.1 | 166.4 | 168.6 | 159.3 | 170.1 | 161.2 |
| Food [3] | 146.6 | 152.9 | 163.8 | 179.9 | 166.0 | 159.7 | 147.1 | 127.7 | 122.6 | 134.5 | 135.6 | 139.3 | 146.9 | 123.5 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing | | 152.0 | 146.4 | 144.5 | 145.7 | 149.1 | 147.8 | 92.2 | 77.0 | 143.3 | 148.0 | 155.3 | 160.8 | 128.9 |
| Butter | | 172.1 | 176.2 | 181.7 | 189.8 | 196.8 | 201.2 | 194.5 | 183.3 | 170.5 | 158.8 | 162.0 | 163.6 | 165.2 |
| Condensed and evaporated milk | | 179.6 | 186.3 | 194.3 | 201.4 | 207.4 | 211.2 | 198.3 | 188.3 | 177.2 | 172.5 | 169.3 | 170.6 | 182.6 |
| Ice cream | | 137.8 | 148.6 | 167.9 | 180.7 | 186.3 | 179.1 | 166.0 | 153.9 | 138.5 | 133.8 | 133.7 | 141.4 | 130.7 |
| Flour | | 150.2 | 144.5 | 149.4 | 152.2 | 153.7 | 149.0 | 143.6 | 144.3 | 145.2 | 146.7 | 150.5 | 151.1 | 118.5 |
| Feeds, prepared | | 167.3 | 169.1 | 170.0 | 170.8 | 169.7 | 166.5 | 161.5 | 153.9 | 152.0 | 158.7 | 169.4 | 168.4 | 145.0 |
| Cereal preparations | | 156.8 | 158.0 | 157.6 | 165.6 | 165.7 | 155.2 | 152.6 | 146.4 | 144.7 | 147.8 | 145.0 | 144.3 | 136.0 |
| Baking | | 134.3 | 135.5 | 133.0 | 131.8 | 131.3 | 130.2 | 127.2 | 125.8 | 126.9 | 125.4 | 124.2 | 127.2 | 111.0 |
| Sugar refining, cane | | 141.5 | 141.0 | 157.4 | 159.1 | 162.4 | 139.1 | 134.5 | 131.3 | 148.1 | 152.7 | 139.9 | 151.1 | 105.1 |
| Sugar, beet | | 211.0 | 209.2 | 91.0 | 78.0 | 65.0 | 63.0 | 57.2 | 49.3 | 50.6 | 58.7 | 95.3 | 187.0 | 86.8 |
| Confectionery | | 161.1 | 159.5 | 145.6 | *128.5 | *113.0 | *115.8 | 111.4 | 120.5 | 130.2 | 138.8 | 147.1 | 154.7 | 106.7 |
| Beverages, nonalcoholic | | 169.7 | 180.5 | 195.4 | 207.9 | 210.9 | 194.0 | 182.0 | 170.1 | 161.2 | 151.3 | 157.0 | 156.4 | 135.1 |
| Malt liquors | | 199.5 | 200.9 | 212.6 | 217.0 | 218.0 | 205.5 | 181.9 | 191.2 | 184.9 | 183.1 | 185.9 | 190.3 | 134.1 |
| Canning and preserving | | 131.0 | 194.1 | 295.7 | 217.0 | 182.5 | 124.3 | 101.9 | 93.6 | 90.1 | 91.0 | 94.6 | 110.3 | 125.4 |
| Tobacco manufactures [3] | 93.3 | 96.5 | 95.9 | 93.9 | 92.5 | 88.8 | 90.6 | 90.5 | 92.4 | 93.4 | 93.9 | 93.6 | 94.4 | 97.2 |
| Cigarettes | | 127.9 | 128.2 | 127.3 | 125.8 | 122.4 | 121.2 | 120.7 | 121.1 | 121.1 | 122.1 | 122.6 | 124.5 | 123.8 |
| Cigars | | 84.5 | 83.2 | 80.5 | 78.9 | 74.7 | 78.1 | 78.3 | 81.0 | 82.7 | 82.8 | 82.1 | 81.7 | 85.0 |
| Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff | | 77.2 | 78.6 | 77.7 | 77.2 | 75.6 | 76.1 | 75.9 | 77.0 | 77.3 | 78.3 | 78.9 | 82.1 | 92.5 |

See footnotes 1 and 2, table A–6.

## TABLE A–7: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment in Manufacturing Industries [1]—Continued

[1939 average=100]

| Industry group and industry | 1948 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1947 | Annual average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | 1943 |
| *Nondurable goods*—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Paper and allied products [2] | 151.1 | 151.7 | 151.0 | 149.8 | 148.6 | 146.1 | 146.9 | 146.5 | 146.8 | 148.0 | 147.8 | 148.7 | 149.9 | 122.2 |
| Paper and pulp | ------- | 150.0 | 149.5 | 150.0 | 150.0 | 149.4 | 148.2 | 148.5 | 147.8 | 147.9 | 147.3 | 147.4 | 147.2 | 116.3 |
| Paper goods, other | ------- | 168.6 | 168.4 | 166.1 | 163.9 | 160.2 | 163.6 | 163.0 | 162.6 | 164.2 | 164.1 | 165.9 | 169.1 | 133.1 |
| Envelopes | ------- | 149.5 | 146.9 | 145.2 | 141.4 | 140.9 | 144.0 | 145.8 | 145.6 | 145.7 | 143.9 | 142.0 | 142.6 | 116.9 |
| Paper bags | ------- | 152.8 | 160.1 | 159.9 | 159.2 | 156.3 | 157.8 | 158.5 | 162.3 | 164.1 | 162.0 | 163.2 | 163.9 | 118.0 |
| Paper boxes | ------- | 146.3 | 144.0 | 139.9 | 136.7 | 131.0 | 133.9 | 131.8 | 133.7 | 137.3 | 139.1 | 140.8 | 143.7 | 129.3 |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries [2] | 135.2 | 134.7 | 134.8 | 133.0 | 131.8 | 131.1 | 132.3 | 132.0 | 131.8 | 132.8 | 133.5 | 134.0 | 135.7 | 100.8 |
| Newspapers and periodicals | ------- | 127.2 | 127.0 | 125.9 | 124.4 | 123.7 | 123.8 | 123.3 | 122.2 | 122.0 | 121.4 | 121.0 | 122.7 | 93.2 |
| Printing; book and job | ------- | 147.1 | 147.9 | 145.3 | 143.5 | 143.4 | 144.5 | 144.3 | 143.5 | 145.3 | 147.1 | 148.6 | 150.0 | 108.7 |
| Lithographing | ------- | 119.7 | 119.7 | 118.5 | 118.9 | 118.9 | 118.3 | 117.6 | 119.0 | 119.5 | 121.2 | 121.7 | 125.3 | 98.5 |
| Bookbinding | ------- | 136.0 | 135.3 | 133.7 | 134.8 | 129.1 | 136.3 | 136.2 | 139.2 | 144.5 | 145.1 | 145.9 | 148.8 | 114.1 |
| Chemicals and allied products [2] | 207.0 | 207.1 | 208.1 | 207.1 | 203.3 | 196.6 | 199.2 | 198.4 | 201.4 | 203.6 | 204.2 | 204.1 | 205.4 | 284.5 |
| Paints, varnishes, and colors | ------- | 170.2 | 172.1 | 172.0 | 175.7 | 173.6 | 173.6 | 172.1 | 169.8 | 171.9 | 174.5 | 171.8 | 171.3 | 135.1 |
| Drugs, medicines, and insecticides | ------- | 235.4 | 234.1 | 233.2 | 232.1 | 230.2 | 231.1 | 231.1 | 233.3 | 236.9 | 238.3 | 238.5 | 239.2 | 203.6 |
| Perfumes and cosmetics | ------- | 124.1 | 122.7 | 119.7 | 119.0 | 104.1 | 105.0 | 105.2 | 107.6 | 111.2 | 116.2 | 115.4 | 123.6 | 135.8 |
| Soap | ------- | 173.9 | 178.4 | 177.2 | 164.7 | 157.6 | 155.4 | 142.2 | 142.9 | 163.1 | 166.3 | 167.0 | 167.4 | 117.1 |
| Rayon and allied products | ------- | 132.3 | 132.3 | 131.8 | 134.3 | 133.2 | 133.0 | 131.2 | 131.4 | 131.8 | 131.8 | 130.8 | 131.4 | 111.7 |
| Chemicals, not elsewhere classified | ------- | 299.9 | 300.3 | 301.6 | 302.1 | 288.9 | 296.9 | 292.9 | 296.3 | 293.8 | 293.9 | 295.6 | 296.1 | 206.7 |
| Explosives and safety fuses | ------- | 375.4 | 379.3 | 379.2 | 380.7 | 376.1 | 365.7 | 351.9 | 350.7 | 354.1 | 349.9 | 347.5 | 346.7 | 1536.9 |
| Compressed and liquefied gases | ------- | 239.2 | 247.9 | 247.0 | 253.1 | 252.1 | 254.2 | 250.9 | 252.4 | 250.1 | 246.2 | 249.9 | 248.8 | 197.3 |
| Ammunition, small-arms | ------- | 171.5 | 173.7 | 174.2 | 173.9 | 180.2 | 181.5 | 181.6 | 182.5 | 182.8 | 182.2 | 178.7 | 172.7 | 3595.4 |
| Fireworks | ------- | 220.6 | 227.4 | 243.3 | 231.8 | 190.2 | 212.2 | 219.7 | 210.1 | 203.9 | 221.8 | 213.4 | 243.5 | 2426.0 |
| Cottonseed oil | ------- | 173.5 | 174.6 | 153.3 | 93.8 | 82.0 | 83.0 | 89.1 | 99.5 | 115.0 | 127.7 | 142.1 | 159.5 | 133.4 |
| Fertilizers | ------- | 152.4 | 152.9 | 152.3 | 142.2 | 135.6 | 144.4 | 171.4 | 194.7 | 202.3 | 188.1 | 176.9 | 163.1 | 146.2 |
| Products of petroleum and coal [2] | 155.4 | 158.9 | 153.6 | 159.1 | 160.3 | 160.7 | 160.3 | 157.3 | 154.9 | 155.4 | 153.9 | 155.0 | 155.5 | 117.6 |
| Petroleum refining | ------- | 157.0 | 148.1 | 155.7 | 158.3 | 159.8 | 159.2 | 156.7 | 155.2 | 155.0 | 153.1 | 153.5 | 153.7 | 113.4 |
| Coke and byproducts | ------- | 148.2 | 147.8 | 149.2 | 149.3 | 146.7 | 145.9 | 143.2 | 136.8 | 141.4 | 139.6 | 140.6 | 138.3 | 117.4 |
| Paving materials | ------- | 113.6 | 117.2 | 118.0 | 113.5 | 108.8 | 107.1 | 97.1 | 92.7 | 75.3 | 73.2 | 83.2 | 109.4 | 87.0 |
| Roofing materials | ------- | 212.8 | 223.3 | 222.7 | 219.4 | 215.5 | 218.2 | 213.2 | 214.6 | 215.3 | 217.5 | 222.7 | 226.2 | 161.2 |
| Rubber products [2] | 161.8 | 164.5 | 163.5 | 162.8 | 160.9 | 157.7 | 161.6 | 161.1 | 163.8 | 168.9 | 172.0 | 173.5 | 175.3 | 160.3 |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes | ------- | 168.2 | 165.9 | 168.6 | 168.7 | 167.6 | 169.4 | 168.5 | 170.7 | 177.7 | 182.4 | 185.5 | 187.8 | 160.1 |
| Rubber boots and shoes | ------- | 156.2 | 154.0 | 151.2 | 148.3 | 139.4 | 146.9 | 146.4 | 149.0 | 152.4 | 153.8 | 151.5 | 151.4 | 160.9 |
| Rubber goods, other | ------- | 162.9 | 163.4 | 159.9 | 155.8 | 152.7 | 157.5 | 157.5 | 161.9 | 165.3 | 166.9 | 167.4 | 169.1 | 154.1 |
| Miscellaneous industries [2] | 177.0 | 184.9 | 187.8 | 184.2 | 180.1 | 173.9 | 175.7 | 176.6 | 178.4 | 182.6 | 181.9 | 180.9 | 187.5 | 161.7 |
| Instruments (professional and scientific), and fire-control equipment | ------- | 265.0 | 261.0 | 256.7 | 248.8 | 247.4 | 244.5 | 242.8 | 244.1 | 244.6 | 245.2 | 245.3 | 248.1 | 766.4 |
| Photographic apparatus | ------- | 224.6 | 224.5 | 224.4 | 224.5 | 220.9 | 216.6 | 214.1 | 217.1 | 219.8 | 220.9 | 220.4 | 221.8 | 200.9 |
| Optical instruments and ophthalmic goods | ------- | 219.8 | 221.9 | 219.7 | *218.3 | 201.0 | 215.6 | 224.1 | 226.9 | 229.1 | 230.0 | 233.6 | 235.4 | 280.3 |
| Pianos, organs, and parts | ------- | 173.7 | 178.2 | 173.6 | 170.4 | 157.3 | 173.7 | 175.2 | 170.5 | 189.7 | 201.5 | 215.2 | 226.3 | 156.2 |
| Games, toys, and dolls | ------- | 246.6 | 261.7 | 251.7 | 236.9 | 221.8 | 214.8 | 210.3 | 210.7 | 201.2 | 189.9 | 175.0 | 201.3 | 99.7 |
| Buttons | ------- | 116.5 | 117.0 | 116.1 | 116.2 | 111.2 | 114.8 | 114.2 | 116.3 | 122.6 | 119.4 | 118.7 | 119.1 | 116.6 |
| Fire extinguishers | ------- | 281.0 | 281.8 | 271.3 | 269.1 | 271.8 | 270.6 | 260.9 | 266.8 | 258.6 | 249.3 | 253.5 | 268.0 | 913.1 |

See footnotes 1 and 2, table A–6. *Revised.

## TABLE A–8: Indexes of Production-Worker Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries [1]

[1939 average=100]

| Industry group and industry | 1948 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1947 | Annual average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | 1943 |
| All manufacturing | 377.8 | 378.1 | 382.1 | 382.2 | 374.7 | 360.0 | 359.0 | 346.7 | 347.1 | 358.4 | 354.1 | 358.7 | 365.7 | 334.4 |
| Durable goods | 430.9 | 428.3 | 434.1 | 423.7 | 418.8 | 403.0 | 401.3 | 390.8 | 393.4 | 402.0 | 393.1 | 403.1 | 411.0 | 469.1 |
| Nondurable goods | 326.0 | 329.1 | 331.2 | 341.6 | 331.6 | 318.0 | 317.6 | 303.6 | 301.9 | 315.7 | 316.0 | 315.3 | 321.4 | 202.1 |
| *Durable goods* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iron and steel and their products [2] | 371.4 | 373.6 | 376.0 | 365.0 | 360.5 | 336.9 | 340.5 | 334.4 | 329.6 | 340.8 | 337.6 | 341.9 | 345.8 | 311.4 |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills | ------- | 304.7 | 305.0 | 300.3 | 295.8 | 269.9 | 268.4 | 265.4 | 253.0 | 260.9 | 257.5 | 261.2 | 257.8 | 222.1 |
| Gray-iron and semisteel castings | ------- | 429.2 | 437.9 | 433.3 | 417.1 | 398.2 | 421.5 | 394.3 | 415.6 | 444.0 | 436.7 | 438.2 | 442.7 | 261.1 |
| Malleable-iron castings | ------- | 505.7 | 512.2 | 493.1 | 478.8 | 448.8 | 468.1 | 460.3 | 453.0 | 469.7 | 467.6 | 480.1 | 479.8 | 278.8 |
| Steel castings | ------- | 528.0 | 523.2 | 504.4 | 498.6 | 464.3 | 494.7 | 478.5 | 477.3 | 481.0 | 465.6 | 465.3 | 466.5 | 493.1 |
| Cast-iron pipe and fittings | ------- | 470.9 | 445.7 | 437.1 | 432.7 | 414.3 | 422.0 | 401.4 | 370.0 | 397.5 | 392.5 | 394.4 | 404.0 | 177.2 |
| Tin cans and other tinware | ------- | 334.7 | 351.6 | 391.7 | 364.9 | 353.2 | 310.8 | 286.1 | 274.9 | 289.8 | 302.4 | 320.0 | 336.7 | 161.8 |
| Wire drawn from purchased rods | ------- | 269.7 | 274.1 | 263.8 | 262.5 | 242.8 | 243.3 | 249.8 | 255.3 | 269.1 | 268.7 | 271.6 | 280.3 | 255.1 |
| Wirework | ------- | 331.6 | 333.2 | 322.5 | 326.6 | 315.1 | 295.7 | 298.2 | 302.0 | 316.4 | 309.0 | 320.5 | 321.9 | 202.8 |
| Cutlery and edge tools | ------- | 405.8 | 392.1 | 374.9 | 359.3 | 335.7 | 343.6 | 357.8 | 364.6 | 370.6 | 377.2 | 381.9 | 386.3 | 278.8 |

See footnotes 1 and 2, table A–6.

# TABLE A–8: Indexes of Production-Worker Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries [1]—Con.

[1939 average = 100]

| Industry group and industry | 1948 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1947 | Annual average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | 1943 |
| *Durable goods*—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iron and steel and their products [2]—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws) | | 373.8 | 376.3 | 366.3 | 373.4 | 358.7 | 370.8 | 366.6 | 372.4 | 378.4 | 379.0 | 381.0 | 381.0 | 334.1 |
| Hardware | | 363.9 | 359.7 | 349.2 | 347.1 | 325.0 | 340.9 | 343.9 | 362.4 | 373.9 | 372.1 | 371.0 | 363.9 | 245.8 |
| Plumbers' supplies | | 376.9 | 381.9 | 338.7 | 338.7 | 316.7 | 329.0 | 324.0 | 322.2 | 329.0 | 320.3 | 321.8 | 331.9 | 161.7 |
| Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment, not elsewhere classified | | 400.0 | 448.4 | 426.7 | 416.9 | 371.0 | 379.2 | 371.4 | 363.8 | 388.2 | 407.6 | 416.5 | 444.7 | 210.9 |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings | | 466.4 | 476.4 | 447.6 | 436.4 | 414.7 | 431.4 | 427.6 | 414.7 | 438.5 | 447.5 | 424.9 | 453.4 | 360.6 |
| Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing | | 491.9 | 482.6 | 453.7 | 467.9 | 452.0 | 462.9 | 464.1 | 463.2 | 470.6 | 471.0 | 479.9 | 497.5 | 307.0 |
| Fabricated structural and ornamental metalwork | | 406.2 | 409.4 | 371.9 | 384.5 | 346.7 | 363.7 | 364.2 | 358.7 | 361.5 | 353.0 | 357.5 | 378.9 | 364.3 |
| Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim | | 342.7 | 340.1 | 340.4 | 328.5 | 287.5 | 309.1 | 288.6 | 283.9 | 292.2 | 276.9 | 296.7 | 313.2 | 292.6 |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets | | 433.6 | 428.0 | 415.5 | 424.6 | 401.0 | 412.8 | 408.2 | 416.7 | 422.4 | 406.0 | 393.1 | 406.0 | 382.0 |
| Forgings, iron and steel | | 544.8 | 533.6 | 513.4 | 475.8 | 449.6 | 454.1 | 443.7 | 467.6 | 487.5 | 496.2 | 502.4 | 506.9 | 507.9 |
| Wrought pipe, welded and heavy-riveted | | 515.8 | 505.1 | 487.1 | 495.4 | 473.0 | 467.3 | 443.1 | 437.7 | 455.3 | 443.2 | 457.2 | 472.7 | 610.9 |
| Screw-machine products and wood screws | | 445.2 | 453.0 | 433.1 | 429.4 | 426.8 | 436.9 | 445.4 | 452.0 | 456.5 | 452.1 | 446.1 | 442.9 | 560.4 |
| Steel barrels, kegs, and drums | | 324.3 | 326.4 | 306.9 | 338.0 | 301.4 | 313.3 | 302.6 | 298.1 | 302.0 | 300.5 | 333.7 | 334.0 | 247.0 |
| Firearms | | 1,018.0 | 998.7 | 963.1 | 927.8 | 952.7 | 945.9 | 915.6 | 906.0 | 911.3 | 872.2 | 846.7 | 835.0 | 2934.8 |
| Electrical machinery [2] | 474.6 | 479.2 | 474.4 | 465.4 | 454.8 | 436.3 | 440.0 | 431.6 | 444.3 | 459.1 | 465.1 | 471.0 | 481.2 | 488.0 |
| Electrical equipment | | 447.8 | 445.4 | 442.2 | 434.7 | 418.3 | 419.2 | 410.3 | 420.5 | 432.2 | 436.7 | 443.4 | 447.1 | 475.6 |
| Radios and phonographs | | 539.7 | 509.1 | 489.4 | 468.9 | 456.9 | 458.6 | 451.4 | 468.5 | 488.4 | 495.6 | 507.3 | 542.9 | 505.0 |
| Communication equipment | | 587.6 | 591.6 | 567.3 | 550.6 | 513.4 | 534.8 | 530.0 | 551.2 | 578.6 | 593.7 | 586.4 | 604.6 | 538.2 |
| Machinery, except electrical [2] | 491.6 | 486.9 | 491.7 | 484.0 | 482.3 | 473.6 | 480.7 | 466.4 | 463.8 | 475.2 | 471.9 | 473.8 | 479.9 | 443.7 |
| Machinery and machine-shop products | | 527.3 | 531.5 | 523.2 | 520.0 | 507.9 | 519.6 | 509.3 | 511.9 | 514.7 | 513.7 | 513.0 | 518.9 | 501.8 |
| Engines and turbines | | 620.1 | 622.1 | 581.9 | 594.5 | 585.4 | 601.4 | 617.6 | 611.7 | 632.3 | 622.1 | 625.5 | 607.4 | 849.4 |
| Tractors | | 358.4 | 364.1 | 360.5 | 369.1 | 369.2 | 355.5 | 285.4 | 248.9 | 353.8 | 351.9 | 354.3 | 347.0 | 256.7 |
| Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors | | 592.4 | 597.9 | 577.1 | 559.3 | 574.2 | 595.4 | 571.2 | 571.9 | 576.8 | 550.5 | 534.9 | 522.7 | 298.6 |
| Machine tools | | 248.1 | 250.3 | 248.3 | 246.8 | 239.0 | 242.9 | 240.7 | 240.2 | 249.2 | 254.4 | 250.1 | 262.2 | 503.9 |
| Machine-tool accessories | | 387.1 | 391.8 | 391.0 | 400.8 | 361.6 | 383.5 | 389.9 | 392.6 | 388.9 | 398.0 | 398.6 | 397.7 | 671.1 |
| Textile machinery | | 450.4 | 457.5 | 458.9 | 454.3 | 438.6 | 459.1 | 444.8 | 441.3 | 443.2 | 420.9 | 417.9 | 417.4 | 230.1 |
| Pumps and pumping equipment | | 625.5 | 620.1 | 615.0 | 605.0 | 605.0 | 616.5 | 630.7 | 630.2 | 638.0 | 647.5 | 642.2 | 648.3 | 761.8 |
| Typewriters | | 271.1 | 255.0 | 286.8 | 298.0 | 319.2 | 325.2 | 325.0 | 336.8 | 347.5 | 357.6 | 366.1 | 369.6 | 143.8 |
| Cash registers; adding, and calculating machines | | 487.9 | 481.3 | 492.3 | 489.2 | 507.0 | 505.9 | 489.4 | 504.7 | 499.9 | 489.0 | 491.9 | 490.7 | 341.6 |
| Washing machines, wringers, and driers, domestic | | 470.0 | 484.2 | 460.6 | 469.3 | 439.2 | 480.9 | 454.2 | 465.3 | 454.0 | 470.4 | 464.3 | 484.2 | 301.5 |
| Sewing machines, domestic and industrial | | 501.9 | 491.6 | 478.8 | 460.4 | 432.3 | 439.5 | 428.0 | 399.9 | 414.5 | 404.0 | 397.9 | 398.8 | 282.3 |
| Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment | | 486.2 | 508.7 | 493.3 | 491.4 | 486.0 | 508.9 | 472.3 | 450.4 | 454.7 | 433.7 | 479.2 | 465.9 | 264.5 |
| Transportation equipment, except automobiles | 635.5 | 611.8 | 613.3 | 581.8 | 547.7 | 552.4 | 561.2 | 566.4 | 601.4 | 600.4 | 593.3 | 611.2 | 600.2 | 3080.3 |
| Locomotives | | 942.5 | 909.4 | 948.4 | 599.4 | 907.3 | 913.7 | 916.4 | 928.1 | 908.6 | 869.2 | 883.0 | 900.3 | 1107.3 |
| Cars, electric- and steam-railroad | | 533.9 | 526.6 | 477.3 | 516.9 | 467.9 | 492.5 | 478.5 | 483.8 | 490.3 | 479.5 | 500.6 | 522.4 | 457.9 |
| Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines | | 830.7 | 794.9 | 746.1 | 698.4 | 661.1 | 649.2 | 634.2 | 695.2 | 675.9 | 667.3 | 657.4 | 668.7 | 3496.3 |
| Aircraft engines | | 601.3 | 599.7 | 570.0 | 453.7 | 533.1 | 517.5 | 493.5 | 481.0 | 473.9 | 469.4 | 482.9 | 503.5 | 4528.7 |
| Shipbuilding and boatbuilding | | 262.4 | 291.2 | 283.1 | 290.6 | 304.5 | 321.7 | 345.7 | 373.6 | 383.7 | 385.4 | 416.7 | 378.9 | 3594.7 |
| Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts | | 468.2 | 474.3 | 424.5 | 374.2 | 301.8 | 345.7 | 370.5 | 418.2 | 426.6 | 420.6 | 414.5 | 448.2 | 253.6 |
| Automobiles | 455.6 | 425.5 | 439.9 | 425.9 | 419.1 | 423.3 | 385.7 | 362.6 | 386.2 | 396.5 | 357.6 | 408.7 | 427.7 | 321.2 |
| Nonferrous metals and their products [2] | 390.2 | 391.1 | 394.2 | 386.3 | 379.3 | 360.6 | 368.2 | 362.5 | 368.3 | 377.1 | 372.9 | 372.7 | 377.8 | 354.5 |
| Smelting and refining, primary, of nonferrous metals | | 340.0 | 344.6 | 342.4 | 345.7 | 338.6 | 329.7 | 321.6 | 314.1 | 307.2 | 303.7 | 303.1 | 299.9 | 353.9 |
| Alloying; and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals, except aluminum | | 298.2 | 308.0 | 307.0 | 298.5 | 284.3 | 278.3 | 268.9 | 271.7 | 283.5 | 273.2 | 273.4 | 271.9 | 353.4 |
| Clocks and watches | | 348.1 | 353.0 | 348.6 | 334.9 | 304.5 | 332.2 | 327.4 | 336.8 | 339.1 | 333.4 | 326.2 | 333.3 | 238.4 |
| Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings | | 407.3 | 397.0 | 383.8 | 365.9 | 345.7 | 372.5 | 362.4 | 377.7 | 391.8 | 396.2 | 383.4 | 415.6 | 211.8 |
| Silverware and plated ware | | 572.0 | 565.0 | 555.4 | 519.4 | 481.8 | 527.4 | 522.4 | 529.4 | 543.3 | 525.6 | 520.5 | 535.5 | 212.8 |
| Lighting equipment | | 343.1 | 340.0 | 345.6 | 328.2 | 317.0 | 305.9 | 293.3 | 308.3 | 328.4 | 333.7 | 337.8 | 343.0 | 240.4 |
| Aluminum manufactures | | 355.7 | 352.5 | 325.8 | 332.9 | 316.8 | 338.5 | 347.0 | 356.8 | 362.0 | 366.8 | 371.3 | 364.7 | 591.6 |
| Sheet-metal work, not elsewhere classified | | 450.6 | 467.4 | 443.9 | 454.5 | 434.1 | 438.1 | 430.2 | 434.8 | 450.6 | 447.1 | 454.4 | 478.2 | 357.6 |
| Lumber and timber basic products [2] | 468.8 | 499.7 | 519.2 | 523.3 | 538.8 | 502.9 | 488.5 | 461.1 | 433.4 | 427.6 | 417.2 | 413.5 | 431.8 | 215.1 |
| Sawmills and logging camps | | 549.7 | 575.3 | 584.4 | 604.6 | 563.3 | 543.3 | 496.8 | 471.0 | 466.4 | 452.4 | 450.3 | 473.4 | 238.3 |
| Planing and plywood mills | | 486.4 | 491.9 | 478.6 | 485.4 | 455.3 | 456.1 | 445.1 | 435.4 | 424.7 | 422.2 | 417.1 | 421.1 | 197.8 |
| Furniture and finished lumber products [2] | 345.4 | 349.2 | 354.9 | 344.5 | 337.3 | 320.4 | 326.0 | 325.6 | 333.0 | 349.2 | 350.2 | 352.2 | 355.7 | 183.9 |
| Mattresses and bedsprings | | 371.2 | 414.3 | 411.5 | 385.5 | 354.1 | 347.9 | 340.2 | 359.5 | 387.9 | 410.9 | 414.0 | 420.8 | 165.7 |
| Furniture | | 356.7 | 358.1 | 344.2 | 334.8 | 317.5 | 325.7 | 328.6 | 336.3 | 353.4 | 356.0 | 355.4 | 356.2 | 185.3 |
| Wooden boxes, other than cigar | | 316.3 | 322.7 | 315.7 | 327.3 | 318.6 | 325.7 | 301.1 | 304.8 | 320.5 | 311.8 | 324.4 | 332.4 | 215.8 |
| Caskets and other morticians' goods | | 287.8 | 284.9 | 289.7 | 289.0 | 273.4 | 283.4 | 289.2 | 300.3 | 315.7 | 310.5 | 314.4 | 319.1 | 159.3 |
| Wood preserving | | 378.3 | 383.3 | 379.3 | 382.8 | 378.0 | 358.1 | 351.5 | 334.2 | 331.6 | 311.6 | 352.3 | 369.9 | 181.9 |
| Wood, turned and shaped | | 328.3 | 338.7 | 323.8 | 332.1 | 313.9 | 322.8 | 325.1 | 331.8 | 339.0 | 327.9 | 318.0 | 325.2 | 175.5 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products [2] | 366.9 | 366.9 | 372.1 | 361.2 | 358.9 | 334.2 | 347.1 | 343.4 | 337.9 | 336.6 | 321.4 | 322.9 | 335.7 | 189.1 |
| Glass and glassware | | 384.0 | 395.8 | 383.2 | 369.3 | 327.9 | 360.5 | 364.4 | 367.1 | 370.0 | 350.9 | 354.3 | 367.6 | 208.3 |
| Glass products made from purchased glass | | 344.6 | 329.0 | 310.9 | 309.3 | 293.4 | 308.5 | 304.6 | 299.1 | 307.8 | 307.0 | 312.1 | 329.7 | 165.9 |
| Cement | | 315.2 | 316.1 | 310.4 | 322.5 | 319.2 | 314.0 | 305.0 | 288.2 | 278.5 | 273.9 | 275.7 | 282.0 | 156.5 |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta | | 356.5 | 362.4 | 353.5 | 358.6 | 335.7 | 338.1 | 328.6 | 312.9 | 304.1 | 285.4 | 303.6 | 308.5 | 135.8 |
| Pottery and related products | | 407.5 | 399.8 | 374.0 | 383.4 | 345.2 | 364.2 | 359.8 | 357.0 | 361.2 | 345.2 | 345.4 | 362.2 | 191.9 |

See footnotes 1 and 2, table A–6.

## TABLE A-8: Indexes of Production-Worker Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries [1]—Con.

[1939 average=100]

| Industry group and industry | 1948 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1947 | Annual average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | 1943 |
| *Durable goods*—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stone, clay, and glass products [2]—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gypsum | ------- | 387.7 | 397.1 | 386.5 | 380.1 | 353.2 | 352.7 | 349.7 | 343.7 | 328.3 | 320.1 | 325.2 | 333.3 | 151.7 |
| Wallboard, plaster (except gypsum), and mineral wool | ------- | 495.7 | 493.8 | 491.8 | 484.7 | 491.6 | 475.7 | 465.0 | 467.9 | 448.7 | 431.7 | 429.9 | 443.9 | 223.8 |
| Lime | ------- | 322.3 | 326.9 | 323.8 | 324.5 | 309.9 | 311.9 | 314.7 | 314.5 | 301.5 | 280.3 | 286.0 | 296.2 | 171.6 |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other products | ------- | 190.9 | 196.8 | 194.2 | 195.6 | 184.9 | 185.9 | 183.2 | 176.6 | 179.3 | 169.5 | 173.5 | 183.3 | 90.8 |
| Abrasives | ------- | 583.3 | 594.6 | 588.5 | 576.3 | 571.6 | 578.8 | 565.0 | 546.6 | 560.2 | 526.0 | 417.4 | 530.7 | 480.2 |
| Asbestos products | ------- | 398.4 | 414.5 | 402.7 | 395.6 | 377.5 | 385.4 | 380.0 | 378.5 | 376.2 | 370.6 | 370.4 | 366.1 | 254.6 |
| *Nondurable goods* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures [3] | 291.9 | 291.9 | 291.2 | 295.5 | 298.2 | 285.4 | 304.6 | 303.8 | 307.1 | 315.6 | 310.6 | 303.0 | 302.0 | 178.9 |
| Cotton manufactures, except smallwares | ------- | 348.9 | 350.0 | 354.9 | 357.4 | 342.0 | 365.9 | 369.7 | 374.7 | 385.1 | 377.0 | 378.7 | 376.4 | 215.9 |
| Cotton smallwares | ------- | 222.1 | 222.5 | 228.7 | 227.3 | 226.5 | 238.0 | 238.3 | 243.0 | 249.1 | 249.3 | 243.8 | 234.1 | 214.6 |
| Silk and rayon goods | ------- | 299.1 | 299.4 | 301.3 | 295.2 | 276.9 | 292.2 | 289.0 | 287.6 | 288.0 | 282.2 | 271.5 | 266.5 | 138.6 |
| Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing | ------- | 267.5 | 265.7 | 286.1 | 297.8 | 295.5 | 311.5 | 307.9 | 308.6 | 322.1 | 321.1 | 292.0 | 294.4 | 199.5 |
| Hosiery | ------- | 210.3 | 208.8 | 201.1 | 202.8 | 184.2 | 199.8 | 197.6 | 203.5 | 212.6 | 204.8 | 202.9 | 207.9 | 109.6 |
| Knitted cloth | ------- | 232.9 | 228.7 | 219.7 | 228.4 | 224.4 | 223.2 | 223.1 | 237.1 | 243.3 | 242.6 | 236.5 | 231.6 | 174.7 |
| Knitted outerwear and knitted gloves | ------- | 272.7 | 249.8 | 250.5 | 244.1 | 228.2 | 260.8 | 266.4 | 261.2 | 268.8 | 269.1 | 251.9 | 259.6 | 192.7 |
| Knitted underwear | ------- | 271.5 | 291.2 | 297.3 | 313.2 | 305.2 | 324.9 | 326.5 | 344.5 | 348.1 | 334.4 | 329.6 | 329.7 | 183.3 |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted | ------- | 316.8 | 311.6 | 310.7 | 309.2 | 299.8 | 320.6 | 321.7 | 328.7 | 332.1 | 334.6 | 326.8 | 320.3 | 174.9 |
| Carpets and rugs, wool | ------- | 393.5 | 393.2 | 387.5 | 381.5 | 368.4 | 371.8 | 358.1 | 348.8 | 352.6 | 346.0 | 340.5 | 334.8 | 145.2 |
| Hats, fur-felt | ------- | 163.1 | 162.9 | 180.9 | 200.3 | 171.8 | 197.4 | 184.6 | 176.4 | 197.5 | 202.2 | 195.8 | 202.1 | 121.5 |
| Jute goods, except felts | ------- | 285.9 | 266.8 | 248.4 | 282.2 | 273.0 | 277.5 | 272.2 | 275.9 | 264.2 | 265.7 | 250.1 | 175.4 | 196.4 |
| Cordage and twine | ------- | 291.5 | 284.7 | 283.7 | 286.4 | 288.2 | 306.5 | 303.4 | 311.4 | 330.4 | 337.6 | 330.6 | 320.0 | 240.3 |
| Apparel and other finished textile products | 327.4 | 335.4 | 325.0 | 348.1 | 342.3 | 303.6 | 303.6 | 297.9 | 306.5 | 343.2 | 345.2 | 337.0 | 327.3 | 185.2 |
| Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified | ------- | 300.1 | 302.4 | 324.7 | 324.0 | 294.1 | 312.9 | 311.5 | 317.1 | 324.8 | 316.4 | 313.4 | 309.5 | 174.9 |
| Shirts, collars, and nightwear | ------- | 258.8 | 256.0 | 254.0 | 247.1 | 246.6 | 258.5 | 266.8 | 274.6 | 279.7 | 272.0 | 273.0 | 281.3 | 143.6 |
| Underwear and neckwear, men's | ------- | 336.4 | 310.6 | 301.3 | 294.1 | 269.6 | 289.1 | 296.7 | 297.0 | 313.7 | 300.0 | 292.0 | 304.0 | 166.5 |
| Work shirts | ------- | 339.5 | 352.4 | 341.4 | 340.0 | 326.4 | 333.9 | 325.8 | 316.1 | 305.6 | 284.6 | 247.5 | 248.2 | 220.4 |
| Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified | ------- | 379.8 | 351.0 | 390.2 | 380.3 | 326.6 | 310.7 | 299.3 | 307.1 | 376.4 | 387.1 | 374.8 | 355.9 | 184.4 |
| Corsets and allied garments | ------- | 239.1 | 233.1 | 225.3 | 217.0 | 201.1 | 210.8 | 213.0 | 229.1 | 241.6 | 237.7 | 234.5 | 230.5 | 137.1 |
| Millinery | ------- | 138.1 | 192.8 | 201.5 | 197.0 | 165.3 | 132.0 | 127.9 | 171.3 | 212.5 | 236.0 | 204.4 | 157.4 | 123.3 |
| Handkerchiefs | ------- | 303.2 | 289.3 | 259.4 | 241.0 | 181.3 | 231.0 | 239.1 | 251.5 | 259.4 | 243.4 | 222.5 | 251.2 | 184.0 |
| Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads | ------- | 345.2 | 346.5 | 356.5 | 382.1 | 317.6 | 330.8 | 334.8 | 348.5 | 397.0 | 431.4 | 419.1 | 424.7 | 230.2 |
| Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc. | ------- | 725.2 | 696.8 | 634.9 | 633.4 | 573.0 | 587.3 | 544.2 | 584.6 | 609.2 | 572.9 | 597.8 | 653.1 | 370.3 |
| Textile bags | ------- | 550.2 | 555.0 | 549.5 | 521.9 | 498.3 | 471.1 | 464.8 | 446.4 | 449.3 | 461.7 | 481.1 | 492.9 | 233.0 |
| Leather and leather products [2] | 234.3 | 223.3 | 236.8 | 245.1 | 248.3 | 236.5 | 233.4 | 215.4 | 227.1 | 251.7 | 262.5 | 258.7 | 259.6 | 154.2 |
| Leather | ------- | 202.0 | 206.3 | 206.5 | 207.3 | 203.6 | 205.2 | 201.1 | 197.9 | 206.4 | 216.4 | 214.8 | 217.5 | 140.6 |
| Boot and shoe cut stock and findings | ------- | 166.5 | 175.3 | 185.2 | 189.5 | 178.6 | 179.9 | 169.6 | 173.4 | 187.9 | 198.6 | 201.4 | 202.6 | 142.2 |
| Boots and shoes | ------- | 211.3 | 227.6 | 238.7 | 242.9 | 230.6 | 225.3 | 202.8 | 219.5 | 249.7 | 261.0 | 258.3 | 256.0 | 142.0 |
| Leather gloves and mittens | ------- | 256.5 | 266.8 | 274.5 | 285.4 | 267.4 | 273.6 | 256.9 | 241.3 | 252.8 | 252.2 | 245.3 | 262.4 | 239.4 |
| Trunks and suitcases | ------- | 406.4 | 397.3 | 393.3 | 376.2 | 339.5 | 339.5 | 339.8 | 347.2 | 364.1 | 366.9 | 321.6 | 369.3 | 240.3 |
| Food [2] | 333.5 | 340.7 | 358.2 | 389.8 | 351.3 | 352.2 | 328.3 | 281.3 | 267.4 | 285.8 | 288.5 | 296.6 | 321.9 | 180.9 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing | ------- | 336.2 | 305.4 | 303.5 | 296.0 | 318.8 | 329.2 | 226.4 | 192.5 | 295.8 | 280.6 | 323.0 | 361.2 | 188.6 |
| Butter | ------- | 379.0 | 384.7 | 397.8 | 418.5 | 432.6 | 429.8 | 407.2 | 381.0 | 348.2 | 332.7 | 330.3 | 342.2 | 231.0 |
| Condensed and evaporated milk | ------- | 424.4 | 435.6 | 473.7 | 492.5 | 509.9 | 520.3 | 477.9 | 438.1 | 403.0 | 388.1 | 369.8 | 364.0 | 268.5 |
| Ice cream | ------- | 273.9 | 291.2 | 333.5 | 348.4 | 365.8 | 341.5 | 311.3 | 286.4 | 261.3 | 250.9 | 248.0 | 258.5 | 170.6 |
| Flour | ------- | 351.9 | 355.2 | 360.7 | 368.6 | 368.3 | 339.9 | 314.6 | 304.7 | 292.2 | 318.2 | 326.0 | 340.0 | 182.9 |
| Feeds, prepared | ------- | 405.9 | 405.8 | 415.4 | 405.0 | 400.0 | 391.7 | 367.4 | 337.1 | 329.6 | 314.7 | 379.0 | 381.4 | 230.0 |
| Cereal preparations | ------- | 342.3 | 341.6 | 326.0 | 349.5 | 377.5 | 353.7 | 333.6 | 313.0 | 297.8 | 322.2 | 307.8 | 306.3 | 223.3 |
| Baking | ------- | 280.8 | 286.6 | 282.6 | 273.5 | 273.5 | 270.8 | 259.2 | 250.7 | 249.8 | 257.2 | 243.2 | 251.3 | 153.0 |
| Sugar refining, cane | ------- | 282.2 | 286.4 | 348.2 | 369.5 | 378.5 | 295.0 | 274.4 | 275.8 | 298.5 | 278.8 | 261.2 | 298.2 | 152.8 |
| Sugar, beet | ------- | 496.5 | 433.3 | 207.7 | 161.1 | 138.6 | 130.6 | 117.0 | 100.6 | 103.2 | 132.2 | 195.9 | 408.9 | 119.6 |
| Confectionery | ------- | 387.9 | 376.4 | 345.7 | 296.2 | *255.4 | *261.8 | 235.5 | 265.2 | 283.4 | 302.6 | 323.8 | 357.8 | 157.6 |
| Beverages, nonalcoholic | ------- | 287.1 | 298.6 | 340.9 | 349.0 | 387.1 | 342.6 | 311.6 | 289.9 | 270.7 | 254.3 | 265.6 | 264.5 | 163.2 |
| Malt liquors | ------- | 377.4 | 371.8 | 417.2 | 419.6 | 435.7 | 389.9 | 332.8 | 350.3 | 324.4 | 320.7 | 319.9 | 339.7 | 180.5 |
| Canning and preserving | ------- | 317.9 | 544.3 | 835.0 | 525.4 | 469.2 | 314.8 | 260.4 | 240.8 | 227.0 | 239.9 | 239.3 | 278.2 | 216.0 |
| Tobacco manufactures [2] | 217.9 | 223.5 | 224.3 | 214.8 | 218.3 | 205.5 | 205.8 | 201.3 | 205.7 | 204.6 | 195.7 | 210.5 | 219.8 | 151.0 |
| Cigarettes | ------- | 264.4 | 279.0 | 268.1 | 288.3 | 270.0 | 263.1 | 253.1 | 254.3 | 246.5 | 219.2 | 259.6 | 267.9 | 172.0 |
| Cigars | ------- | 207.4 | 197.2 | 187.4 | 180.9 | 171.1 | 175.8 | 175.1 | 182.7 | 186.6 | 189.4 | 188.2 | 196.7 | 141.0 |
| Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff | ------- | 173.1 | 180.7 | 176.1 | 173.3 | 164.1 | 166.7 | 161.8 | 161.6 | 159.6 | 162.2 | 161.2 | 175.8 | 132.3 |
| Paper and allied products [2] | 356.5 | 362.2 | 357.4 | 355.0 | 352.1 | 341.7 | 337.8 | 331.1 | 325.7 | 330.8 | 328.9 | 328.0 | 334.0 | 184.8 |
| Paper and pulp | ------- | 364.7 | 359.1 | 362.9 | 363.6 | 357.7 | 347.7 | 343.2 | 333.3 | 335.6 | 333.8 | 330.3 | 332.5 | 181.6 |
| Paper goods, other | ------- | 392.8 | 381.2 | 372.3 | 365.1 | 355.3 | 358.4 | 355.0 | 350.7 | 354.2 | 352.9 | 355.1 | 362.4 | 193.2 |
| Envelopes | ------- | 315.6 | 305.3 | 298.3 | 290.0 | 272.9 | 284.0 | 283.3 | 282.1 | 283.7 | 282.8 | 278.0 | 284.1 | 165.7 |
| Paper bags | ------- | 362.4 | 391.4 | 390.2 | 392.7 | 380.0 | 364.4 | 355.4 | 365.3 | 373.7 | 357.8 | 368.1 | 370.2 | 183.4 |
| Paper boxes | ------- | 344.5 | 342.1 | 328.0 | 318.6 | 294.9 | 304.8 | 290.4 | 292.5 | 305.4 | 307.1 | 309.1 | 321.9 | 189.6 |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries [2] | 280.6 | 275.4 | 273.6 | 273.6 | 264.8 | 260.1 | 264.9 | 262.2 | 250.5 | 258.5 | 254.7 | 255.3 | 263.1 | 124.7 |
| Newspapers and periodicals | ------- | 253.3 | 252.2 | 253.6 | 240.6 | 235.5 | 238.1 | 236.5 | 234.6 | 229.2 | 224.6 | 218.9 | 230.0 | 111.7 |
| Printing: book and job | ------- | 307.9 | 305.4 | 304.8 | 297.6 | 296.0 | 299.3 | 296.7 | 291.0 | 292.5 | 290.9 | 295.9 | 297.8 | 137.3 |
| Lithographing | ------- | 234.5 | 235.5 | 233.1 | 231.8 | 223.5 | 230.3 | 224.1 | 221.4 | 227.2 | 219.0 | 224.0 | 237.1 | 124.9 |
| Bookbinding | ------- | 315.1 | 309.7 | 307.8 | 310.2 | 291.8 | 310 0 | 302.9 | 304.0 | 313.4 | 307.7 | 315.3 | 326.6 | 174.8 |

See footnotes 1 and 2, table A-6.

## TABLE A–8: Indexes of Production-Worker Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries [1]—Con.

[1939 average = 100]

| Industry group and industry | 1948 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1947 | Annual average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | 1943 |
| *Nondurable goods*—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chemicals and allied products [2] | 462.3 | 460.2 | 460.1 | 462.5 | 450.6 | 432.7 | 434.9 | 422.5 | 422.1 | 425.1 | 425.6 | 426.7 | 424.1 | 422.5 |
| Paints, varnishes, and colors | ------- | 329.9 | 338.4 | 339.3 | 345.1 | 343.0 | 335.6 | 329.9 | 315.9 | 319.1 | 324.4 | 318.6 | 315.8 | 197.2 |
| Drugs, medicines, and insecticides | ------- | 512.4 | 506.9 | 491.1 | 485.3 | 480.6 | 486.7 | 481.5 | 479.9 | 487.6 | 489.2 | 490.7 | 488.5 | 286.3 |
| Perfumes and cosmetics | ------- | 261.9 | 252.2 | 243.0 | 237.4 | 204.3 | 213.7 | 209.7 | 215.1 | 222.0 | 231.2 | 230.9 | 240.5 | 180.6 |
| Soap | ------- | 405.3 | 412.2 | 400.7 | 365.7 | 344.3 | 343.1 | 322.9 | 321.8 | 359.0 | 376.4 | 379.3 | 381.3 | 174.5 |
| Rayon and allied products | ------- | 300.1 | 296.7 | 297.5 | 302.7 | 289.6 | 280.2 | 275.1 | 274.6 | 271.9 | 270.2 | 268.6 | 265.9 | 168.2 |
| Chemicals, not elsewhere classified | ------- | 634.0 | 628.6 | 641.6 | 629.1 | 600.4 | 613.6 | 589.6 | 591.1 | 584.3 | 584.8 | 586.8 | 580.8 | 336.9 |
| Explosives and safety fuses | ------- | 749.1 | 763.8 | 796.0 | 798.3 | 760.2 | 737.6 | 683.8 | 648.3 | 675.2 | 678.2 | 669.2 | 651.5 | 2,361.8 |
| Compressed and liquefied gases | ------- | 491.0 | 488.5 | 513.9 | 512.0 | 518.2 | 505.4 | 491.7 | 483.7 | 473.6 | 475.5 | 465.0 | 459.6 | 325.3 |
| Ammunition, small-arms | ------- | 403.7 | 409.4 | 411.2 | 403.1 | 420.8 | 411.2 | 404.1 | 398.8 | 396.8 | 388.7 | 380.5 | 411.9 | 6,734.4 |
| Fireworks | ------- | 544.2 | 552.7 | 621.0 | 630.2 | 507.0 | 572.5 | 594.9 | 572.5 | 625.8 | 610.2 | 591.6 | 633.8 | 5,963.9 |
| Cottonseed oil | ------- | 537.6 | 541.9 | 459.3 | 261.7 | 230.1 | 228.3 | 245.9 | 270.2 | 316.4 | 338.0 | 397.4 | 448.4 | 230.4 |
| Fertilizers | ------- | 415.3 | 430.8 | 436.1 | 408.9 | 396.7 | 414.5 | 470.4 | 530.1 | 540.2 | 482.2 | 475.2 | 430.8 | 272.2 |
| Products of petroleum and coal [3] | 346.4 | 352.7 | 344.1 | 345.6 | 358.2 | 353.4 | 342.2 | 335.8 | 316.7 | 320.0 | 315.4 | 318.1 | 313.3 | 184.3 |
| Petroleum refining | ------- | 341.0 | 323.6 | 326.1 | 345.5 | 344.9 | 330.8 | 326.2 | 310.9 | 306.6 | 302.1 | 303.9 | 300.4 | 176.7 |
| Coke and byproducts | ------- | 346.7 | 349.5 | 353.2 | 350.8 | 329.5 | 330.1 | 320.6 | 287.3 | 314.6 | 312.3 | 309.8 | 294.8 | 183.4 |
| Paving materials | ------- | 253.3 | 276.3 | 279.1 | 264.3 | 248.1 | 235.0 | 222.8 | 206.5 | 173.1 | 160.6 | 168.2 | 224.8 | 144.8 |
| Roofing materials | ------- | 517.5 | 577.7 | 558.3 | 548.7 | 531.9 | 523.3 | 508.5 | 495.6 | 502.7 | 500.7 | 568.3 | 535.7 | 267.2 |
| Rubber products [3] | 332.7 | 341.9 | 345.5 | 344.9 | 347.2 | 329.7 | 330.2 | 318.9 | 312.8 | 320.6 | 337.2 | 354.9 | 373.6 | 263.9 |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes | ------- | 312.9 | 318.2 | 326.2 | 341.0 | 329.8 | 322.0 | 305.7 | 286.4 | 292.4 | 315.4 | 344.4 | 365.6 | 265.7 |
| Rubber boots and shoes | ------- | 377.2 | 369.0 | 355.9 | 344.1 | 321.7 | 329.7 | 328.1 | 333.9 | 347.0 | 345.0 | 342.8 | 367.1 | 268.8 |
| Rubber goods, other | ------- | 378.7 | 383.0 | 370.8 | 356.3 | 331.9 | 343.7 | 337.7 | 347.1 | 356.2 | 366.2 | 368.3 | 379.9 | 255.8 |
| Miscellaneous industries [3] | 405.0 | 420.8 | 422.6 | 411.8 | 397.4 | 375.0 | 386.7 | 384.2 | 382.6 | 394.0 | 393.9 | 388.2 | 405.1 | 322.7 |
| Instruments (professional and scientific), and fire-control equipment | ------- | 571.9 | 555.5 | 530.1 | 505.9 | 487.2 | 491.0 | 492.6 | 494.2 | 489.3 | 487.1 | 507.5 | 499.2 | 1,356.9 |
| Photographic apparatus | ------- | 456.7 | 450.2 | 450.5 | 444.1 | 443.8 | 438.8 | 409.7 | 416.2 | 422.3 | 424.2 | 418.1 | 421.1 | 311.5 |
| Optical instruments and ophthalmic goods | ------- | 448.2 | 452.6 | 444.4 | *439.6 | 393.1 | 421.6 | 426.7 | 438.1 | 444.8 | 446.3 | 452.3 | 458.5 | 439.0 |
| Pianos, organs, and parts | ------- | 389.5 | 387.6 | 369.1 | 361.7 | 327.9 | 362.7 | 367.8 | 357.9 | 396.0 | 421.1 | 455.5 | 513.4 | 295.1 |
| Games, toys, and dolls | ------- | 644.2 | 662.5 | 613.5 | 566.8 | 521.2 | 510.6 | 496.7 | 487.6 | 463.7 | 450.1 | 399.7 | 469.5 | 169.7 |
| Buttons | ------- | 276.4 | 275.4 | 271.9 | 275.3 | 254.0 | 271.7 | 269.4 | 269.4 | 284.3 | 285.5 | 275.7 | 280.8 | 204.1 |
| Fire extinguishers | ------- | 638.1 | 616.9 | 606.1 | 566.7 | 573.0 | 595.6 | 563.4 | 575.5 | 541.0 | 523.2 | 546.8 | 520.4 | 1,629.2 |

See footnotes 1 and 2, table A–6.

## TABLE A–9: Estimated Number of Employees in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries [1]

[In thousands]

| Industry group and industry | 1948 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1947 | Annual average | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | 1943 | 1939 |
| Mining: [2] [4] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coal: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anthracite | 77.0 | 77.0 | 76.6 | 77.5 | 77.7 | 76.2 | 77.4 | 76.4 | 76.9 | 77.4 | 76.6 | 76.2 | 76.5 | 78.4 | 83.6 |
| Bituminous | 405 | 403 | 404 | 408 | 408 | 378 | 407 | 405 | 296 | 401 | 397 | 404 | 402 | 419 | 372 |
| Metal | 90.4 | 88.0 | 92.0 | 89.4 | 88.4 | 91.7 | 92.8 | 91.4 | 91.7 | 91.4 | 90.2 | 89.7 | 89.8 | 112.7 | 92.6 |
| Iron | 32.3 | 32.1 | 32.8 | 33.4 | 33.7 | 33.7 | 33.7 | 32.7 | 32.5 | 31.5 | 31.0 | 30.9 | 31.3 | 35.3 | 21.1 |
| Copper | 24.5 | 23.1 | 27.0 | 26.9 | 26.5 | 26.6 | 26.7 | 26.5 | 26.8 | 26.9 | 27.0 | 26.9 | 26.6 | 33.3 | 25.0 |
| Lead and zinc | 16.9 | 16.6 | 16.2 | 13.0 | 12.0 | 15.0 | 16.2 | 16.4 | 16.3 | 16.3 | 16.3 | 15.7 | 15.6 | 21.6 | 16.3 |
| Gold and silver | 8.6 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 8.1 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 7.7 | 26.0 |
| Miscellaneous | 8.2 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.9 | 14.8 | 4.2 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic | 83.4 | 85.3 | 86.6 | 87.8 | 87.8 | 87.1 | 86.8 | 85.1 | 83.9 | 80.0 | 76.8 | 79.9 | 83.9 | 80.9 | 68.5 |
| Crude petroleum and natural gas production [4] | 129.6 | 130.4 | 129.9 | 133.2 | 137.1 | 136.6 | 133.5 | 128.7 | 127.2 | 127.1 | 127.1 | 126.4 | 126.3 | 103.2 | 114.4 |
| Transportation and public utilities: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Class I steam railways [5] | 1,307 | 1,329 | 1,345 | 1,350 | 1,356 | 1,361 | 1,352 | 1,321 | 1,258 | 1,316 | 1,311 | 1,318 | 1,331 | 1,355 | 988 |
| Street railways and busses [6] | 244 | 245 | 246 | 248 | 248 | 246 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 250 | 249 | 227 | 194 |
| Telephone | 642 | 642 | 642 | 643 | 647 | 644 | 633 | 630 | 630 | 627 | 623 | 620 | 620 | 402 | 318 |
| Telegraph [7] | 33.9 | 34.2 | 34.5 | 34.7 | 35.1 | 36.0 | 36.1 | 36.3 | 36.9 | 36.9 | 36.8 | 36.6 | 36.7 | 46.9 | 37.6 |
| Electric light and power | 282 | 282 | 281 | 284 | 286 | 283 | 279 | 274 | 273 | 271 | 269 | 268 | 269 | 211 | 244 |
| Service: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hotels (year-round) | 370 | 371 | 375 | 373 | 369 | 375 | 379 | 377 | 377 | 375 | 377 | 378 | 381 | 344 | 323 |
| Power laundries [5] | 224 | 225 | 229 | 232 | 233 | 239 | 238 | 233 | 232 | 231 | 230 | 235 | 237 | 252 | 196 |
| Cleaning and dyeing [5] | 86.3 | 87.5 | 89.4 | 88.7 | 89.7 | 92.6 | 94.7 | 93.4 | 92.5 | 90.0 | 86.8 | 88.9 | 91.0 | 78.0 | 58.2 |

[1] Unless otherwise noted, data include all employees. Data for the three most recent months are subject to revision without notation. Revised figures for earlier months are identified by an asterisk for the first month's publication of such data.

[2] Includes production and related workers only.

[3] Estimates have been adjusted to levels indicated by Federal Security Agency data through 1946 and have been carried forward from 1946 benchmark levels, thereby providing consistent series.

[4] Does not include well drilling or rig building.

[5] Includes all employees at middle of month. Excludes employees of switching and terminal companies. Class I steam railroads include those with over $1,000,000 annual revenue. Source: Interstate Commerce Commission.

[6] Includes private and municipal street-railway companies and affiliated, subsidiary, or successor trolley-bus and motor-bus companies.

[7] Includes all land-line employees except those compensated on a commission basis. Excludes general and divisional headquarters personnel, trainees in school, and messengers.

## TABLE A–10: Indexes of Employment in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries [1]

[1939 average=100]

| Industry group and industry | 1948 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1947 | Annual average, 1943 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | |
| Mining: [2] [3] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coal: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anthracite | 92.0 | 92.1 | 91.7 | 92.7 | 92.9 | 91.1 | 92.6 | 91.4 | 91.9 | 92.6 | 91.6 | 91.1 | 91.5 | 93.7 |
| Bituminous | 109.0 | 108.3 | 108.8 | 109.7 | 109.7 | 101.8 | 109.6 | 108.9 | 79.7 | 108.0 | 106.8 | 108.7 | 108.3 | 112.6 |
| Metal | 97.6 | 95.0 | 99.3 | 96.5 | 95.5 | 99.1 | 100.2 | 98.7 | 99.0 | 98.7 | 97.4 | 96.9 | 97.0 | 121.7 |
| Iron | 152.7 | 152.1 | 155.4 | 158.2 | 159.6 | 159.5 | 159.6 | 155.0 | 153.7 | 149.4 | 146.8 | 146.5 | 148.0 | 167.4 |
| Copper | 98.2 | 92.6 | 107.9 | 107.7 | 106.0 | 106.6 | 106.9 | 106.0 | 107.2 | 107.9 | 108.2 | 107.5 | 106.6 | 133.2 |
| Lead and zinc | 103.6 | 101 9 | 99.8 | 79.8 | 74.0 | 92.2 | 99.7 | 100.6 | 100.4 | 100.2 | 99.9 | 96.2 | 95.8 | 132.7 |
| Gold and silver | 33.1 | 31.6 | 30.9 | 31.4 | 31.1 | 32.2 | 31.9 | 31.3 | 32.5 | 33.3 | 33.4 | 33.1 | 32.5 | 29.7 |
| Miscellaneous | 194.7 | 188.4 | 188.6 | 188.9 | 190.0 | 191.3 | 188.6 | 182.9 | 182.8 | 189.1 | 187.0 | 183.0 | 187.2 | 332.0 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic | 121.8 | 124.6 | 126.5 | 128.3 | 128.2 | 127.3 | 126.8 | 124.2 | 122.5 | 116.8 | 112.2 | 116.7 | 122.6 | 118.2 |
| Crude petroleum and natural gas production [4] | 113.2 | 114.0 | 113.5 | 116.4 | 119.8 | 119.4 | 116.7 | 112.5 | 111.2 | 111.1 | 111.1 | 110.5 | 110.4 | 90.2 |
| Transportation and public utilities: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Class I steam railroads [5] | 132.3 | 134.6 | 136.2 | 136.7 | 137.3 | 137.9 | 136.9 | 133.8 | 127.3 | 133.3 | 132.7 | 133.4 | 134.8 | 137.2 |
| Street railways and busses [6] | 125.9 | 126.2 | 126.9 | 127.9 | 128.1 | 127.2 | 128.3 | 128.5 | 128.3 | 128.7 | 128.6 | 129.2 | 128.6 | 117.0 |
| Telephone | 202.2 | 202.1 | 201.9 | 202.3 | 203.7 | 202.8 | 199.4 | 198.4 | 198.3 | 197.4 | 196.2 | 195.0 | 195.0 | 126.7 |
| Telegraph [7] | 90.0 | 90.7 | 91.6 | 92.3 | 93.3 | 95.7 | 96.0 | 96.3 | 97.9 | 98.2 | 97.8 | 97.2 | 97.6 | 124.7 |
| Electric light and power | 115.6 | 115.5 | 115.2 | 116.2 | 117.1 | 115.8 | 114.1 | 112.3 | 111.7 | 110.9 | 110.3 | 109.8 | 110.3 | 86.3 |
| Trade: [8] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wholesale | 117.8 | 118.3 | 118.1 | 117.1 | 117.0 | 116.2 | 115.3 | 114.5 | 114.8 | 115.3 | 116.1 | 116.3 | 117.1 | 95.9 |
| Retail | 129.0 | 119.4 | 116.0 | 113.4 | 111.2 | 112.0 | 113.6 | 113.1 | 112.8 | 113.8 | 111.8 | 114.4 | 130.2 | 99.9 |
| Food | 114.6 | 113.8 | 113.8 | 112.0 | 112.3 | 113.8 | 115.5 | 116.3 | 116.1 | 116.7 | 113.9 | 114.4 | 117.4 | 106.2 |
| General merchandise | 177.1 | 146.4 | 135.3 | 127.2 | 120.8 | 121.3 | 124.8 | 123.7 | 123.4 | 124.5 | 122.9 | 129.4 | 175.5 | 116.9 |
| Apparel | 135.0 | 122.8 | 119.4 | 113.9 | 105.1 | 108.0 | 115.4 | 115.2 | 114.6 | 116.8 | 108 2 | 111.5 | 136.7 | 110.1 |
| Furniture and housefurnishings | 97.6 | 93.8 | 92.2 | 91.6 | 90.1 | 90.5 | 91.2 | 91.9 | 91.6 | 91.9 | 91.0 | 93.6 | 97.4 | 67.7 |
| Automotive | 113.7 | 111.7 | 110.0 | 110.1 | 111.1 | 109.8 | 108.4 | 107.0 | 107.1 | 105.8 | 105.7 | 106.5 | 109.9 | 63.0 |
| Lumber and building materials | 123.9 | 126.6 | 127.8 | 128.0 | 129.6 | 128.2 | 126.3 | 123.7 | 121.9 | 119.4 | 118.8 | 122.5 | 126.1 | 91.8 |
| Service: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hotels (year-round) | 114.6 | 115.2 | 116.2 | 115.7 | 114.6 | 116.2 | 117.6 | 117.0 | 116.9 | 116.4 | 116.8 | 117.2 | 118.1 | 106.6 |
| Power laundries [9] | 114.4 | 114.8 | 116.7 | 118.4 | 119.0 | 122.1 | 121.5 | 119.0 | 118.3 | 117.7 | 117.6 | 120.1 | 120.9 | 128.7 |
| Cleaning and dyeing [9] | 148.4 | 150.5 | 153.7 | 152.5 | 154.3 | 159.2 | 162.9 | 160.6 | 159.0 | 154.8 | 149.3 | 152.8 | 156.5 | 134.0 |

[1] See footnote 1, table A–9.
[2] See footnote 2, table A–9.
[3] See footnote 3, table A–9.
[4] See footnote 4, table A–9.
[5] See footnote 5, table A–9.
[6] See footnote 6, table A–9.
[7] See footnote 7, table A–9.
[8] Data include all nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors.

## TABLE A–11: Indexes of Weekly Pay Rolls in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries [1]

[1939 average=100]

| Industry group and industry | 1948 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1947 | Annual average, 1943 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | |
| Mining: [2] [3] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coal: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anthracite | 224.6 | 227.3 | 260.4 | 247.3 | 260.3 | 193.3 | 246.0 | 246.2 | 195.4 | 255.9 | 232.8 | 242.4 | 239.4 | 146.1 |
| Bituminous | 353.3 | 343.1 | 358.5 | 355.1 | 365.8 | 293.0 | 344.2 | 344.3 | 167.4 | 342.0 | 320.0 | 350.5 | 345.8 | 203.3 |
| Metal | 225.9 | 215.2 | 224.9 | 211.2 | 210.4 | 202.2 | 208.2 | 206.1 | 201.7 | 201.3 | 201.7 | 198.9 | 198.8 | 184.8 |
| Iron | 358.0 | 355.0 | 371.6 | 361.0 | 355.8 | 331.5 | 345.0 | 336.3 | 319.7 | 313.8 | 310.3 | 302.7 | 301.1 | 257.2 |
| Copper | 245.4 | 226.4 | 255.6 | 247.6 | 254.8 | 242.4 | 232.9 | 232.6 | 232.6 | 234.8 | 241.7 | 238.0 | 236.5 | 214.0 |
| Lead and zinc | 277.8 | 265.4 | 252.7 | 199.2 | 189.1 | 193.2 | 238.1 | 238.9 | 235.8 | 232.8 | 235.0 | 228.1 | 231.6 | 226.3 |
| Gold and silver | 61.1 | 56.6 | 56.4 | 54.1 | 56.1 | 57.1 | 54.2 | 54.6 | 55.2 | 56.7 | 58.4 | 56.4 | 56.5 | 37.2 |
| Miscellaneous | 438.1 | 401.4 | 405.0 | 406.7 | 387.5 | 383.0 | 360.7 | 352.5 | 343.1 | 349.2 | 347.4 | 348.4 | 349.2 | 560.3 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic | 321.2 | 329.5 | 345.2 | 342.4 | 348.5 | 329.7 | 329.1 | 312.5 | 295.4 | 272.7 | 262.0 | 272.8 | 295.3 | 199.6 |
| Crude petroleum and natural gas production [4] | 235.7 | 235.3 | 230.7 | 235.6 | 251.0 | 240.8 | 227.1 | 223.4 | 213.4 | 208.3 | 219.9 | 215.5 | 203.2 | 128.8 |
| Transportation and public utilities: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Class I steam railroads | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) |
| Street railways and busses [6] | 233.4 | 237.4 | 242.0 | 239.7 | 240.7 | 232.2 | 231.2 | 228.1 | 227.1 | 232.6 | 234.7 | 230.1 | 226.7 | 155.2 |
| Telephone | 339.7 | 349.0 | 338.2 | 335.4 | 331.7 | 336.1 | 327.1 | 326.1 | 317.7 | 314.7 | 316.3 | 315.8 | 313.0 | 144.1 |
| Telegraph [7] | 212.6 | 215.3 | 217.4 | 220.4 | 225.5 | 233.2 | 228.5 | 231.1 | 224.8 | 213.0 | 212.6 | 209.5 | 207.8 | 159.3 |
| Electric light and power | 206.4 | 205.8 | 204.5 | 204.3 | 204.9 | 202.8 | 196.4 | 192.1 | 188.6 | 184.4 | 188.2 | 187.9 | 185.7 | 109.2 |
| Trade: [8] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wholesale | 224.4 | 224.2 | 222.5 | 220.8 | 220.6 | 215.3 | 211.8 | 211.8 | 211.0 | 210.8 | 214.9 | 211.7 | 213.9 | 127.6 |
| Retail | 250.4 | 228.4 | 223.5 | 219.4 | 218.1 | 218.6 | 218.3 | 213.8 | 211.1 | 210.4 | 208.4 | 209.4 | 237.6 | 120.6 |
| Food | 234.8 | 229.6 | 227.4 | 226.0 | 229.0 | 232.9 | 231.9 | 227.0 | 225.5 | 226.1 | 212.5 | 219.4 | 221.5 | 129.2 |
| General merchandise | 334.8 | 270.3 | 252.7 | 238.3 | 231.8 | 233.6 | 236.5 | 229.2 | 225.8 | 225.5 | 221.4 | 233.0 | 314.0 | 135.0 |
| Apparel | 254.7 | 226.5 | 222.2 | 210.8 | 195.5 | 202.1 | 214.3 | 211.8 | 209.2 | 208.8 | 194.3 | 198.8 | 248.8 | 133.0 |
| Furniture and housefurnishings | 201.0 | 182.5 | 184.3 | 179.9 | 178.5 | 176.7 | 179.6 | 180.3 | 175.6 | 173.7 | 177.8 | 174.5 | 192.9 | 86.6 |
| Automotive | 224.7 | 219.0 | 215.6 | 217.0 | 219.6 | 213.4 | 209.6 | 205.3 | 204.7 | 197.5 | 196.8 | 193.0 | 204.2 | 84.2 |
| Lumber and building materials | 251.0 | 254.7 | 261.3 | 258.3 | 264.6 | 257.3 | 252.8 | 242.6 | 234.9 | 228.6 | 227.6 | 228.0 | 238.1 | 120.7 |
| Service: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hotels (year-round) [9] | 237.9 | 237.4 | 238.7 | 235.3 | 233.7 | 234.4 | 236.3 | 234.6 | 233.4 | 229.0 | 233.2 | 230.4 | 233.2 | 138.2 |
| Power laundries [9] | 227.7 | 226.9 | 227.6 | 232.9 | 228.1 | 240.6 | 238.3 | 232.3 | 231.5 | 227.5 | 225.4 | 232.9 | 233.6 | 167.6 |
| Cleaning and dyeing [9] | 291.3 | 289.3 | 300.0 | 296.8 | 287.2 | 308.0 | 324.8 | 312.4 | 308.0 | 291.2 | 271.9 | 285.6 | 292.8 | 185.6 |

[1] See footnote 1, table A–9.
[2] See footnote 2, table A–9.
[3] See footnote 3, table A–9.
[4] See footnote 4, table A–9.
[5] Not available.
[6] See footnote 6, table A–9.
[7] See footnote 7, table A–9.
[8] See footnote 8, table A–10.
[9] Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.

# TABLE A–12: Federal Civilian Employment by Branch and Agency Group [1]

| Year and month | All branches | Executive [2] | | | | Legislative | Judicial | Government corporations [3] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Defense agencies [4] | Post Office Department [5] | All other agencies | | | |
| | Total (including areas outside continental United States) | | | | | | | |
| 1939 | 968,596 | 935,493 | 207,979 | 319,474 | 408,040 | 5,373 | 2,260 | 25,470 |
| 1943 | 3,183,235 | 3,138,838 | 2,304,752 | 364,092 | 469,994 | 6,171 | 2,636 | 35,590 |
| 1947: December | 2,229,164 | 2,189,436 | 894,855 | 667,912 | 626,669 | 7,046 | 3,450 | 29,232 |
| 1948: January | 1,983,182 | 1,943,466 | 890,719 | 430,310 | 622,437 | 7,046 | 3,461 | 29,209 |
| February | 1,986,946 | 1,947,317 | 895,850 | 427,480 | 623,987 | 7,101 | 3,470 | 29,058 |
| March | 1,996,306 | 1,956,507 | 897,917 | 431,691 | 626,899 | 7,217 | 3,462 | 29,120 |
| April | 2,010,189 | 1,970,562 | 903,814 | 438,824 | 627,924 | 7,186 | 3,461 | 28,980 |
| May | 2,025,801 | 1,986,188 | 909,885 | 442,661 | 633,642 | 7,257 | 3,468 | 28,888 |
| June | 2,038,194 | 1,998,797 | 916,864 | 442,588 | 639,345 | 7,308 | 3,459 | 28,630 |
| July | 2,065,672 | 2,026,086 | 919,784 | 452,932 | 653,370 | 7,305 | 3,477 | 28,804 |
| August | 2,073,728 | 2,034,538 | 924,555 | 455,549 | 654,434 | 7,341 | 3,495 | 28,354 |
| September | 2,083,641 | 2,044,098 | 933,225 | 457,003 | 653,870 | 7,377 | 3,485 | 28,681 |
| October | 2,076,035 | 2,036,951 | 931,918 | 458,414 | 646,619 | 7,355 | 3,500 | 28,229 |
| November | 2,083,684 | 2,044,241 | 939,532 | 459,685 | 645,024 | 7,443 | 3,537 | 28,463 |
| December | 2,375,245 | 2,336,061 | 937,475 | 754,128 | 644,458 | 7,343 | 3,512 | 28,329 |
| | Continental United States | | | | | | | |
| 1939 | 926,659 | 897,602 | 179,381 | 318,802 | 399,419 | 5,373 | 2,180 | 21,504 |
| 1943 | 2,913,534 | 2,875,928 | 2,057,696 | 363,297 | 454,935 | 6,171 | 2,546 | 28,889 |
| 1947: December | 2,005,563 | 1,973,066 | 708,099 | 665,662 | 599,305 | 7,046 | 3,377 | 22,074 |
| 1948: January | 1,760,689 | 1,728,265 | 704,251 | 428,783 | 595,231 | 7,046 | 3,388 | 21,990 |
| February | 1,760,914 | 1,728,482 | 705,792 | 425,998 | 596,692 | 7,101 | 3,396 | 21,935 |
| March | 1,770,672 | 1,738,043 | 708,934 | 430,116 | 598,993 | 7,217 | 3,388 | 22,024 |
| April | 1,781,238 | 1,748,658 | 710,991 | 437,242 | 600,425 | 7,186 | 3,387 | 22,007 |
| May | 1,795,611 | 1,763,092 | 717,072 | 441,076 | 604,944 | 7,257 | 3,394 | 21,868 |
| June | 1,808,240 | 1,775,838 | 724,683 | 440,977 | 610,178 | 7,308 | 3,388 | 21,706 |
| July | 1,839,560 | 1,806,926 | 732,217 | 451,339 | 623,370 | 7,305 | 3,406 | 21,923 |
| August | 1,854,250 | 1,821,574 | 742,925 | 453,926 | 624,723 | 7,341 | 3,424 | 21,911 |
| September | 1,868,606 | 1,836,008 | 756,500 | 455,372 | 624,136 | 7,377 | 3,409 | 21,812 |
| October | 1,868,871 | 1,836,310 | 762,682 | 456,708 | 616,920 | 7,355 | 3,426 | 21,780 |
| November | 1,876,483 | 1,843,889 | 770,287 | 457,972 | 615,630 | 7,443 | 3,462 | 21,689 |
| December | 2,176,355 | 2,144,016 | 777,475 | 751,256 | 615,285 | 7,343 | 3,437 | 21,559 |

[1] Employment represents an average for the year or is as of the first of the month. Data for the legislative and judicial branches and for all Government corporations except the Panama R. R. Co. are reported directly to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for the executive branch and for the Panama R. R. Co. are reported through the Civil Service Commission but differ from those published by the Civil Service Commission in the following respects: (1) Exclude seamen and trainees who are hired and paid by private steamship companies having contracts with the Maritime Commission, included by Civil Service Commission starting January 1947; (2) exclude substitute rural mail carriers, included by the Civil Service Commission since September 1945; (3) include in December the additional postal employment necessitated by the Christmas season, excluded from published Civil Service Commission figures starting 1942; (4) include an upward adjustment to Post Office Department employment prior to December 1943 to convert temporary substitute employees from a full-time equivalent to a name-count basis, the latter being the basis on which data for subsequent months have been reported; (5) the Panama R. R. Co. is shown under Government corporations here, but is included under the executive branch by the Civil Service Commission; (6) employment published by the Civil Service Commission as of the last day of the month is presented here as of the first day of the next month.

Data for Central Intelligence Agency are excluded starting August 1947.

[1] From 1939 through June 1943, employment was reported for all areas monthly and employment within continental United States was secured by deducting the number of persons outside the continental area, which was estimated from actual reports as of January 1939 and 1940 and of July 1941 and 1943. From July 1943, through December 1946, employment within continental United States was reported monthly and the number of persons outside the country (estimated from quarterly reports) was added to secure employment in all areas. Beginning January 1947, employment is reported monthly both inside and outside continental United States.

[2] Data for current months cover the following corporations: Federal Reserve banks, mixed ownership banks of the Farm Credit Administration, and the Panama R. R. Co. Data for earlier years include at various times the following additional corporations: Inland Waterways Corporation, Spruce Production Corporation, and certain employees of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department. Corporations not included in this column are under the executive branch.

[4] Covers the National Military Establishment, Maritime Commission, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, The Panama Canal, and until their abolition or amalgamation with a peacetime agency, the agencies created specifically to meet war and reconversion emergencies.

[5] For ways in which data differ from published figures of the Civil Service Commission, see footnote 1. Employment figures include fourth-class postmasters in all months. Prior to July 1945, clerks at third-class post offices were hired on a contract basis and therefore, because of being private employees, are excluded here. They are included beginning July 1945, however, when they were placed on the regular Federal pay roll by congressional action.

# TABLE A-13: Federal Civilian Pay Rolls by Branch and Agency Group [1]

[In thousands]

| Year and month | All branches | Executive [2] | | | | Legislative | Judicial | Government corporations [3] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Defense agencies [4] | Post Office Department [5] | All other agencies | | | |
| | Total (including areas outside continental United States) | | | | | | | |
| 1939 | $1,757,292 | $1,692,824 | $357,628 | $586,347 | $748,849 | $14,767 | $6,691 | $43,010 |
| 1944: [6] | 8,301,111 | 8,206,411 | 6,178,387 | 864,947 | 1,163,077 | 18,127 | 9,274 | 67,299 |
| 1947: December | 531,452 | 521,924 | 214,051 | 143,537 | 164,336 | 2,462 | 1,336 | 5,730 |
| 1948: January | 483,071 | 473,466 | 211,495 | 100,395 | 161,576 | 2,442 | 1,346 | 5,817 |
| February | 445,134 | 435,894 | 191,372 | 98,054 | 146,468 | 2,414 | 1,190 | 5,627 |
| March | 498,325 | 488,676 | 218,706 | 102,124 | 167,846 | 2,499 | 1,343 | 5,807 |
| April | 477,620 | 468,160 | 204,606 | 100,894 | 162,660 | 2,482 | 1,322 | 5,716 |
| May | 474,725 | 465,356 | 205,912 | 100,925 | 158,519 | 2,469 | 1,207 | 5,693 |
| June | 505,345 | 495,792 | 225,440 | 102,653 | 167,699 | 2,536 | 1,279 | 5,738 |
| July | 528,437 | 518,639 | 223,968 | 121,677 | 172,994 | 2,600 | 1,301 | 5,897 |
| August | [7] 543,421 | [7] 533,523 | 229,236 | 122,320 | [7] 181,967 | 2,695 | 1,390 | 5,813 |
| September | [7] 550,592 | [7] 540,743 | 235,749 | 121,908 | [7] 183,086 | 2,694 | 1,453 | 5,702 |
| October | [7] 533,834 | [7] 523,860 | [7] 225,675 | 124,095 | 174,090 | 2,656 | 1,454 | 5,864 |
| November | 546,166 | 536,279 | 231,426 | 125,130 | 179,723 | 2,682 | 1,419 | 5,786 |
| December | 622,697 | 612,576 | 231,358 | 202,564 | 178,654 | 2,722 | 1,468 | 5,931 |
| | Continental United States | | | | | | | |
| 1944 [6] | $7,628,017 | $7,540,825 | $5,553,166 | $862,271 | $1,125,388 | $18,127 | $8,878 | $60,187 |
| 1947: December | 491,727 | 482,884 | 182,109 | 143,057 | 157,718 | 2,462 | 1,301 | 5,080 |
| 1948: January | 443,259 | 434,366 | 179,395 | 100,052 | 154,919 | 2,442 | 1,309 | 5,142 |
| February | 408,614 | 399,975 | 161,996 | 97,703 | 140,276 | 2,414 | 1,165 | 5,060 |
| March | 456,878 | 447,901 | 185,284 | 101,765 | 160,852 | 2,499 | 1,305 | 5,173 |
| April | 439,691 | 430,845 | 174,409 | 100,543 | 155,893 | 2,482 | 1,287 | 5,077 |
| May | 434,657 | 426,011 | 174,209 | 100,570 | 151,232 | 2,469 | 1,174 | 5,003 |
| June | 461,406 | 452,529 | 189,974 | 102,306 | 160,249 | 2,536 | 1,242 | 5,099 |
| July | 487,057 | 478,016 | 191,686 | 121,263 | 165,067 | 2,600 | 1,263 | 5,178 |
| August | [7] 501,794 | [7] 492,593 | 197,058 | 121,906 | [7] 173,629 | 2,695 | 1,351 | 5,155 |
| September | [7] 507,665 | [7] 498,468 | 202,296 | 121,479 | [7] 174,693 | 2,694 | 1,414 | 5,089 |
| October | [7] 491,288 | [7] 482,045 | [7] 192,530 | 123,633 | 165,882 | 2,656 | 1,413 | 5,176 |
| November | 506,384 | 497,155 | 200,689 | 124,667 | 171,799 | 2,682 | 1,379 | 5,169 |
| December | 582,475 | 572,998 | 200,401 | 201,796 | 170,801 | 2,722 | 1,428 | 5,327 |

[1] Data are from a series revised June 1947 to adjust pay rolls, which from July 1945 until December 1946 were reported for pay periods ending during the month, to cover the entire calendar month. Data for the executive branch and for the Panama R. R. Co. are reported through the Civil Service Commission. Data for the legislative and judicial branches and for all Government corporations except the Panama R. R. Co. are reported directly to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for Central Intelligence Agency are excluded starting July 1947.

[2] From 1939 through May 1943, pay rolls were reported for all areas monthly. Beginning June 1943, some agencies reported pay rolls for all areas and some reported pay rolls for the continental area only. Pay rolls for areas outside continental United States from June 1943 through November 1946 (except for the National Military Establishment for which these data were reported monthly during most of this period) were secured by multiplying employment in these areas (see footnote 2, table A-12, for derivation of the employment) by the average pay per person in March 1944, as revealed in a survey as of that date, adjusted for the salary increases given in July 1945 and July 1946. Beginning December 1946 pay rolls for areas outside the country are reported monthly by most agencies.

[3] See footnote 3, table A-12.

[4] See footnote 4, table A-12.

[5] Beginning July 1945, pay is included of clerks at third-class post offices who previously were hired on a contract basis and therefore were private employees and of fourth-class postmasters who previously were recompensed by the retention of a part of the postal receipts. Both these groups were placed on a regular salary basis in July 1945 by congressional action.

[6] Data are shown for 1944, instead of 1943 as in the other Federal tables, because pay rolls for employment in areas outside continental United States are not available prior to June 1943.

[7] Revised.

## TABLE A–14: Civilian Government Employment and Pay Rolls in Washington, D. C., by Branch and Agency Group [1]

| Year and month | Total government | District of Columbia government | Federal | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total | Executive | | | | Legislative | Judicial |
| | | | | All agencies | Defense agencies [2] | Post Office Department [3] | All other agencies | | |
| | Employment [4] | | | | | | | | |
| 1939 | 143,548 | 13,978 | 129,570 | 123,773 | 18,761 | 5,099 | 99,913 | 5,373 | 424 |
| 1943 | 300,914 | 15,874 | 285,040 | 278,363 | 144,319 | 8,273 | 125,771 | 6,171 | 506 |
| 1947: December | 224,375 | 18,418 | 205,957 | 198,331 | 64,715 | 10,156 | 123,460 | 7,046 | 580 |
| 1948: January | 221,794 | 18,448 | 203,346 | 195,714 | 65,065 | 7,258 | 123,391 | 7,046 | 586 |
| February | 224,517 | 18,625 | 205,892 | 198,201 | 65,543 | 7,235 | 125,423 | 7,101 | 590 |
| March | 226,256 | 18,668 | 207,588 | 199,784 | 66,050 | 7,412 | 126,322 | 7,217 | 587 |
| April | 227,629 | 18,628 | 209,001 | 201,227 | 66,635 | 7,396 | 127,196 | 7,186 | 588 |
| May | 228,864 | 18,669 | 210,195 | 202,350 | 67,212 | 7,380 | 127,758 | 7,257 | 588 |
| June | 229,526 | 18,848 | 210,678 | 202,782 | 67,592 | 7,387 | 127,803 | 7,308 | 588 |
| July | 233,308 | 19,294 | 214,014 | 206,110 | 69,056 | 7,499 | 129,555 | 7,305 | 599 |
| August | 234,253 | 18,882 | 215,371 | 207,438 | 70,217 | 7,486 | 129,735 | 7,341 | 592 |
| September | 235,063 | 18,853 | 216,210 | 208,245 | 70,771 | 7,551 | 129,923 | 7,377 | 588 |
| October | 234,544 | 18,564 | 215,980 | 208,036 | 70,666 | 7,589 | 129,781 | 7,355 | 589 |
| November | 236,476 | 19,063 | 217,413 | 209,373 | 71,084 | 7,702 | 130,587 | 7,443 | 597 |
| December | 241,434 | 18,753 | 222,681 | 214,741 | 72,220 | 10,800 | 131,721 | 7,343 | 597 |
| | Pay rolls (in thousands) | | | | | | | | |
| 1939 | $305,741 | $25,226 | $280,515 | $264,541 | $37,825 | $12,524 | $214,192 | $14,765 | $1,209 |
| 1943 | 737,792 | 32,884 | 704,908 | 685,510 | 352,007 | 20,070 | 313,433 | 17,785 | 1,613 |
| 1947: December | 64,111 | 4,570 | 59,541 | 56,861 | 17,235 | 3,135 | 36,491 | 2,462 | 218 |
| 1948: January | 63,295 | 4,499 | 58,796 | 56,141 | 16,656 | 2,776 | 36,709 | 2,442 | 213 |
| February | 57,991 | 4,281 | 53,710 | 51,099 | 15,910 | 2,165 | 33,024 | 2,414 | 197 |
| March | 65,336 | 4,518 | 60,818 | 58,104 | 17,900 | 2,340 | 37,864 | 2,499 | 215 |
| April | 62,987 | 4,495 | 58,492 | 55,799 | 16,324 | 2,277 | 37,198 | 2,482 | 211 |
| May | 63,492 | 4,422 | 59,070 | 56,400 | 18,045 | 2,234 | 36,121 | 2,469 | 201 |
| June | 66,658 | 4,561 | 62,097 | 59,350 | 19,250 | 2,300 | 37,800 | 2,536 | 211 |
| July | 67,208 | 3,461 | 63,747 | 60,931 | 20,235 | 2,651 | 38,045 | 2,600 | 216 |
| August | [5] 71,251 | [5] 3,480 | [5] 67,771 | [5] 64,848 | 21,114 | 2,695 | [5] 41,039 | 2,696 | 228 |
| September | [5] 73,417 | 4,607 | [5] 68,810 | [5] 65,887 | 22,008 | 2,722 | [5] 41,157 | 2,694 | [5] 229 |
| October | [5] 70,755 | 4,450 | [5] 66,305 | [5] 63,421 | [5] 20,908 | 2,684 | 39,829 | 2,656 | 228 |
| November | 73,134 | 4,526 | 68,608 | 65,695 | 21,582 | 2,749 | 41,364 | 2,682 | 231 |
| December | 74,374 | 4,742 | 69,632 | 66,666 | 21,448 | 3,850 | 41,368 | 2,722 | 244 |

[1] Data for the legislative and judicial branches and District of Columbia Government are reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for the executive branch are reported through the Civil Service Commission but differ from those published by the Civil Service Commission in the following respects: (1) Include in December the temporary additional postal employment necessitated by the Christmas season, excluded from published Civil Service Commission figures starting 1942; (2) include an upward adjustment to Post Office Department employment prior to December 1943 to convert temporary substitute employees from a full-time equivalent to a name-count basis, the latter being the basis on which data for subsequent months have been reported; (3) exclude persons working without compensation or for $1 a year or month, included by the Civil Service Commission from June through November 1943; (4) employment published by the Civil Service Commission as of the last day of the month is presented here as of the first day of the next month.

Beginning January 1942, data for the executive branch cover, in addition to the area inside the District of Columbia, the adjacent sections of Maryland and Virginia which are defined by the Bureau of the Census as in the metropolitan area. Data for Central Intelligence Agency are excluded starting August 1947 for employment and July 1947 for pay rolls.

[2] Covers the National Military Establishment, Maritime Commission, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, The Panama Canal, and until their abolition or amalgamation with a peacetime agency, the agencies created specifically to meet war and reconversion emergencies.

[3] For ways in which data differ from published figures of the Civil Service Commission, see footnote 1.

[4] Yearly figures represent averages. Monthly figures represent (1) the number of regular employees in pay status on the first day of the month plus the number of intermittent employees who were paid during the preceding month for the executive branch, (2) the number of employees on the pay roll with pay during the pay period ending just before the first of the month for the legislative and judicial branches, and (3) the number of employees on the pay roll with pay during the pay period ending on or just before the last of the month for the District of Columbia Government.

[5] Revised.

## TABLE A–15: Personnel and Pay in Military Branch of Federal Government [1]

[In thousands]

| Year and month | Personnel (average for year or as of first of month) [2] | | | | | Type of pay | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Army and Air Forces [3] | Navy | Marine Corps | Coast Guard | Total | Pay rolls [4] | Mustering-out pay [5] | Family allowances [5] | Leave payments [7] |
| 1939 | 345 | 192 | 124 | 19 | 10 | $331,523 | $331,523 | | | |
| 1943 | 8,944 | 6,733 | 1,744 | 311 | 156 | 11,181,079 | 10,148,745 | | $1,032,334 | |
| 1947: December | 1,463 | 911 | 445 | 87 | 20 | 300,257 | 246,532 | 13,293 | 23,827 | 16,605 |
| 1948: January | 1,422 | 898 | 421 | 83 | 20 | 300,241 | 250,954 | 13,465 | 23,454 | 12,369 |
| February | 1,419 | 905 | 414 | 80 | 20 | 281,423 | 240,493 | 11,838 | 23,567 | 5,526 |
| March | 1,423 | 909 | 413 | 80 | 20 | 285,011 | 242,969 | 13,051 | 24,997 | 3,995 |
| April | 1,417 | 906 | 412 | 79 | 20 | 285,210 | 247,452 | 9,751 | 25,414 | 2,593 |
| May | 1,420 | 917 | 403 | 80 | 20 | 278,967 | 242,292 | 9,057 | 25,736 | 1,882 |
| June | 1,439 | 930 | 407 | 82 | 20 | 277,368 | 243,239 | 5,756 | 26,476 | 1,898 |
| July | 1,463 | 940 | 420 | 84 | 20 | 276,590 | 246,422 | 2,516 | 26,353 | 1,299 |
| August | 1,514 | 978 | 430 | 86 | 21 | 278,234 | 244,547 | 3,955 | 27,756 | 1,976 |
| September | 1,548 | 1,010 | 432 | 86 | 21 | 292,040 | 251,398 | 9,292 | 28,715 | 3,235 |
| October | 1,585 | 1,042 | 438 | 84 | 21 | 294,843 | 259,175 | [6] 5,818 | 28,253 | 1,598 |
| November | 1,610 | 1,057 | 446 | 85 | 21 | 299,787 | 264,952 | 5,753 | 28,534 | 567 |
| December | 1,628 | 1,072 | 449 | 85 | 22 | 297,037 | 262,975 | 5,201 | 28,671 | 190 |

[1] Except for Army personnel for 1939 which is from the Annual Report of the Secretary of War, all data are from reports submitted to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the various military branches. Because of rounding, totals will not necessarily add to the sum of the items shown.

[2] Includes personnel on active duty, the missing, those in the hands of the enemy, and those on terminal leave through October 1, 1947, when lump-sum terminal-leave payments at time of discharge were started.

[3] Prior to March 1944, data include persons on induction furlough. Prior to June 1942 and after April 1945, Philippine Scouts are included.

[4] Pay rolls are for personnel on active duty; they include payment of personnel while on terminal leave through September 1947. For officers this applies to all prior periods and for enlisted personnel back to October 1, 1946 only. Beginning October 1, 1947, they include lump-sum terminal-leave payments made at time of discharge. Coast Guard pay rolls for all periods and Army pay rolls through April 1947 represent actual expenditures. Other data represent estimated obligations based on an average monthly personnel count. Pay rolls for the Navy and Coast Guard include cash payments for clothing-allowance balances in January, April, July, and October.

[5] Represents actual expenditures.

[6] Represents Government's contribution. The men's share is included in the pay rolls.

[7] Leave payments were authorized by Public Law 704 of the 79th Congress and were continued by Public Law 254 of the 80th Congress to enlisted personnel discharged prior to September 1, 1946, for accrued and unused leave, and to officers and enlisted personnel then on active duty for leave accrued in excess of 60 days. Value of bonds (representing face value, to which interest is added when bonds are cashed) and cash payments are included. Lump-sum payments for terminal leave, which were authorized by Public Law 350 of the 80th Congress, and which were started in October 1947, are excluded here and included under pay rolls.

[8] Revised.

# B: Labor Turn-Over

## TABLE B–1: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Manufacturing Industries, by Class of Turn-Over [1]

| Class of turn-over and year | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total accession: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1948 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 5.7 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 4.5 | [2] 3.9 | |
| 1947 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 4.8 | 3.6 |
| 1946 | 8.5 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 6.1 | 6.7 | 7.4 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 5.7 | 4.3 |
| 1943 | 8.3 | 7.9 | 8.3 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 8.4 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 7.2 | 6.6 | 5.2 |
| 1939 [3] | 4.1 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 5.1 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 4.1 | 2.8 |
| Total separation: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1948 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 4.5 | [2] 4.1 | |
| 1947 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 3.7 |
| 1946 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 6.3 | 4.9 | 4.5 |
| 1943 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 6.7 | 7.1 | 7.6 | 8.3 | 8.1 | 7.0 | 6.4 | 6.6 |
| 1939 [3] | 3.2 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.5 |
| Quit: [4] | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1948 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 2.8 | [2] 2.2 | |
| 1947 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 2.3 |
| 1946 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 3.7 | 3.0 |
| 1943 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 4.4 |
| 1939 [3] | .9 | .6 | .8 | .8 | .7 | .7 | .7 | .8 | 1.1 | .9 | .8 | .7 |
| Discharge: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1948 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .3 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | [2] .4 | |
| 1947 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 |
| 1946 | .5 | .5 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .3 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 |
| 1943 | .5 | .5 | .6 | .5 | .6 | .6 | .7 | .7 | .6 | .6 | .6 | .6 |
| 1939 [3] | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .2 | .2 | .1 |
| Lay-off: [5] | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1948 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.2 | [2] 1.4 | |
| 1947 | .9 | .8 | .9 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.0 | .8 | .9 | .9 | .8 | .9 |
| 1946 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.2 | .6 | .7 | 1.0 | 1.0 | .7 | 1.0 |
| 1943 | .7 | .5 | .5 | .6 | .5 | .5 | .5 | .5 | .5 | .5 | .7 | 1.0 |
| 1939 [3] | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.7 |
| Miscellaneous, including military: [4] | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1948 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | [2] .1 | |
| 1947 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 |
| 1946 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .1 | .1 |
| 1943 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.0 | .8 | .8 | .8 | .8 | .7 | .7 | .6 | .6 |

[1] Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turn-over rates are not precisely comparable to those shown by the Bureau's employment and pay-roll reports, as the former are based on data for the entire month, while the latter, for the most part, refer to a 1-week period ending nearest the 15th of the month. The turn-over sample is not so extensive as that of the employment and pay-roll survey—proportionately fewer small plants are included; printing and publishing, and certain seasonal industries, such as canning and preserving, are not covered. Plants on strike are also excluded. See Note, table B-2.

[2] Preliminary figures.

[3] Prior to 1943, rates relate to wage earners only.

[4] Prior to September 1940, miscellaneous separations were included with quits.

[5] Including temporary, indeterminate (of more than 7 days' duration), and permanent lay-offs.

# TABLE B–2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries [1]

| Industry group and industry | Total accession | | Separation | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total | | Quit | | Discharge | | Lay-off | | Miscellaneous, including military | |
| | Nov. 1948 [2] | Oct. 1948 | Nov. 1948 [2] | Oct. 1948 | Nov. 1948 [2] | Oct. 1948 | Nov. 1948 [2] | Oct. 1948 | Nov. 1948 [2] | Oct. 1948 | Nov. 1948 [2] | Oct. 1948 |
| **MANUFACTURING** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Durable goods | 3.9 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Nondurable goods | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 2.2 | 2.8 | .4 | .4 | 1.5 | 1.3 | .1 | .1 |
| *Durable goods* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iron and steel and their products | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 2.1 | 2.4 | .3 | .3 | 1.0 | .5 | .2 | .2 |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 2.0 | .2 | .2 | .3 | .1 | .2 | .2 |
| Gray-iron castings | 3.8 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 6.2 | 2.6 | 3.7 | .6 | .6 | 2.2 | 1.8 | .1 | .1 |
| Malleable-iron castings | 4.7 | 5.8 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 2.9 | 4.0 | .5 | .6 | 1.4 | .6 | .2 | .1 |
| Steel castings | 3.6 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 2.5 | 2.8 | .5 | .6 | 1.3 | 1.2 | .1 | .3 |
| Cast-iron pipe and fittings | 2.4 | 3.8 | 2.3 | 3.3 | 1.8 | 2.9 | .2 | .3 | .2 | (3) | .1 | .1 |
| Tin cans and other tinware | 2.8 | 7.4 | 6.7 | 10.7 | 2.7 | 4.8 | .6 | 1.3 | 3.3 | 4.3 | .1 | .3 |
| Wire products | 2.8 | 3.8 | 2.3 | 4.2 | 1.7 | 2.1 | .2 | .4 | .3 | 1.5 | .1 | .2 |
| Cutlery and edge tools | 3.3 | 4.7 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 1.5 | 2.7 | .7 | .6 | .6 | .4 | .1 | .1 |
| Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws) | 2.6 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 1.6 | 1.8 | .4 | .4 | 1.0 | .7 | (3) | .1 |
| Hardware | 4.5 | 5.3 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 2.5 | 2.9 | .5 | .6 | .6 | .5 | .1 | .1 |
| Stoves, oil burners and heating equipment | 3.3 | 4.7 | 7.3 | 6.0 | 2.4 | 3.3 | .4 | .5 | 4.4 | 2.0 | .1 | .2 |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings | 3.5 | 4.2 | 3.0 | 5.0 | 2.0 | 2.9 | .5 | .6 | .4 | 1.4 | .1 | .1 |
| Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing | 3.6 | 4.5 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 2.7 | 3.3 | .4 | .4 | 1.9 | 1.0 | .2 | .2 |
| Fabricated structural-metal products | 3.8 | 4.2 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 1.6 | 2.3 | .3 | .4 | .9 | .8 | .1 | .2 |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | .2 | .4 | .6 | .3 | .1 | .2 |
| Forgings, iron and steel | 4.1 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 1.9 | .3 | .5 | .6 | .5 | .1 | .1 |
| Electrical machinery | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 1.7 | 2.0 | .2 | .3 | 1.1 | 1.1 | .1 | .1 |
| Electrical equipment for industrial use | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 1.4 | .1 | .1 | .9 | .9 | .1 | .2 |
| Radios, radio equipment, and phonographs | 5.2 | 6.2 | 3.9 | 5.1 | 2.4 | 3.0 | .5 | .5 | .9 | 1.5 | .1 | .1 |
| Communication equipment, except radios | 1.3 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | .2 | .1 | .9 | .7 | .1 | .1 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 2.9 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 1.6 | 2.0 | .3 | .4 | 1.1 | 1.0 | .1 | .1 |
| Engines and turbines | 3.6 | 5.5 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 1.2 | 1.8 | .3 | .4 | 1.5 | 1.6 | .1 | .1 |
| Agricultural machinery and tractors | 3.7 | 4.7 | 3.2 | 4.4 | 2.1 | 2.7 | .4 | .4 | .5 | 1.0 | .2 | .3 |
| Machine tools | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 1.3 | 1.4 | .2 | .2 | .7 | 1.1 | .1 | .1 |
| Machine tool accessories | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 1.5 | 1.7 | .4 | .3 | 1.7 | 1.4 | .1 | .1 |
| Metalworking machinery and equipment, not elsewhere classified | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 1.8 | .3 | .3 | .6 | .5 | .1 | .1 |
| General industrial machinery, except pumps | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 2.0 | .4 | .4 | .9 | .5 | .1 | .1 |
| Pumps and pumping equipment | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 3.7 | 1.1 | 1.6 | .3 | .4 | 1.0 | 1.5 | .2 | .2 |
| Transportation equipment, except automobiles | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 1.8 | 2.2 | .3 | .3 | 3.6 | 3.4 | .1 | .1 |
| Aircraft | 4.0 | 4.7 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 2.6 | .2 | .2 | 1.0 | .9 | .1 | .1 |
| Aircraft parts, including engines | 3.1 | 4.3 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 1.5 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .5 | (3) | .1 |
| Shipbuilding and repairs | 10.5 | 9.6 | 12.1 | 12.3 | 1.9 | 2.2 | .3 | .5 | 9.8 | 9.5 | .1 | .1 |
| Automobiles | 5.3 | 7.3 | 4.7 | 5.6 | 2.8 | 3.4 | .5 | .5 | 1.2 | 1.5 | .2 | .2 |
| Motor vehicles, bodies, and trailers | 5.9 | 8.5 | 4.6 | 5.4 | 3.0 | 3.7 | .5 | .5 | .9 | 1.0 | .2 | .2 |
| Motor-vehicle parts and accessories | 3.8 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 5.9 | 2.2 | 2.7 | .5 | .5 | 1.9 | 2.6 | .1 | .1 |
| Nonferrous metals and their products | 3.0 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 1.8 | 2.2 | .4 | .4 | 1.2 | .9 | .1 | .1 |
| Primary smelting and refining, except aluminum and magnesium | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 1.7 | .5 | .4 | .4 | .3 | .2 | .2 |
| Rolling and drawing of copper alloys | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 1.2 | .2 | .3 | .6 | .9 | .1 | .1 |
| Lighting equipment | 2.7 | 5.0 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 1.7 | 3.0 | .4 | .4 | 1.4 | 1.0 | (3) | .1 |
| Nonferrous-metal foundries, except aluminum and magnesium | 4.2 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 2.6 | 3.2 | .6 | .5 | 1.5 | 1.3 | .2 | .2 |
| Lumber and timber basic products | 4.5 | 6.1 | 5.4 | 6.6 | 3.4 | 5.1 | .3 | .4 | 1.6 | 1.0 | .1 | .1 |
| Sawmills | 4.5 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 6.3 | 3.4 | 4.8 | .3 | .4 | 1.7 | 1.0 | .1 | .1 |
| Planing and plywood mills | 3.5 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.7 | 2.5 | 3.3 | .3 | .4 | 1.2 | .9 | .1 | .1 |
| Furniture and finished lumber products | 4.6 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 2.9 | 3.8 | .6 | .6 | 2.3 | 1.1 | .1 | .1 |
| Furniture, including mattresses and bedsprings | 4.7 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 3.0 | 4.0 | .6 | .6 | 2.3 | 1.0 | .1 | .1 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 3.5 | 4.3 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 2.0 | 2.7 | .4 | .4 | .9 | .7 | .2 | .2 |
| Glass and glass products | 4.0 | 5.2 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 1.7 | 2.4 | .3 | .3 | 1.5 | 1.2 | .2 | .2 |
| Cement | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 2.3 | 2.9 | .5 | .4 | .3 | .1 | .1 | .1 |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta | 3.2 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 4.6 | 2.4 | 3.6 | .6 | .6 | .5 | .3 | .1 | .1 |
| Pottery and related products | 4.5 | 4.7 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 3.0 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .5 | .1 | .1 |

See footnotes at end of table.

## TABLE B–2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries [1]—Continued

| Industry group and industry | Total accession | | Separation | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total | | Quit | | Discharge | | Lay-off | | Miscellaneous, including military | |
| | Nov. 1948 [2] | Oct. 1948 | Nov. 1948 [2] | Oct. 1948 | Nov. 1948 [2] | Oct. 1948 | Nov. 1948 [2] | Oct. 1948 | Nov. 1948 [2] | Oct. 1948 | Nov. 1948 [2] | Oct. 1948 |
| MANUFACTURING—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Nondurable goods* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Textile-mill products | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Cotton | 3.2 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 4.9 | 2.4 | 3.0 | .3 | .4 | .9 | 1.4 | .1 | .1 |
| Silk and rayon goods | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 2.0 | 2.6 | .3 | .4 | 1.1 | .7 | (3) | .1 |
| Woolen and worsted, except dyeing and finishing | 3.5 | 2.5 | 4.3 | 7.1 | 1.3 | 1.5 | .2 | .3 | 2.7 | 5.1 | .1 | .2 |
| Hosiery, full-fashioned | 2.6 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 2.3 | .2 | .2 | .4 | .1 | (3) | .1 |
| Hosiery, seamless | 4.0 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 2.7 | .1 | .1 | 2.0 | 1.6 | (3) | .1 |
| Knitted underwear | 2.4 | 3.1 | 6.6 | 5.6 | 2.4 | 3.1 | .2 | .4 | 4.0 | 2.1 | (3) | (3) |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted | 2.2 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 2.1 | .8 | 1.0 | .3 | .3 | .7 | .7 | .1 | .1 |
| Apparel and other finished textile products | 3.6 | 4.5 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 3.0 | 3.6 | .2 | .3 | 2.1 | 1.0 | (3) | (3) |
| Men's and boys' suits, coats, and overcoats | 2.5 | 3.8 | 5.4 | 3.8 | 2.0 | 2.3 | .1 | .2 | 3.2 | 1.3 | .1 | (3) |
| Men's and boys' furnishings, work clothing, and allied garments | 3.4 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 3.7 | 4.4 | .2 | .3 | .8 | .5 | (3) | (3) |
| Leather and leather products | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 3.2 | .2 | .2 | 1.0 | 1.0 | .1 | .1 |
| Leather | 1.5 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 1.1 | 1.6 | .1 | .2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | .1 | .1 |
| Boots and shoes | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 2.6 | 3.5 | .2 | .2 | 1.0 | 1.0 | .1 | .1 |
| Food and kindred products | 7.9 | 7.3 | 6.2 | 6.6 | 3.0 | 3.5 | .7 | .7 | 2.3 | 2.3 | .2 | .1 |
| Meat products | 11.1 | 8.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 3.1 | 3.0 | .9 | .7 | 2.1 | 2.5 | .3 | .2 |
| Grain-mill products | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 2.6 | 3.1 | .5 | .5 | .3 | .7 | .2 | .1 |
| Tobacco manufactures | 2.9 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 2.7 | 3.3 | .5 | .2 | 1.1 | .6 | .1 | .1 |
| Paper and allied products | 2.6 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 1.7 | 2.4 | .3 | .3 | .8 | .6 | .1 | .1 |
| Paper and pulp | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 2.0 | .3 | .3 | .6 | .5 | .1 | .1 |
| Paper boxes | 4.3 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 2.8 | 3.7 | .5 | .5 | 1.2 | .7 | .1 | .1 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 2.1 | .8 | 1.2 | .2 | .2 | .6 | .6 | .1 | .1 |
| Paints, varnishes, and colors | 1.6 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 1.4 | .2 | .3 | .8 | 1.2 | .1 | .1 |
| Rayon and allied products | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.8 | .7 | .8 | .1 | .1 | .3 | .8 | .1 | .1 |
| Industrial chemicals, except explosives | 1.5 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 2.1 | .9 | 1.4 | .2 | .3 | .5 | .3 | .1 | .1 |
| Products of petroleum and coal | .8 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.2 | .6 | .8 | .2 | .1 | .6 | .2 | .1 | .1 |
| Petroleum refining | .5 | .8 | 1.0 | .9 | .5 | .6 | .2 | (3) | .2 | .2 | .1 | .1 |
| Rubber products | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | .2 | .2 | 1.2 | .8 | .1 | .1 |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes | 1.5 | 1.5 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 1.2 | .1 | .1 | 1.6 | 1.1 | .1 | .1 |
| Rubber footwear and related products | 4.2 | 4.6 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 2.8 | 3.4 | .2 | .3 | .4 | .3 | .1 | .1 |
| Miscellaneous rubber industries | 4.0 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 2.6 | 2.8 | .5 | .4 | 1.0 | .6 | .2 | .1 |
| Miscellaneous industries | 2.1 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 4.1 | 1.5 | 2.7 | .2 | .3 | 1.1 | 1.0 | .1 | .1 |
| NONMANUFACTURING | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Metal mining | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 3.0 | 3.4 | .3 | .4 | .8 | .3 | .2 | .2 |
| Iron-ore | 1.8 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 1.8 | .1 | .1 | 1.5 | .4 | .4 | .3 |
| Copper-ore | 6.8 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 4.0 | .3 | .3 | .5 | .1 | .1 | .1 |
| Lead- and zinc-ore | 6.6 | 6.7 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 3.2 | 3.9 | .8 | .7 | .1 | .2 | .1 | .1 |
| Coal mining: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anthracite | 1.5 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 1.3 | (3) | .1 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .4 |
| Bituminous | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 2.5 | .1 | .1 | .5 | .4 | .2 | .2 |
| Public utilities: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Telephone | (4) | 2.2 | (4) | 2.2 | (4) | 1.8 | (4) | .1 | (4) | .2 | (4) | .1 |
| Telegraph | (4) | 1.1 | (4) | 2.1 | (4) | 1.2 | (4) | (3) | (4) | .8 | (4) | .1 |

[1] Since January 1943 manufacturing firms reporting labor turn-over information have been assigned industry codes on the basis of current products. Most plants in the employment and pay-roll sample, comprising those which were in operation in 1939, are classified according to their major activity at that time, regardless of any subsequent change in major products. Labor turn-over data, beginning in January 1943, refer to wage and salary workers. Employment information for wage and salary workers is available for major manufacturing industry groups (table A–3); for individual industries these data refer to production workers only (table A–6).

[2] Preliminary figures.

[3] Less than 0.05.

[4] Not available.

NOTE: Explanatory notes outlining the concepts, sources, size of the reporting sample, and methodology used in preparing the data presented in tables B–1 and B–2 are contained in the Bureau's monthly mimeographed release, "Labor Turn-Over," which is available upon request.

# C: Earnings and Hours

## TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries [1]

MANUFACTURING

| Year and month | All manufacturing | | | Durable goods | | | Nondurable goods | | | Iron and steel and their products | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | Total: Iron and steel and their products | | | Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills | | | Gray-iron and semi-steel castings | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1939: Average | $23.86 | 37.7 | $0.633 | $26.50 | 38.0 | $0.698 | $21.78 | 37.4 | $0.582 | $27.52 | 37.2 | $0.739 | $29.88 | 35.3 | $0.845 | $25.93 | 37.1 | $0.699 |
| 1941: January | 26.64 | 39.0 | .683 | 30.48 | 40.7 | .749 | 22.75 | 37.3 | .610 | 31.07 | 40.4 | .769 | 33.60 | 38.7 | .869 | 30.45 | 41.2 | .739 |
| 1947: November | 51.29 | 40.4 | 1.268 | 54.86 | 40.7 | 1.346 | 47.56 | 40.1 | 1.185 | 56.93 | 40.5 | 1.404 | 59.52 | 39.4 | 1.510 | 55.51 | 40.9 | 1.359 |
| December | 52.69 | 41.2 | 1.278 | 56.48 | 41.7 | 1.354 | 48.72 | 40.8 | 1.196 | 58.13 | 41.2 | 1.412 | 60.01 | 39.5 | 1,519 | 58.16 | 42.5 | 1.368 |
| 1948: January | 52.07 | 40.5 | 1.285 | 55.46 | 40.9 | 1.355 | 48.45 | 40.0 | 1.210 | 57.43 | 40.6 | 1.414 | 60.58 | 39.5 | 1.533 | 57.31 | 41.6 | 1.379 |
| February | 51.75 | 40.2 | 1.287 | 54.77 | 40.5 | 1.352 | 48.56 | 39.9 | 1.217 | 56.99 | 40.4 | 1.409 | 59.74 | 39.5 | 1.513 | 57.24 | 41.2 | 1.390 |
| March | 52.07 | 40.4 | 1.289 | 55.25 | 40.9 | 1.352 | 48.66 | 39.9 | 1.220 | 57.28 | 40.6 | 1.412 | 59.26 | 39.4 | 1.510 | 58.47 | 41.8 | 1.401 |
| April | 51.79 | 40.1 | 1.292 | 54.96 | 40.5 | 1.357 | 48.33 | 39.6 | 1.220 | 56.49 | 39.9 | 1.416 | 58.37 | 38.6 | 1.513 | 56.39 | 40.2 | 1.404 |
| May | 51.86 | 39.9 | 1.301 | 54.81 | 40.1 | 1.366 | 48.65 | 39.6 | 1.230 | 57.39 | 40.3 | 1.423 | 60.54 | 39.9 | 1.515 | 55.15 | 39.3 | 1.403 |
| June | 52.85 | 40.2 | 1.316 | 56.13 | 40.5 | 1.385 | 49.37 | 39.8 | 1.242 | 57.70 | 40.3 | 1.431 | 59.54 | 39.3 | 1.515 | 57.85 | 40.7 | 1.422 |
| July | 52.95 | 39.8 | 1.332 | 56.21 | 40.0 | 1.407 | 49.49 | 39.5 | 1.252 | 57.71 | 39.6 | 1.457 | 60.37 | 38.7 | 1.559 | 56.66 | 39.8 | 1.426 |
| August | 54.05 | 40.1 | 1.349 | 58.19 | 40.7 | 1.431 | 49.79 | 39.5 | 1.262 | 60.52 | 40.3 | 1.501 | 65.10 | 39.6 | 1.642 | 58.26 | 40.3 | 1.447 |
| September | 54.19 | 39.8 | 1.362 | 57.95 | 40.0 | 1.448 | 50.37 | 39.6 | 1.272 | 60.69 | 39.7 | 1.528 | 66.02 | 39.3 | 1.679 | 59.44 | 40.2 | 1.480 |
| October | 54.54 | 39.9 | 1.365 | 59.20 | 40.8 | 1.451 | 49.68 | 39.1 | 1.272 | 62.18 | 40.8 | 1.526 | 67.02 | 40.4 | 1.657 | 59.73 | 40.4 | 1.479 |
| November | 54.47 | 39.7 | 1.371 | 58.53 | 40.3 | 1.452 | 50.17 | 39.1 | 1.282 | 61.73 | 40.5 | 1.525 | 66.20 | 40.0 | 1.656 | 58.75 | 39.8 | 1.475 |

Iron and steel and their products—Continued

| Year and month | Malleable-iron castings | | | Steel castings | | | Cast-iron pipe and fittings | | | Tin cans and other tinware | | | Wirework | | | Cutlery and edge tools | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1939: Average | $24.16 | 36.0 | $0.671 | $27.97 | 36.9 | $0.759 | $21.33 | 36.4 | $0.581 | $23.61 | 38.8 | $0.611 | $25.96 | 38.1 | $0.683 | $23.11 | 39.1 | $0.601 |
| 1941: January | 28.42 | 40.2 | .707 | 32.27 | 41.4 | .780 | 25.42 | 40.5 | .626 | 25.31 | 39.8 | .639 | 28.27 | 39.7 | .712 | 25.90 | 40.5 | .652 |
| 1947: November | 58.06 | 41.2 | 1.411 | 58.73 | 41.0 | 1.434 | 48.93 | 40.7 | 1.201 | 52.16 | 41.1 | 1.268 | 56.10 | 42.0 | 1.335 | 50.48 | 42.3 | 1.192 |
| December | 59.18 | 41.8 | 1.414 | 60.05 | 41.6 | 1.443 | 50.98 | 42.2 | 1.206 | 53.92 | 42.5 | 1.265 | 57.83 | 42.6 | 1.356 | 50.26 | 42.0 | 1.197 |
| 1948: January | 59.03 | 41.5 | 1.420 | 59.48 | 41.1 | 1.446 | 49.67 | 40.4 | 1.225 | 51.45 | 40.7 | 1.263 | 56.36 | 41.8 | 1.347 | 49.91 | 41.8 | 1.192 |
| February | 57.44 | 40.8 | 1.405 | 58.52 | 40.5 | 1.445 | 50.42 | 40.3 | 1.250 | 50.44 | 40.1 | 1.263 | 55.47 | 41.1 | 1.349 | 50.09 | 41.6 | 1.193 |
| March | 57.79 | 40.8 | 1.414 | 59.88 | 41.3 | 1.450 | 50.21 | 40.1 | 1.248 | 49.76 | 39.8 | 1.251 | 55.70 | 41.0 | 1.355 | 50.20 | 41.5 | 1.207 |
| April | 56.77 | 39.8 | 1.424 | 60.13 | 41.2 | 1.458 | 48.52 | 38.5 | 1.258 | 49.65 | 39.8 | 1.250 | 54.96 | 40.4 | 1.360 | 49.90 | 41.4 | 1.205 |
| May | 57.21 | 40.4 | 1.415 | 60.49 | 41.3 | 1.463 | 51.07 | 40.2 | 1.271 | 50.98 | 40.2 | 1.273 | 55.11 | 40.5 | 1.367 | 50.22 | 41.2 | 1.217 |
| June | 57.46 | 40.1 | 1.430 | 61.60 | 41.7 | 1.479 | 52.74 | 40.9 | 1.288 | 53.04 | 41.0 | 1.295 | 55.82 | 40.6 | 1.373 | 50.36 | 41.4 | 1.216 |
| July | 57.37 | 39.9 | 1.441 | 58.71 | 40.0 | 1.467 | 51.94 | 40.5 | 1.281 | 50.99 | 42.0 | 1.362 | 57.36 | 40.0 | 1.422 | 50.03 | 40.5 | 1.235 |
| August | 59.44 | 40.2 | 1.470 | 61.79 | 41.4 | 1.492 | 52.84 | 40.6 | 1.302 | 57.04 | 41.6 | 1.368 | 58.11 | 40.3 | 1.443 | 51.77 | 41.6 | 1.245 |
| September | 59.24 | 39.4 | 1.505 | 61.27 | 39.8 | 1.539 | 53.93 | 41.1 | 1.309 | 60.03 | 42.8 | 1.401 | 56.91 | 39.2 | 1.451 | 51.25 | 41.3 | 1.240 |
| October | 61.58 | 40.6 | 1.517 | 63.36 | 41.0 | 1.544 | 55.08 | 41.7 | 1.319 | 55.46 | 40.3 | 1.378 | 59.74 | 40.8 | 1.463 | 52.49 | 42.0 | 1.248 |
| November | 60.71 | 39.9 | 1.527 | 63.92 | 41.3 | 1.547 | 56.97 | 42.9 | 1.326 | 54.51 | 40.1 | 1.363 | 59.47 | 40.5 | 1.468 | 52.89 | 41.7 | 1.267 |

Iron and steel and their products—Continued

| Year and month | Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws) | | | Hardware | | | Plumbers' supplies | | | Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment, not elsewhere classified | | | Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings | | | Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1939: Average | $24.49 | 39.7 | $0.618 | $23.13 | 38.9 | $0.593 | $25.80 | 38.2 | $0.676 | $25.25 | 38.1 | $0.666 | $26.19 | 37.6 | $0.697 | $23.92 | 38.1 | $0.627 |
| 1941: January | 29.49 | 44.7 | .662 | 25.24 | 40.9 | .621 | 27.13 | 39.0 | .696 | 26.07 | 38.7 | .678 | 30.98 | 42.5 | .732 | 26.32 | 39.4 | .665 |
| 1947: November | 52.97 | 42.2 | 1.255 | 51.58 | 41.6 | 1.233 | 56.42 | 41.4 | 1.364 | 53.39 | 40.1 | 1.331 | 57.64 | 41.8 | 1.380 | 52.81 | 40.5 | 1.305 |
| December | 54.44 | 43.0 | 1.266 | 52.55 | 42.2 | 1.245 | 57.00 | 41.6 | 1.370 | 56.22 | 42.0 | 1.339 | 58.66 | 42.2 | 1.389 | 54.72 | 41.5 | 1.320 |
| 1948: January | 54.24 | 42.6 | 1.273 | 53.29 | 42.4 | 1.256 | 55.61 | 40.8 | 1.365 | 54.24 | 40.3 | 1.345 | 54.87 | 40.3 | 1.363 | 53.65 | 40.7 | 1.319 |
| February | 54.02 | 42.3 | 1.278 | 52.79 | 42.3 | 1.249 | 55.26 | 40.4 | 1.367 | 54.59 | 40.2 | 1.358 | 57.07 | 41.3 | 1.383 | 52.42 | 40.0 | 1.311 |
| March | 54.68 | 42.6 | 1.287 | 52.63 | 42.0 | 1.252 | 56.54 | 41.2 | 1.374 | 54.12 | 40.1 | 1.352 | 56.53 | 40.9 | 1.380 | 52.78 | 40.3 | 1.311 |
| April | 54.15 | 41.9 | 1.293 | 52.05 | 41.6 | 1.251 | 56.27 | 40.6 | 1.386 | 54.34 | 39.9 | 1.363 | 56.13 | 40.7 | 1.378 | 52.93 | 40.1 | 1.321 |
| May | 54.01 | 41.6 | 1.299 | 50.84 | 40.4 | 1.253 | 56.93 | 41.0 | 1.388 | 54.18 | 39.7 | 1.366 | 56.90 | 40.7 | 1.396 | 53.75 | 40.3 | 1.332 |
| June | 54.96 | 42.1 | 1.308 | 52.22 | 40.6 | 1.285 | 56.51 | 40.4 | 1.401 | 55.95 | 40.2 | 1.392 | 57.68 | 40.7 | 1.418 | 53.54 | 40.2 | 1.330 |
| July | 54.11 | 41.2 | 1.314 | 50.27 | 38.8 | 1.295 | 56.48 | 40.2 | 1.405 | 55.26 | 39.7 | 1.392 | 59.42 | 41.0 | 1.448 | 52.62 | 38.6 | 1.363 |
| August | 56.53 | 42.2 | 1.342 | 52.62 | 40.3 | 1.306 | 58.12 | 40.7 | 1.429 | 57.04 | 40.5 | 1.411 | 58.18 | 40.3 | 1.444 | 54.80 | 39.8 | 1.378 |
| September | 55.09 | 40.6 | 1.356 | 52.62 | 39.5 | 1.331 | 56.78 | 38.7 | 1.466 | 56.24 | 39.5 | 1.424 | 58.39 | 40.3 | 1.450 | 53.37 | 38.4 | 1.397 |
| October | 56.80 | 41.6 | 1.366 | 54.30 | 40.8 | 1.331 | 62.31 | 41.4 | 1.506 | 58.12 | 40.9 | 1.423 | 60.93 | 41.0 | 1.485 | 55.97 | 39.9 | 1.403 |
| November | 56.54 | 41.2 | 1.373 | 54.61 | 40.9 | 1.334 | 61.27 | 40.9 | 1.499 | 55.02 | 39.0 | 1.410 | 60.16 | 40.6 | 1.482 | 56.33 | 40.1 | 1.403 |

See footnotes at end of table.

## TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries [1]—Con.

MANUFACTURING—Continued

| Year and month | Iron and steel and their products—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fabricated structural and ornamental metal work | | | Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim | | | Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets | | | Forgings, iron and steel | | | Screw-machine products and wood screws | | | Steel barrels, kegs, and drums | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1939: Average | $27.95 | 38.5 | $0.727 | ------- | ------- | ------- | $26.04 | 37.7 | $0.690 | $29.45 | 38.4 | $0.767 | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| 1941: January | 31.01 | 41.8 | .743 | ------- | ------- | ------- | 29.58 | 41.9 | .706 | 36.75 | 45.0 | .818 | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| 1947: November | 57.31 | 42.0 | 1.368 | $57.11 | 42.7 | $1.339 | 55.98 | 41.3 | 1.353 | 65.00 | 41.4 | 1.572 | $54.55 | 41.6 | $1.311 | $53.81 | 40.8 | $1.320 |
| December | 58.81 | 42.7 | 1.378 | 58.97 | 43.5 | 1.354 | 57.79 | 42.5 | 1.359 | 67.20 | 42.2 | 1.591 | 56.77 | 43.0 | 1.319 | 57.08 | 42.5 | 1.344 |
| 1948: January | 55.76 | 41.1 | 1.356 | 56.49 | 42.0 | 1.346 | 55.68 | 40.6 | 1.369 | 65.74 | 41.6 | 1.581 | 56.54 | 42.7 | 1.324 | 55.31 | 41.0 | 1.356 |
| February | 55.31 | 40.9 | 1.353 | 55.88 | 41.7 | 1.342 | 57.38 | 42.0 | 1.364 | 65.51 | 41.4 | 1.583 | 56.62 | 42.8 | 1.324 | 51.35 | 38.2 | 1.343 |
| March | 56.15 | 41.1 | 1.371 | 57.35 | 41.1 | 1.385 | 59.20 | 43.1 | 1.372 | 64.42 | 40.8 | 1.579 | 56.99 | 42.9 | 1.327 | 53.16 | 39.5 | 1.344 |
| April | 55.77 | 40.8 | 1.365 | 57.97 | 41.2 | 1.392 | 58.44 | 42.5 | 1.375 | 63.10 | 40.0 | 1.577 | 56.30 | 42.4 | 1.327 | 53.49 | 39.2 | 1.361 |
| May | 57.16 | 41.2 | 1.388 | 58.55 | 41.0 | 1.412 | 57.88 | 42.2 | 1.371 | 62.64 | 40.0 | 1.566 | 56.06 | 42.1 | 1.331 | 55.31 | 40.4 | 1.369 |
| June | 57.84 | 41.2 | 1.395 | 61.49 | 42.7 | 1.439 | 58.76 | 42.3 | 1.386 | 64.74 | 40.7 | 1.580 | 55.65 | 41.9 | 1.328 | 55.41 | 40.5 | 1.369 |
| July | 55.39 | 39.4 | 1.398 | 56.45 | 39.4 | 1.435 | 57.37 | 41.5 | 1.383 | 63.44 | 40.0 | 1.585 | 55.85 | 41.2 | 1.355 | 53.24 | 38.6 | 1.381 |
| August | 59.92 | 41.1 | 1.447 | 61.80 | 42.2 | 1.465 | 60.97 | 42.3 | 1.440 | 66.59 | 40.4 | 1.647 | 56.52 | 41.2 | 1.366 | 58.39 | 39.9 | 1.462 |
| September | 57.25 | 39.2 | 1.448 | 63.75 | 42.7 | 1.489 | 59.43 | 40.8 | 1.454 | 68.82 | 40.6 | 1.695 | 56.77 | 41.0 | 1.386 | 53.74 | 36.5 | 1.468 |
| October | 61.83 | 42.3 | 1.462 | 62.98 | 42.4 | 1.478 | 60.87 | 41.5 | 1.464 | 70.63 | 41.4 | 1.708 | 58.61 | 41.8 | 1.400 | 58.39 | 39.6 | 1.475 |
| November | 61.74 | 41.9 | 1.472 | 62.29 | 42.2 | 1.476 | 61.41 | 42.0 | 1.458 | 70.54 | 41.1 | 1.716 | 57.42 | 41.2 | 1.394 | 58.98 | 40.0 | 1.474 |

| Year and month | Iron and steel and their products—Continued | | | Electrical machinery | | | | | | | | | | | | Machinery, except electrical | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Firearms | | | Total: Electrical machinery | | | Electrical equipment | | | Radios and phonographs | | | Communication equipment | | | Total: Machinery, except electrical | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1939: Average | $27.28 | 41.3 | $0.660 | $27.09 | 38.6 | $0.702 | $27.95 | 38.7 | $0.722 | $22.34 | 38.5 | $0.581 | $28.74 | 38.3 | $0.751 | $29.27 | 39.3 | $0.746 |
| 1941: January | 35.09 | 48.6 | .722 | 31.84 | 42.4 | .751 | 33.18 | 43.4 | .765 | 24.08 | 38.2 | .632 | 32.47 | 41.4 | .784 | 34.36 | 44.0 | .781 |
| 1947: November | 58.53 | 41.1 | 1.424 | 54.32 | 40.6 | 1.339 | 55.76 | 40.6 | 1.374 | 47.61 | 39.8 | 1.197 | 55.94 | 41.4 | 1.352 | 57.92 | 41.2 | 1.404 |
| December | 60.01 | 42.0 | 1.429 | 55.34 | 41.1 | 1.346 | 56.99 | 41.2 | 1.384 | 48.59 | 40.4 | 1.203 | 56.15 | 41.7 | 1.348 | 59.67 | 42.2 | 1.413 |
| 1948: January | 59.88 | 41.8 | 1.434 | 54.82 | 40.5 | 1.352 | 56.77 | 40.8 | 1.391 | 47.56 | 39.6 | 1.202 | 54.64 | 40.5 | 1.351 | 59.13 | 41.8 | 1.415 |
| February | 60.80 | 42.1 | 1.446 | 54.50 | 40.4 | 1.348 | 56.11 | 40.6 | 1.382 | 47.00 | 39.2 | 1.200 | 55.83 | 41.1 | 1.359 | 58.65 | 41.4 | 1.417 |
| March | 62.33 | 42.7 | 1.460 | 54.41 | 40.3 | 1.350 | 56.23 | 40.5 | 1.388 | 47.00 | 39.2 | 1.199 | 54.78 | 40.5 | 1.355 | 59.12 | 41.6 | 1.421 |
| April | 61.16 | 41.8 | 1.463 | 53.86 | 39.9 | 1.350 | 55.70 | 40.2 | 1.387 | 47.01 | 39.1 | 1.201 | 53.49 | 39.6 | 1.353 | 59.30 | 41.4 | 1.431 |
| May | 61.42 | 41.9 | 1.466 | 53.70 | 39.6 | 1.357 | 55.41 | 39.9 | 1.390 | 46.97 | 38.8 | 1.211 | 53.59 | 39.3 | 1.364 | 59.33 | 41.2 | 1.441 |
| June | 63.10 | 42.1 | 1.489 | 54.86 | 40.0 | 1.372 | 56.67 | 40.3 | 1.408 | 48.10 | 39.1 | 1.229 | 54.06 | 39.7 | 1.366 | 60.50 | 41.4 | 1.461 |
| July | 63.06 | 42.4 | 1.489 | 55.46 | 39.4 | 1.407 | 57.24 | 39.5 | 1.449 | 49.45 | 39.7 | 1.247 | 53.82 | 38.8 | 1.387 | 59.83 | 40.6 | 1.473 |
| August | 61.73 | 42.1 | 1.468 | 57.49 | 40.0 | 1.439 | 59.18 | 40.0 | 1.478 | 50.21 | 39.3 | 1.279 | 57.56 | 40.3 | 1.429 | 61.45 | 41.0 | 1.498 |
| September | 63.23 | 42.3 | 1.493 | 57.72 | 40.0 | 1.443 | 59.37 | 40.0 | 1.486 | 50.66 | 39.6 | 1.278 | 57.80 | 40.6 | 1.426 | 61.31 | 40.6 | 1.510 |
| October | 64.47 | 42.3 | 1.523 | 58.21 | 40.2 | 1.448 | 60.04 | 40.3 | 1.492 | 50.92 | 39.7 | 1.284 | 58.21 | 40.6 | 1.435 | 62.27 | 41.0 | 1.518 |
| November | 64.44 | 42.2 | 1.528 | 58.38 | 40.4 | 1.446 | 60.18 | 40.3 | 1.493 | 52.09 | 40.8 | 1.288 | 57.15 | 40.1 | 1.426 | 61.95 | 40.8 | 1.519 |

| Year and month | Machinery, except electrical—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Machinery and machine-shop products | | | Engines and turbines | | | Tractors | | | Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors | | | Machine tools | | | Machine-tool accessories | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1939: Average | $28.76 | 39.4 | $0.730 | $28.67 | 37.4 | $0.767 | $32.13 | 38.3 | $0.839 | $26.46 | 37.0 | $0.716 | $32.25 | 42.9 | $0.752 | $31.78 | 40.9 | $0.777 |
| 1941: January | 34.00 | 43.7 | .777 | 36.50 | 44.1 | .827 | 36.03 | 41.5 | .868 | 29.92 | 39.5 | .757 | 40.15 | 50.4 | .797 | 37.90 | 50.0 | .758 |
| 1947: November | 57.03 | 41.4 | 1.381 | 62.04 | 41.2 | 1.516 | 60.13 | 41.1 | 1.464 | 55.91 | 39.6 | 1.415 | 59.53 | 41.9 | 1.412 | 61.30 | 41.1 | 1.494 |
| December | 59.22 | 42.7 | 1.391 | 61.14 | 40.5 | 1.519 | 60.24 | 41.3 | 1.459 | 57.85 | 40.6 | 1.424 | 61.34 | 43.1 | 1.424 | 63.47 | 42.4 | 1.497 |
| 1948: January | 58.33 | 42.0 | 1.389 | 62.79 | 41.3 | 1.529 | 60.10 | 41.1 | 1.462 | 57.84 | 40.4 | 1.433 | 59.64 | 42.0 | 1.420 | 63.58 | 42.2 | 1.508 |
| February | 58.11 | 41.8 | 1.392 | 62.66 | 41.6 | 1.527 | 59.40 | 40.6 | 1.464 | 57.80 | 40.4 | 1.432 | 60.54 | 42.3 | 1.432 | 63.59 | 42.2 | 1.508 |
| March | 58.29 | 41.8 | 1.395 | 63.31 | 41.6 | 1.525 | 59.43 | 40.6 | 1.464 | 59.55 | 41.0 | 1.451 | 60.58 | 42.3 | 1.433 | 62.30 | 41.8 | 1.491 |
| April | 58.57 | 41.6 | 1.408 | 62.47 | 41.0 | 1.530 | 60.08 | 39.4 | 1.526 | 58.87 | 40.5 | 1.455 | 60.29 | 42.0 | 1.437 | 63.50 | 42.0 | 1.513 |
| May | 59.05 | 41.6 | 1.418 | 63.46 | 41.2 | 1.543 | 54.12 | 35.5 | 1.526 | 59.44 | 40.7 | 1.461 | 60.63 | 42.0 | 1.443 | 63.19 | 41.8 | 1.514 |
| June | 59.51 | 41.6 | 1.432 | 63.59 | 40.2 | 1.581 | 61.83 | 40.8 | 1.516 | 61.31 | 41.1 | 1.493 | 61.75 | 42.0 | 1.469 | 62.23 | 41.4 | 1.504 |
| July | 58.81 | 40.7 | 1.444 | 61.53 | 38.8 | 1.588 | 63.30 | 41.1 | 1.541 | 60.22 | 40.0 | 1.504 | 61.09 | 41.6 | 1.469 | 62.71 | 41.3 | 1.518 |
| August | 60.73 | 41.3 | 1.470 | 63.78 | 40.0 | 1.599 | 64.33 | 40.5 | 1.586 | 60.37 | 39.7 | 1.529 | 61.85 | 41.6 | 1.486 | 65.17 | 41.4 | 1.574 |
| September | 60.42 | 40.7 | 1.486 | 63.56 | 39.4 | 1.621 | 63.70 | 40.4 | 1.578 | 62.20 | 40.5 | 1.537 | 62.11 | 41.6 | 1.492 | 63.43 | 40.6 | 1.564 |
| October | 61.76 | 41.3 | 1.495 | 66.10 | 40.6 | 1.634 | 63.76 | 40.4 | 1.578 | 61.45 | 40.0 | 1.534 | 63.31 | 41.8 | 1.514 | 64.40 | 41.0 | 1.570 |
| November | 61.46 | 41.0 | 1.499 | 65.27 | 40.1 | 1.629 | 61.67 | 39.3 | 1.569 | 60.59 | 39.6 | 1.531 | 62.84 | 41.5 | 1.513 | 63.87 | 40.8 | 1.566 |

See footnotes at end of table.

# TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries [1]—Con.

## MANUFACTURING—Continued

### Machinery, except electrical—Continued

| Year and month | Textile machinery | | | Typewriters | | | Cash registers; adding, and calculating machines | | | Washing machines, wringers, and driers, domestic | | | Sewing machines, domestic and industrial | | | Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1939: Average | $26.19 | 39.8 | $0.660 | $23.98 | 37.3 | $0.643 | $30.38 | 37.2 | $0.821 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1941: January | 30.13 | 44.6 | .677 | 26.40 | 39.1 | .675 | 34.78 | 41.4 | .846 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947: November | 56.88 | 42.1 | 1.355 | 55.54 | 42.5 | 1.306 | 63.29 | 42.1 | 1.518 | $57.96 | 42.7 | $1.358 | $62.17 | 42.4 | $1.465 | $54.41 | 39.8 | $1.367 |
| December | 58.56 | 43.1 | 1.358 | 55.89 | 42.9 | 1.301 | 65.67 | 42.9 | 1.537 | 60.42 | 43.7 | 1.384 | 63.21 | 42.9 | 1.472 | 57.05 | 41.2 | 1.384 |
| 1948: January | 59.21 | 43.1 | 1.374 | 55.59 | 42.6 | 1.305 | 65.39 | 42.4 | 1.557 | 58.28 | 42.6 | 1.369 | 62.74 | 42.4 | 1.476 | 57.62 | 41.6 | 1.386 |
| February | 59.50 | 42.8 | 1.390 | 55.68 | 42.4 | 1.312 | 64.11 | 41.6 | 1.554 | 57.69 | 41.8 | 1.382 | 63.14 | 42.8 | 1.476 | 52.55 | 38.1 | 1.378 |
| March | 61.40 | 43.7 | 1.406 | 54.62 | 42.0 | 1.301 | 65.30 | 42.2 | 1.561 | 56.38 | 41.2 | 1.370 | 63.90 | 43.0 | 1.483 | 55.51 | 39.9 | 1.392 |
| April | 61.01 | 43.5 | 1.403 | 54.63 | 42.0 | 1.301 | 65.62 | 42.1 | 1.573 | 58.15 | 42.1 | 1.383 | 61.01 | 42.3 | 1.434 | 55.99 | 40.2 | 1.391 |
| May | 61.28 | 43.3 | 1.417 | 53.31 | 41.2 | 1.294 | 64.55 | 41.5 | 1.570 | 57.39 | 41.3 | 1.390 | 64.89 | 41.8 | 1.551 | 56.72 | 40.5 | 1.402 |
| June | 62.53 | 43.3 | 1.443 | 53.75 | 41.2 | 1.305 | 66.43 | 41.5 | 1.614 | 59.29 | 41.8 | 1.417 | 65.99 | 42.5 | 1.553 | 59.47 | 40.5 | 1.467 |
| July | 60.61 | 42.1 | 1.440 | 54.62 | 41.5 | 1.317 | 67.45 | 41.5 | 1.639 | 57.05 | 39.5 | 1.445 | 65.19 | 41.5 | 1.571 | 57.22 | 38.6 | 1.482 |
| August | 62.21 | 42.3 | 1.470 | 52.78 | 40.6 | 1.300 | 66.00 | 40.8 | 1.628 | 61.27 | 41.2 | 1.486 | 68.04 | 43.1 | 1.578 | 59.40 | 39.2 | 1.514 |
| September | 62.86 | 42.4 | 1.483 | 53.31 | 40.5 | 1.316 | 66.04 | 40.4 | 1.646 | 59.32 | 39.5 | 1.500 | 69.17 | 43.1 | 1.604 | 60.07 | 39.5 | 1.522 |
| October | 63.13 | 42.5 | 1.480 | 48.51 | 36.9 | 1.316 | 65.51 | 40.0 | 1.646 | 62.48 | 41.5 | 1.496 | 70.20 | 43.7 | 1.608 | 62.60 | 40.6 | 1.540 |
| November | 62.46 | 42.1 | 1.479 | 56.11 | 40.9 | 1.371 | 66.63 | 40.8 | 1.644 | 61.62 | 41.0 | 1.495 | 71.30 | 44.0 | 1.618 | 61.02 | 40.0 | 1.526 |

### Transportation equipment, except automobiles

| Year and month | Total: Transportation equipment, except automobiles | | | Locomotives | | | Cars, electric- and steam-railroad | | | Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines | | | Aircraft engines | | | Shipbuilding and boatbuilding | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1939: Average | $30.51 | 38.9 | $0.785 | $28.33 | 36.7 | $0.771 | $26.71 | 36.0 | $0.741 | $30.34 | 41.5 | $0.745 | $36.58 | 44.1 | $0.835 | $31.91 | 38.0 | $0.835 |
| 1941: January | 35.69 | 43.1 | .828 | 34.79 | 42.8 | .814 | 29.57 | 38.5 | .768 | 34.13 | 44.7 | .776 | 42.16 | 47.2 | .892 | 37.69 | 42.0 | .893 |
| 1947: November | 56.42 | 38.6 | 1.462 | 61.64 | 39.8 | 1.549 | 57.61 | 40.4 | 1.425 | 55.48 | 39.3 | 1.413 | 57.52 | 39.4 | 1.461 | 55.20 | 36.1 | 1.529 |
| December | 59.79 | 40.8 | 1.465 | 63.63 | 40.7 | 1.565 | 59.84 | 41.4 | 1.447 | 57.12 | 40.6 | 1.406 | 60.39 | 41.2 | 1.465 | 61.74 | 40.5 | 1.525 |
| 1948: January | 59.56 | 40.3 | 1.479 | 62.34 | 40.1 | 1.553 | 58.51 | 40.7 | 1.439 | 55.53 | 39.4 | 1.408 | 59.30 | 40.6 | 1.461 | 64.05 | 40.9 | 1.567 |
| February | 58.67 | 39.6 | 1.482 | 61.01 | 39.2 | 1.555 | 58.02 | 40.2 | 1.442 | 56.13 | 39.9 | 1.406 | 58.29 | 40.1 | 1.452 | 61.54 | 38.9 | 1.582 |
| March | 59.40 | 40.3 | 1.472 | 63.46 | 40.2 | 1.579 | 58.90 | 40.9 | 1.439 | 56.71 | 40.1 | 1.414 | 59.53 | 40.6 | 1.467 | 62.07 | 40.3 | 1.539 |
| April | 59.89 | 40.5 | 1.478 | 64.96 | 40.5 | 1.604 | 58.70 | 40.9 | 1.437 | 57.75 | 40.6 | 1.421 | 60.33 | 40.5 | 1.491 | 62.04 | 40.2 | 1.541 |
| May | 59.30 | 40.0 | 1.481 | 64.57 | 40.1 | 1.610 | 58.07 | 40.2 | 1.446 | 57.74 | 40.4 | 1.428 | 61.02 | 40.9 | 1.494 | 60.40 | 39.4 | 1.531 |
| June | 59.27 | 39.8 | 1.489 | 64.58 | 39.7 | 1.626 | 58.46 | 39.9 | 1.467 | 57.99 | 40.4 | 1.436 | 62.14 | 40.6 | 1.532 | 59.76 | 39.2 | 1.525 |
| July | 58.95 | 39.2 | 1.503 | 64.00 | 38.4 | 1.665 | 56.19 | 38.3 | 1.466 | 57.89 | 40.0 | 1.449 | 64.79 | 40.6 | 1.594 | 59.49 | 38.8 | 1.534 |
| August | 60.53 | 39.7 | 1.527 | 64.76 | 38.7 | 1.674 | 61.81 | 40.5 | 1.526 | 59.68 | 40.5 | 1.475 | 65.11 | 41.1 | 1.583 | 58.87 | 37.7 | 1.568 |
| September | 60.74 | 39.0 | 1.556 | 66.52 | 39.7 | 1.677 | 57.21 | 37.4 | 1.531 | 61.38 | 40.7 | 1.507 | 66.26 | 41.2 | 1.609 | 58.62 | 36.6 | 1.604 |
| October | 62.67 | 39.8 | 1.575 | 63.74 | 38.3 | 1.663 | 63.16 | 40.8 | 1.548 | 62.45 | 40.6 | 1.537 | 67.73 | 41.7 | 1.623 | 60.44 | 37.4 | 1.618 |
| November | 61.89 | 39.2 | 1.579 | 66.29 | 39.0 | 1.698 | 61.83 | 39.9 | 1.559 | 63.15 | 40.8 | 1.546 | 66.61 | 41.2 | 1.617 | 56.16 | 35.0 | 1.611 |

### Transportation equipment, except automobiles—Con.

| Year and month | Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts | | | Automobiles | | | Nonferrous metals and their products: Total: Nonferrous metals and their products | | | Smelting and refining, primary, of nonferrous metals | | | Alloying; and rolling and drawing nonferrous metals, except aluminum | | | Clocks and watches | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1939: Average | | | | $32.91 | 35.4 | $0.929 | $26.74 | 38.9 | $0.687 | $26.67 | 38.2 | $0.699 | $28.77 | 39.6 | $0.729 | $22.27 | 37.9 | $0.587 |
| 1941: January | | | | 37.69 | 38.9 | .969 | 30.47 | 41.4 | .736 | 29.21 | 38.7 | .755 | 35.96 | 44.0 | .818 | 23.90 | 38.9 | .614 |
| 1947: November | $58.94 | 42.0 | $1.404 | 61.30 | 39.8 | 1.540 | 54.27 | 41.1 | 1.320 | 55.69 | 41.2 | 1.351 | 55.93 | 39.7 | 1.410 | 48.64 | 41.4 | 1.175 |
| December | 58.96 | 42.3 | 1.393 | 64.64 | 41.4 | 1.563 | 55.53 | 41.8 | 1.327 | 55.44 | 41.2 | 1.346 | 57.26 | 40.5 | 1.412 | 48.69 | 41.9 | 1.164 |
| 1948: January | 55.33 | 40.3 | 1.373 | 60.96 | 39.6 | 1.538 | 55.06 | 41.2 | 1.336 | 55.85 | 41.1 | 1.360 | 57.30 | 40.4 | 1.418 | 47.63 | 40.2 | 1.185 |
| February | 55.65 | 39.8 | 1.400 | 59.00 | 38.1 | 1.548 | 55.07 | 41.2 | 1.338 | 55.58 | 41.0 | 1.357 | 57.73 | 40.6 | 1.422 | 48.59 | 41.0 | 1.186 |
| March | 55.88 | 40.4 | 1.384 | 59.81 | 38.9 | 1.539 | 55.23 | 41.1 | 1.344 | 55.31 | 40.5 | 1.366 | 58.25 | 40.8 | 1.429 | 49.15 | 41.1 | 1.196 |
| April | 56.36 | 40.3 | 1.398 | 59.14 | 38.6 | 1.533 | 54.87 | 40.9 | 1.343 | 56.49 | 41.1 | 1.375 | 56.84 | 40.0 | 1.422 | 49.09 | 40.8 | 1.205 |
| May | 55.54 | 39.4 | 1.410 | 54.44 | 35.2 | 1.548 | 54.96 | 40.6 | 1.355 | 57.33 | 41.5 | 1.380 | 57.42 | 40.1 | 1.431 | 48.27 | 40.1 | 1.205 |
| June | 54.07 | 37.5 | 1.442 | 61.30 | 37.7 | 1.624 | 55.91 | 40.8 | 1.369 | 57.96 | 41.3 | 1.403 | 59.35 | 41.2 | 1.440 | 48.89 | 40.1 | 1.219 |
| July | 54.28 | 37.6 | 1.445 | 63.48 | 38.5 | 1.649 | 56.34 | 40.1 | 1.404 | 59.75 | 41.2 | 1.449 | 61.61 | 40.8 | 1.511 | 48.96 | 39.8 | 1.230 |
| August | 62.67 | 41.6 | 1.508 | 64.67 | 38.9 | 1.664 | 57.97 | 40.7 | 1.424 | 61.74 | 41.4 | 1.493 | 63.37 | 41.0 | 1.547 | 50.80 | 40.7 | 1.249 |
| September | 61.79 | 41.1 | 1.503 | 62.74 | 37.4 | 1.676 | 58.73 | 40.8 | 1.438 | 63.39 | 41.6 | 1.522 | 63.36 | 40.8 | 1.552 | 50.76 | 40.3 | 1.259 |
| October | 66.51 | 42.9 | 1.551 | 65.50 | 39.0 | 1.678 | 59.20 | 41.1 | 1.439 | 62.01 | 41.4 | 1.497 | 63.20 | 40.8 | 1.549 | 51.11 | 40.4 | 1.266 |
| November | 66.68 | 43.6 | 1.529 | 63.78 | 38.0 | 1.678 | 58.69 | 40.8 | 1.439 | 60.78 | 40.6 | 1.498 | 61.33 | 39.8 | 1.541 | 51.45 | 40.2 | 1.277 |

See footnotes at end of table.

# TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries [1]—Con.

## MANUFACTURING—Continued

| Year and month | Nonferrous metals and their products—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | Lumber and timber basic products | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings | | | Silverware and plated ware | | | Lighting equipment | | | Aluminum manufactures | | | Total: Lumber and timber basic products | | | Sawmills and logging camps | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1939: Average | $26.36 | 39.4 | $0.660 | $26.03 | 40.7 | $0.643 | $25.73 | 37.1 | $0.693 | $27.49 | 39.3 | $0.699 | $19.06 | 39.0 | $0.489 | $18.29 | 38.4 | $0.476 |
| 1941: January | 26.43 | 39.1 | .664 | 27.37 | 41.4 | .666 | 28.19 | 39.3 | .717 | 32.85 | 42.0 | .782 | 20.27 | 38.9 | .521 | 19.59 | 38.4 | .510 |
| 1947: November | 53.39 | 42.7 | 1.255 | 61.65 | 45.9 | 1.344 | 52.51 | 40.0 | 1.314 | 52.15 | 39.8 | 1.309 | 45.30 | 42.2 | 1.074 | 44.27 | 41.9 | 1.056 |
| December | 55.53 | 44.4 | 1.254 | 63.80 | 47.2 | 1.353 | 54.11 | 40.5 | 1.336 | 52.86 | 40.1 | 1.320 | 45.65 | 43.2 | 1.056 | 44.20 | 42.8 | 1.032 |
| 1948: January | 51.69 | 41.9 | 1.237 | 62.54 | 46.3 | 1.354 | 53.92 | 39.8 | 1.356 | 53.35 | 40.2 | 1.329 | 44.49 | 42.4 | 1.050 | 42.94 | 42.0 | 1.023 |
| February | 52.98 | 42.6 | 1.249 | 62.52 | 46.1 | 1.356 | 52.86 | 39.3 | 1.345 | 52.75 | 39.6 | 1.330 | 45.01 | 41.7 | 1.080 | 43.41 | 41.1 | 1.055 |
| March | 52.17 | 42.2 | 1.237 | 63.81 | 46.5 | 1.374 | 53.22 | 39.2 | 1.359 | 52.05 | 39.4 | 1.322 | 45.32 | 42.3 | 1.071 | 43.86 | 42.0 | 1.046 |
| April | 51.31 | 41.2 | 1.246 | 62.09 | 45.7 | 1.360 | 52.90 | 38.8 | 1.364 | 52.53 | 39.7 | 1.323 | 45.59 | 42.1 | 1.083 | 43.99 | 41.6 | 1.057 |
| May | 50.59 | 39.8 | 1.271 | 62.00 | 45.5 | 1.363 | 51.75 | 37.7 | 1.373 | 52.83 | 39.7 | 1.332 | 47.39 | 42.5 | 1.115 | 45.06 | 41.3 | 1.095 |
| June | 52.10 | 40.9 | 1.274 | 62.24 | 45.5 | 1.367 | 53.19 | 37.5 | 1.419 | 52.13 | 39.1 | 1.333 | 48.43 | 42.8 | 1.131 | 47.37 | 42.6 | 1.113 |
| July | 49.30 | 39.8 | 1.240 | 58.55 | 43.7 | 1.340 | 56.31 | 38.6 | 1.460 | 52.79 | 37.3 | 1.414 | 48.14 | 41.9 | 1.149 | 47.29 | 41.7 | 1.133 |
| August | 51.07 | 40.3 | 1.267 | 60.79 | 44.6 | 1.365 | 55.88 | 38.4 | 1.454 | 55.16 | 38.9 | 1.419 | 50.64 | 43.1 | 1.175 | 49.90 | 42.9 | 1.162 |
| September | 51.86 | 40.3 | 1.290 | 64.35 | 46.2 | 1.392 | 57.64 | 39.4 | 1.463 | 55.41 | 38.7 | 1.432 | 49.22 | 41.8 | 1.178 | 48.31 | 41.6 | 1.162 |
| October | 52.74 | 40.8 | 1.296 | 64.67 | 46.0 | 1.407 | 57.33 | 39.5 | 1.452 | 57.51 | 39.9 | 1.440 | 49.61 | 42.5 | 1.167 | 48.48 | 42.2 | 1.149 |
| November | 54.35 | 41.5 | 1.310 | 64.78 | 46.0 | 1.409 | 58.00 | 39.8 | 1.457 | 57.42 | 39.8 | 1.435 | 48.29 | 41.6 | 1.161 | 47.08 | 41.3 | 1.140 |

| Year and month | Lumber and timber basic products—Con. | | | Furniture and finished lumber products | | | | | | | | | | | | Stone, clay, and glass products | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Planing and plywood mills | | | Total: Furniture and finished lumber products | | | Furniture | | | Caskets and other morticians' goods | | | Wood preserving | | | Total: Stone, clay, and glass products | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1939: Average | $22.17 | 41.1 | $0.540 | $19.95 | 38.5 | $0.518 | $20.51 | 38.9 | $0.530 | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | $23.94 | 37.6 | $0.637 |
| 1941: January | 22.51 | 40.5 | .554 | 20.90 | 38.7 | .540 | 21.42 | 39.0 | .552 | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | 25.02 | 37.4 | .669 |
| 1947: November | 49.60 | 43.2 | 1.147 | 46.32 | 41.8 | 1.108 | 48.07 | 42.3 | 1.137 | $47.35 | 40.9 | $1.150 | $39.98 | 39.7 | $1.007 | 50.47 | 40.5 | 1.247 |
| December | 51.61 | 44.8 | 1.151 | 47.72 | 42.7 | 1.117 | 49.10 | 42.9 | 1.145 | 49.01 | 42.2 | 1.157 | 40.50 | 39.8 | 1.017 | 51.00 | 41.0 | 1.245 |
| 1948: January | 50.67 | 43.9 | 1.152 | 47.02 | 41.9 | 1.122 | 48.54 | 42.2 | 1.151 | 48.52 | 41.8 | 1.157 | 39.71 | 39.2 | 1.014 | 50.10 | 40.0 | 1.253 |
| February | 51.31 | 43.8 | 1.171 | 46.68 | 41.4 | 1.127 | 48.38 | 41.9 | 1.155 | 48.85 | 41.8 | 1.155 | 36.95 | 35.8 | 1.031 | 49.98 | 39.8 | 1.255 |
| March | 51.06 | 43.8 | 1.166 | 47.08 | 41.8 | 1.126 | 48.58 | 42.1 | 1.156 | 49.21 | 42.3 | 1.156 | 39.59 | 38.6 | 1.026 | 51.41 | 40.8 | 1.260 |
| April | 51.94 | 44.0 | 1.181 | 46.34 | 41.0 | 1.131 | 47.64 | 41.1 | 1.161 | 48.23 | 41.3 | 1.167 | 41.09 | 39.8 | 1.033 | 51.77 | 40.7 | 1.271 |
| May | 52.53 | 43.9 | 1.197 | 46.39 | 40.8 | 1.136 | 47.60 | 40.8 | 1.167 | 47.48 | 40.7 | 1.165 | 42.29 | 40.3 | 1.050 | 52.30 | 40.7 | 1.286 |
| June | 52.61 | 43.8 | 1.213 | 46.54 | 40.7 | 1.145 | 47.57 | 40.6 | 1.174 | 47.61 | 40.6 | 1.172 | 42.45 | 40.4 | 1.050 | 52.45 | 40.6 | 1.292 |
| July | 51.91 | 42.7 | 1.220 | 46.30 | 40.3 | 1.149 | 46.95 | 40.0 | 1.176 | 47.37 | 40.0 | 1.177 | 43.51 | 41.1 | 1.059 | 51.50 | 39.4 | 1.307 |
| August | 53.88 | 43.9 | 1.231 | 47.68 | 41.0 | 1.163 | 48.47 | 40.7 | 1.189 | 48.56 | 40.6 | 1.195 | 42.77 | 40.9 | 1.046 | 54.07 | 40.9 | 1.322 |
| September | 53.27 | 42.8 | 1.247 | 48.16 | 40.8 | 1.181 | 49.25 | 40.7 | 1.211 | 48.54 | 40.5 | 1.194 | 43.45 | 40.7 | 1.068 | 53.98 | 40.2 | 1.344 |
| October | 54.47 | 43.9 | 1.246 | 49.19 | 41.5 | 1.184 | 50.56 | 41.5 | 1.217 | 48.20 | 40.4 | 1.189 | 44.54 | 41.7 | 1.069 | 55.21 | 41.0 | 1.347 |
| November | 53.41 | 43.0 | 1.246 | 48.46 | 40.7 | 1.189 | 50.44 | 41.0 | 1.226 | 48.39 | 39.9 | 1.209 | 43.96 | 41.2 | 1.073 | 54.48 | 40.2 | 1.355 |

| Year and month | Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Glass and glassware | | | Glass products made from purchased glass [2] | | | Cement | | | Brick, tile, and terra cotta | | | Pottery and related products | | | Gypsum | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1939: Average | $25.32 | 35.2 | $0.721 | ------- | ------- | ------- | $26.67 | 38.2 | $0.699 | $20.55 | 37.8 | $0.543 | $22.74 | 37.2 | $0.625 | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| 1941: January | 28.02 | 36.3 | .772 | ------- | ------- | ------- | 26.82 | 37.9 | .709 | 21.74 | 36.9 | .587 | 22.92 | 36.4 | .635 | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| 1947: November | 53.05 | 39.2 | 1.354 | $43.87 | 40.4 | $1.085 | 52.19 | 41.9 | 1.245 | 46.81 | 40.5 | 1.148 | 48.25 | 39.4 | 1.227 | $56.35 | 45.3 | $1.245 |
| December | 53.07 | 39.5 | 1.344 | 46.16 | 42.3 | 1.092 | 51.94 | 42.0 | 1.237 | 47.46 | 41.2 | 1.146 | 48.55 | 39.2 | 1.238 | 56.53 | 45.6 | 1.241 |
| 1948: January | 52.49 | 38.0 | 1.383 | 44.48 | 41.1 | 1.083 | 51.21 | 41.4 | 1.237 | 46.74 | 40.5 | 1.150 | 47.32 | 38.2 | 1.234 | 55.94 | 45.3 | 1.234 |
| February | 53.00 | 38.8 | 1.368 | 44.18 | 40.0 | 1.105 | 51.07 | 41.7 | 1.226 | 45.52 | 38.9 | 1.163 | 46.98 | 38.5 | 1.230 | 54.58 | 44.4 | 1.229 |
| March | 54.42 | 40.0 | 1.362 | 43.96 | 40.5 | 1.085 | 51.72 | 42.0 | 1.231 | 47.54 | 40.5 | 1.166 | 48.17 | 39.4 | 1.233 | 55.71 | 45.0 | 1.237 |
| April | 54.12 | 39.9 | 1.355 | 43.16 | 39.6 | 1.089 | 53.27 | 42.0 | 1.269 | 48.39 | 40.6 | 1.186 | 48.45 | 39.2 | 1.249 | 58.98 | 46.8 | 1.261 |
| May | 53.44 | 39.3 | 1.360 | 45.53 | 40.4 | 1.131 | 55.85 | 42.6 | 1.311 | 49.75 | 41.1 | 1.206 | 48.09 | 38.7 | 1.263 | 60.17 | 47.2 | 1.275 |
| June | 53.32 | 39.2 | 1.361 | 45.75 | 40.3 | 1.136 | 56.38 | 42.7 | 1.321 | 49.66 | 40.8 | 1.210 | 48.42 | 38.6 | 1.272 | 59.91 | 46.2 | 1.298 |
| July | 50.90 | 37.0 | 1.376 | 43.32 | 37.4 | 1.158 | 56.61 | 42.1 | 1.346 | 49.52 | 40.2 | 1.227 | 47.30 | 37.6 | 1.293 | 58.86 | 44.2 | 1.332 |
| August | 54.88 | 39.5 | 1.393 | 47.14 | 40.6 | 1.161 | 57.35 | 42.7 | 1.344 | 52.05 | 41.4 | 1.254 | 49.96 | 39.3 | 1.294 | 63.44 | 47.1 | 1.347 |
| September | 55.57 | 39.0 | 1.428 | 47.18 | 40.3 | 1.172 | 56.48 | 41.4 | 1.365 | 51.25 | 40.3 | 1.265 | 48.31 | 37.7 | 1.305 | 63.95 | 46.4 | 1.378 |
| October | 57.26 | 40.1 | 1.430 | 48.35 | 41.4 | 1.168 | 56.16 | 41.7 | 1.350 | 52.48 | 41.0 | 1.270 | 51.33 | 39.4 | 1.325 | 64.81 | 47.2 | 1.372 |
| November | 56.20 | 38.7 | 1.454 | 49.46 | 41.2 | 1.199 | 55.42 | 41.2 | 1.350 | 51.52 | 40.4 | 1.269 | 52.06 | 39.2 | 1.334 | 64.60 | 47.0 | 1.375 |

See footnotes at end of table.

# TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries [1]—Con.

## MANUFACTURING—Continued

### Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued

| Year and month | Lime | | | Marble, granite, slate, and other products | | | Abrasives | | | Asbestos products | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1939: Average | ------- | ------- | ------- | $26.18 | 36.9 | $0.714 | ------- | ------- | ------- | $24.43 | 39.0 | $0.627 |
| 1941: January | ------- | ------- | ------- | 24.29 | 34.6 | .708 | ------- | ------- | ------- | 27.26 | 41.3 | .660 |
| 1947: November | $50.33 | 45.8 | $1.089 | 46.27 | 40.2 | 1.152 | $55.68 | 40.7 | $1.370 | 54.05 | 41.9 | 1.292 |
| December | 50.48 | 46.4 | 1.085 | 48.68 | 41.9 | 1.160 | 60.68 | 44.0 | 1.380 | 53.85 | 41.8 | 1.289 |
| 1948: January | 49.10 | 44.2 | 1.094 | 46.89 | 40.6 | 1.153 | 59.07 | 44.4 | 1.331 | 53.98 | 41.4 | 1.305 |
| February | 47.86 | 43.7 | 1.091 | 46.23 | 40.4 | 1.146 | 58.38 | 42.6 | 1.372 | 54.04 | 40.9 | 1.322 |
| March | 50.58 | 45.8 | 1.102 | 47.57 | 40.9 | 1.162 | 60.62 | 42.6 | 1.424 | 54.49 | 41.3 | 1.318 |
| April | 52.08 | 46.3 | 1.127 | 47.97 | 40.9 | 1.160 | 59.02 | 41.5 | 1.423 | 55.11 | 41.2 | 1.338 |
| May | 52.41 | 46.1 | 1.136 | 49.44 | 41.3 | 1.193 | 61.04 | 41.9 | 1.457 | 55.45 | 41.3 | 1.340 |
| June | 53.32 | 45.9 | 1.153 | 49.21 | 40.9 | 1.198 | 61.39 | 42.2 | 1.456 | 56.17 | 41.7 | 1.348 |
| July | 52.46 | 44.4 | 1.169 | 48.27 | 39.8 | 1.209 | 58.53 | 41.3 | 1.423 | 57.18 | 41.7 | 1.373 |
| August | 54.78 | 45.8 | 1.192 | 50.32 | 41.1 | 1.219 | 60.17 | 41.5 | 1.449 | 57.52 | 41.4 | 1.391 |
| September | 54.75 | 45.0 | 1.217 | 50.05 | 40.9 | 1.221 | 62.09 | 42.0 | 1.479 | 58.81 | 42.0 | 1.400 |
| October | 55.52 | 45.8 | 1.206 | 50.34 | 41.2 | 1.220 | 62.47 | 41.7 | 1.497 | 58.85 | 41.6 | 1.415 |
| November | 55.24 | 45.2 | 1.218 | 48.76 | 39.3 | 1.238 | 61.37 | 41.4 | 1.487 | 56.55 | 40.5 | 1.404 |

### Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures

| Year and month | Total: Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures | | | Cotton manufactures, except smallwares | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1939: Average | $16.84 | 36.6 | $0.460 | $14.26 | 36.7 | $0.389 |
| 1941: January | 18.01 | 36.9 | .488 | 15.60 | 37.2 | .419 |
| 1947: November | 43.73 | 40.1 | 1.090 | 42.47 | 40.4 | 1.051 |
| December | 45.15 | 41.0 | 1.100 | 43.64 | 41.1 | 1.061 |
| 1948: January | 45.19 | 40.5 | 1.115 | 43.81 | 40.7 | 1.077 |
| February | 45.79 | 40.2 | 1.139 | 43.43 | 40.1 | 1.083 |
| March | 46.32 | 40.6 | 1.140 | 43.98 | 40.7 | 1.081 |
| April | 45.46 | 39.9 | 1.138 | 43.08 | 40.1 | 1.076 |
| May | 45.22 | 39.6 | 1.142 | 42.64 | 39.6 | 1.078 |
| June | 45.29 | 39.5 | 1.147 | 42.00 | 39.1 | 1.075 |
| July | 44.15 | 38.6 | 1.145 | 40.63 | 38.0 | 1.070 |
| August | 45.07 | 38.5 | 1.170 | 41.61 | 37.7 | 1.106 |
| September | 45.12 | 38.0 | 1.188 | 41.69 | 37.1 | 1.125 |
| October | 44.94 | 37.9 | 1.187 | 41.60 | 36.9 | 1.127 |
| November | 45.13 | 38.0 | 1.189 | 41.60 | 37.0 | 1.125 |

### Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures—Continued

| Year and month | Cotton smallwares | | | Silk and rayon goods | | | Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing | | | Hosiery | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1939: Average | $18.22 | 39.0 | $0.474 | $15.78 | 36.5 | $0.429 | $19.21 | 36.4 | $0.528 | $18.98 | 35.6 | $0.536 |
| 1941: January | 19.74 | 39.3 | .503 | 16.53 | 35.7 | .461 | 21.78 | 37.9 | .576 | 18.51 | 33.8 | .550 |
| 1947: November | 40.13 | 38.7 | 1.036 | 44.84 | 41.2 | 1.088 | 46.95 | 39.6 | 1.188 | 42.11 | 38.7 | 1.087 |
| December | 42.35 | 40.5 | 1.045 | 46.48 | 42.3 | 1.100 | 49.12 | 41.2 | 1.192 | 42.95 | 39.1 | 1.098 |
| 1948: January | 43.15 | 40.3 | 1.071 | 47.55 | 41.9 | 1.137 | 48.79 | 40.8 | 1.195 | 41.76 | 37.9 | 1.103 |
| February | 43.23 | 40.4 | 1.072 | 47.92 | 41.8 | 1.147 | 52.82 | 40.8 | 1.303 | 41.72 | 37.6 | 1.108 |
| March | 43.31 | 40.2 | 1.080 | 48.53 | 42.2 | 1.151 | 53.49 | 40.7 | 1.313 | 42.80 | 38.6 | 1.108 |
| April | 43.03 | 39.6 | 1.087 | 48.31 | 41.8 | 1.156 | 52.33 | 39.9 | 1.311 | 41.61 | 37.4 | 1.112 |
| May | 42.72 | 39.3 | 1.089 | 48.38 | 41.8 | 1.157 | 52.61 | 40.1 | 1.314 | 41.14 | 36.7 | 1.120 |
| June | 43.98 | 39.8 | 1.106 | 48.47 | 41.8 | 1.159 | 53.10 | 40.3 | 1.320 | 42.01 | 36.6 | 1.146 |
| July | 43.48 | 39.3 | 1.107 | 47.69 | 41.6 | 1.147 | 52.31 | 39.5 | 1.327 | 41.52 | 36.1 | 1.148 |
| August | 43.40 | 38.9 | 1.115 | 48.85 | 41.3 | 1.182 | 52.13 | 39.6 | 1.317 | 42.98 | 36.8 | 1.167 |
| September | 44.09 | 39.0 | 1.130 | 49.62 | 41.2 | 1.206 | 51.19 | 38.8 | 1.323 | 43.38 | 36.2 | 1.200 |
| October | 42.87 | 38.0 | 1.129 | 49.13 | 41.1 | 1.195 | 49.37 | 37.6 | 1.315 | 45.11 | 37.5 | 1.204 |
| November | 43.19 | 38.3 | 1.130 | 49.26 | 41.1 | 1.200 | 49.80 | 38.1 | 1.318 | 45.16 | 37.4 | 1.207 |

### Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures—Continued

| Year and month | Knitted cloth | | | Knitted outerwear and knitted gloves | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1939: Average | $18.15 | 38.4 | $0.468 | $17.14 | 37.0 | $0.461 |
| 1941: January | 19.90 | 37.9 | .503 | 17.65 | 35.8 | .489 |
| 1947: November | 42.53 | 40.8 | 1.035 | 38.30 | 38.7 | .980 |
| December | 44.18 | 41.9 | 1.045 | 38.02 | 38.5 | .978 |
| 1948: January | 44.65 | 42.1 | 1.062 | 37.94 | 37.7 | .992 |
| February | 45.23 | 41.9 | 1.079 | 39.18 | 38.7 | 1.001 |
| March | 45.84 | 41.9 | 1.094 | 39.08 | 38.6 | 1.004 |
| April | 44.39 | 41.4 | 1.072 | 38.73 | 38.4 | 1.007 |
| May | 42.79 | 39.7 | 1.078 | 39.00 | 38.5 | 1.012 |
| June | 43.94 | 40.7 | 1.079 | 38.84 | 38.3 | 1.004 |
| July | 44.21 | 40.5 | 1.091 | 37.28 | 37.2 | .987 |
| August | 44.70 | 40.8 | 1.097 | 37.89 | 37.3 | 1.000 |
| September | 43.72 | 39.1 | 1.117 | 38.91 | 37.7 | 1.016 |
| October | 44.61 | 39.1 | 1.141 | 37.78 | 36.6 | 1.021 |
| November | 44.82 | 39.3 | 1.141 | 39.85 | 38.2 | 1.029 |

### Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures—Continued

| Year and month | Knitted underwear | | | Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted | | | Carpets and rugs, wool | | | Hats, fur-felt | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1939: Average | $15.05 | 36.9 | $0.410 | $20.82 | 38.6 | $0.535 | $23.25 | 36.1 | $0.644 | $22.73 | 32.2 | $0.707 |
| 1941: January | 16.06 | 36.0 | .446 | 21.65 | 39.3 | .551 | 25.18 | 37.3 | .675 | 27.12 | 36.2 | .755 |
| 1947: November | 37.41 | 39.5 | .947 | 48.16 | 41.2 | 1.167 | 53.99 | 41.6 | 1.301 | 47.10 | 36.2 | 1.303 |
| December | 38.17 | 40.2 | .951 | 50.25 | 42.7 | 1.175 | 54.91 | 42.2 | 1.306 | 51.52 | 39.1 | 1.321 |
| 1948: January | 37.77 | 39.4 | .959 | 51.04 | 42.3 | 1.204 | 55.23 | 41.9 | 1.322 | 50.17 | 37.8 | 1.328 |
| February | 37.76 | 38.9 | .969 | 51.80 | 42.2 | 1.227 | 55.35 | 42.0 | 1.319 | 51.79 | 38.7 | 1.328 |
| March | 38.89 | 39.5 | .981 | 51.85 | 42.3 | 1.227 | 55.79 | 42.1 | 1.327 | 50.36 | 37.2 | 1.348 |
| April | 38.72 | 39.1 | .988 | 51.44 | 41.8 | 1.229 | 55.18 | 41.4 | 1.336 | 48.58 | 35.3 | 1.379 |
| May | 37.88 | 38.3 | .987 | 50.67 | 41.3 | 1.226 | 56.22 | 41.8 | 1.348 | 49.94 | 36.7 | 1.364 |
| June | 38.09 | 38.4 | .994 | 51.05 | 41.5 | 1.229 | 57.86 | 42.0 | 1.380 | 51.72 | 37.7 | 1.375 |
| July | 36.98 | 37.3 | .990 | 48.76 | 39.9 | 1.221 | 57.42 | 40.7 | 1.412 | 49.52 | 37.1 | 1.338 |
| August | 38.05 | 37.3 | 1.016 | 49.86 | 40.1 | 1.241 | 59.36 | 41.3 | 1.439 | 52.52 | 37.3 | 1.411 |
| September | 36.80 | 35.8 | 1.023 | 50.47 | 39.9 | 1.264 | 59.30 | 41.3 | 1.438 | 50.54 | 35.7 | 1.414 |
| October | 37.00 | 36.0 | 1.023 | 50.54 | 39.7 | 1.271 | 60.08 | 41.1 | 1.464 | 49.78 | 35.5 | 1.397 |
| November | 35.96 | 35.2 | 1.020 | 50.98 | 39.9 | 1.274 | 60.27 | 41.0 | 1.471 | 47.59 | 33.6 | 1.400 |

### Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures—Continued

| Year and month | Jute goods, except felts | | | Cordage and twine | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1939: Average | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| 1941: January | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| 1947: November | $37.60 | 41.5 | $.906 | $42.55 | 40.4 | $1.053 |
| December | 38.21 | 41.2 | .927 | 44.13 | 41.3 | 1.068 |
| 1948: January | 41.75 | 40.8 | 1.024 | 44.63 | 41.3 | 1.081 |
| February | 42.28 | 40.1 | 1.053 | 44.44 | 40.8 | 1.091 |
| March | 42.44 | 40.0 | 1.060 | 43.65 | 40.6 | 1.079 |
| April | 42.93 | 40.6 | 1.057 | 42.21 | 39.1 | 1.079 |
| May | 42.69 | 40.1 | 1.064 | 41.82 | 38.5 | 1.084 |
| June | 42.65 | 40.2 | 1.060 | 42.68 | 39.0 | 1.094 |
| July | 42.58 | 40.6 | 1.048 | 41.08 | 37.7 | 1.088 |
| August | 43.37 | 41.1 | 1.056 | 41.82 | 38.0 | 1.101 |
| September | 41.77 | 40.3 | 1.036 | 41.85 | 37.4 | 1.120 |
| October | 43.77 | 41.3 | 1.059 | 42.90 | 38.4 | 1.119 |
| November | 43.91 | 41.4 | 1.062 | 43.54 | 38.3 | 1.136 |

See footnotes at end of table.

## TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries [1]—Con.

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Apparel and other finished textile products

| Year and month | Total: Apparel and other finished textile products | | | Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified | | | Shirts, collars, and nightwear | | | Underwear and neckwear, men's | | | Work shirts | | | Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1939: Average | $18.17 | 34.5 | $0.527 | $19.32 | 33.2 | $0.581 | $13.75 | 34.6 | $0.398 | $14.18 | 35.4 | $0.401 | $11.03 | 35.8 | $0.309 | $19.20 | 33.9 | $0.519 |
| 1941: January | 18.76 | 33.5 | .560 | 20.40 | 33.4 | .607 | 14.22 | 33.0 | .431 | 14.85 | 33.6 | .442 | 12.33 | 33.6 | .367 | 19.47 | 33.2 | .553 |
| 1947: November | 37.09 | 36.4 | 1.019 | 42.24 | 37.5 | 1.116 | 33.75 | 38.0 | .889 | 35.09 | 36.5 | .961 | 24.90 | 34.1 | .728 | 43.82 | 35.3 | 1.217 |
| December | 39.00 | 37.1 | 1.052 | 43.11 | 37.7 | 1.136 | 35.12 | 38.1 | .918 | 35.56 | 37.3 | .953 | 24.32 | 34.1 | .712 | 46.76 | 36.2 | 1.270 |
| 1948: January | 40.00 | 36.6 | 1.094 | 44.11 | 37.1 | 1.178 | 34.45 | 36.9 | .929 | 35.03 | 36.4 | .957 | 23.73 | 32.7 | .725 | 48.52 | 36.0 | 1.327 |
| February | 40.23 | 36.7 | 1.098 | 44.05 | 37.1 | 1.176 | 34.20 | 36.8 | .928 | 34.78 | 35.5 | .974 | 25.69 | 35.6 | .721 | 49.09 | 36.1 | 1.334 |
| March | 40.09 | 36.7 | 1.092 | 44.73 | 37.4 | 1.188 | 35.02 | 37.4 | .934 | 35.77 | 36.3 | .984 | 26.50 | 36.9 | .718 | 48.10 | 36.1 | 1.310 |
| April | 37.61 | 36.2 | 1.040 | 44.31 | 37.3 | 1.173 | 34.39 | 36.9 | .928 | 34.35 | 36.0 | .954 | 26.85 | 36.8 | .730 | 43.20 | 35.1 | 1.201 |
| May | 37.24 | 35.8 | 1.040 | 43.50 | 36.8 | 1.171 | 33.83 | 36.3 | .927 | 34.80 | 36.8 | .946 | 27.22 | 36.5 | .744 | 43.27 | 35.1 | 1.206 |
| June | 37.61 | 35.6 | 1.055 | 43.19 | 36.4 | 1.169 | 33.00 | 35.5 | .925 | 34.00 | 35.6 | .950 | 27.21 | 37.1 | .732 | 43.94 | 35.0 | 1.239 |
| July | 38.74 | 35.8 | 1.081 | 43.03 | 36.8 | 1.160 | 33.14 | 36.2 | .924 | 34.54 | 36.0 | .950 | 26.67 | 36.9 | .735 | 46.09 | 34.9 | 1.304 |
| August | 40.27 | 36.4 | 1.106 | 43.98 | 36.8 | 1.180 | 32.88 | 35.7 | .921 | 35.31 | 36.5 | .968 | 27.70 | 37.4 | .739 | 49.06 | 36.0 | 1.339 |
| September | 40.38 | 36.1 | 1.117 | 43.81 | 36.7 | 1.178 | 33.59 | 35.9 | .933 | 35.74 | 36.0 | .993 | 28.41 | 37.4 | .759 | 49.15 | 35.6 | 1.352 |
| October | 37.67 | 34.7 | 1.087 | 41.67 | 35.0 | 1.160 | 33.44 | 35.9 | .931 | 35.53 | 36.0 | .989 | 28.34 | 37.6 | .751 | 44.39 | 33.5 | 1.302 |
| November | 39.45 | 35.9 | 1.100 | 41.97 | 35.6 | 1.173 | 34.04 | 36.1 | .942 | 37.28 | 37.2 | 1.005 | 27.38 | 36.4 | .749 | 48.05 | 35.7 | 1.321 |

Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued

| Year and month | Corsets and allied garments | | | Millinery | | | Handkerchiefs | | | Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads | | | Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc. | | | Textile bags | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1939: Average | $17.15 | 37.5 | $0.456 | $22.19 | 33.8 | $0.636 | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| 1941: January | 17.24 | 35.6 | .482 | 22.31 | 30.5 | .648 | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| 1947: November | 36.80 | 38.6 | .955 | 39.14 | 31.3 | 1.213 | $33.31 | 37.7 | $0.884 | $31.26 | 37.2 | $0.839 | $38.03 | 38.3 | $0.983 | $37.25 | 38.9 | $0.958 |
| December | 36.89 | 39.0 | .948 | 46.03 | 35.0 | 1.256 | 32.55 | 37.0 | .881 | 31.28 | 37.1 | .843 | 41.34 | 40.5 | 1.012 | 37.60 | 39.5 | .953 |
| 1948: January | 37.37 | 38.0 | .985 | 53.14 | 37.3 | 1.365 | 30.46 | 34.4 | .884 | 31.44 | 36.8 | .856 | 38.54 | 38.2 | .999 | 37.20 | 38.9 | .956 |
| February | 37.07 | 37.9 | .979 | 57.84 | 39.3 | 1.415 | 32.66 | 36.4 | .897 | 30.69 | 35.9 | .854 | 36.83 | 37.7 | .965 | 36.23 | 38.0 | .952 |
| March | 38.14 | 38.5 | .993 | 52.77 | 36.9 | 1.394 | 34.21 | 37.1 | .922 | 31.40 | 35.4 | .882 | 38.29 | 38.1 | 1.000 | 35.80 | 37.1 | .964 |
| April | 37.39 | 37.8 | .991 | 49.95 | 36.0 | 1.353 | 33.09 | 36.1 | .917 | 30.17 | 33.1 | .891 | 38.46 | 38.2 | 1.001 | 36.35 | 37.2 | .977 |
| May | 35.85 | 35.8 | 1.003 | 42.82 | 31.5 | 1.333 | 31.66 | 34.8 | .909 | 30.41 | 32.9 | .912 | 37.52 | 37.2 | .998 | 37.94 | 38.4 | .987 |
| June | 36.58 | 36.2 | 1.013 | 45.29 | 32.7 | 1.352 | 31.40 | 34.3 | .917 | 30.50 | 33.6 | .898 | 40.19 | 39.1 | 1.019 | 38.10 | 38.3 | .995 |
| July | 36.10 | 36.0 | 1.003 | 50.99 | 34.8 | 1.414 | 30.62 | 33.8 | .907 | 30.33 | 34.6 | .892 | 39.01 | 38.2 | 1.010 | 38.93 | 38.9 | 1.001 |
| August | 36.51 | 36.6 | .999 | 54.26 | 36.7 | 1.449 | 32.79 | 35.7 | .920 | 31.97 | 35.8 | .898 | 39.72 | 38.6 | 1.014 | 39.68 | 39.2 | 1.012 |
| September | 37.07 | 37.1 | 1.002 | 55.64 | 36.5 | 1.467 | 34.34 | 37.2 | .924 | 30.54 | 33.1 | .922 | 38.65 | 36.7 | 1.032 | 41.34 | 39.7 | 1.042 |
| October | 37.70 | 36.9 | 1.020 | 51.26 | 33.9 | 1.460 | 36.24 | 38.7 | .937 | 30.22 | 32.6 | .927 | 41.03 | 39.4 | 1.036 | 41.13 | 39.9 | 1.034 |
| November | 38.45 | 38.0 | 1.014 | 42.51 | 29.9 | 1.385 | 36.70 | 38.0 | .965 | 30.33 | 33.4 | .914 | 41.61 | 39.7 | 1.043 | 40.83 | 39.5 | 1.028 |

Leather and leather products

| Year and month | Total: Leather and leather products | | | Leather | | | Boot and shoe cut stock and findings | | | Boots and shoes | | | Leather gloves and mittens | | | Trunks and suitcases | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1939: Average | $19.13 | 36.2 | $0.528 | $24.43 | 38.7 | $0.634 | ------- | ------- | ------- | $17.83 | 35.7 | $0.503 | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| 1941: January | 20.66 | 37.3 | .554 | 25.27 | 38.3 | .662 | ------- | ------- | ------- | 19.58 | 37.0 | .530 | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| 1947: November | 41.93 | 38.3 | 1.095 | 52.82 | 40.6 | 1.297 | $38.92 | 37.2 | $1.060 | 39.98 | 37.8 | 1.059 | $33.88 | 36.3 | $0.934 | $47.61 | 42.2 | $1.129 |
| December | 42.67 | 39.1 | 1.092 | 53.65 | 41.3 | 1.300 | 41.36 | 39.3 | 1.063 | 40.87 | 38.7 | 1.056 | 33.91 | 36.3 | .931 | 45.53 | 40.9 | 1.109 |
| 1948: January | 42.63 | 39.0 | 1.095 | 53.06 | 40.8 | 1.299 | 41.36 | 38.9 | 1.075 | 41.09 | 38.8 | 1.059 | 33.75 | 35.7 | .947 | 42.33 | 38.4 | 1.105 |
| February | 42.99 | 39.0 | 1.102 | 53.38 | 40.5 | 1.317 | 41.23 | 38.4 | 1.080 | 41.35 | 38.8 | 1.065 | 33.67 | 36.0 | .941 | 45.61 | 40.6 | 1.129 |
| March | 41.87 | 37.8 | 1.106 | 51.91 | 39.4 | 1.315 | 40.55 | 37.6 | 1.086 | 40.21 | 37.5 | 1.071 | 33.82 | 36.0 | .940 | 45.83 | 40.6 | 1.135 |
| April | 40.34 | 36.2 | 1.116 | 51.59 | 39.1 | 1.318 | 39.90 | 36.5 | 1.107 | 38.09 | 35.3 | 1.080 | 33.18 | 35.4 | .938 | 45.35 | 40.1 | 1.130 |
| May | 39.65 | 35.5 | 1.118 | 52.38 | 39.4 | 1.330 | 39.72 | 36.3 | 1.105 | 36.79 | 34.3 | 1.074 | 34.77 | 35.2 | .991 | 45.06 | 39.6 | 1.137 |
| June | 41.38 | 37.0 | 1.118 | 53.11 | 39.5 | 1.345 | 41.24 | 37.4 | 1.108 | 39.00 | 36.4 | 1.074 | 35.78 | 35.8 | .999 | 44.86 | 39.0 | 1.150 |
| July | 41.64 | 37.4 | 1.114 | 53.39 | 39.5 | 1.351 | 41.09 | 37.4 | 1.104 | 39.41 | 37.0 | 1.069 | 35.01 | 35.8 | .988 | 44.42 | 38.8 | 1.152 |
| August | 42.80 | 37.9 | 1.128 | 53.70 | 39.8 | 1.356 | 42.62 | 38.8 | 1.105 | 40.65 | 37.4 | 1.087 | 35.79 | 36.3 | 1.005 | 47.19 | 40.6 | 1.168 |
| September | 42.65 | 37.3 | 1.143 | 53.13 | 38.9 | 1.367 | 42.00 | 38.1 | 1.117 | 40.61 | 36.8 | 1.104 | 35.41 | 35.6 | 1.002 | 47.65 | 40.7 | 1.175 |
| October | 41.56 | 36.3 | 1.145 | 53.52 | 39.1 | 1.368 | 40.46 | 36.2 | 1.125 | 39.15 | 35.6 | 1.102 | 34.72 | 35.1 | .995 | 47.31 | 40.0 | 1.185 |
| November | 40.79 | 35.5 | 1.149 | 53.82 | 39.1 | 1.377 | 39.81 | 35.9 | 1.131 | 37.91 | 34.4 | 1.103 | 34.65 | 34.8 | 1.001 | 49.47 | 41.7 | 1.193 |

See footnotes at end of table.

# TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries [1]—Con.

## MANUFACTURING—Continued

### Food

| Year and month | Total: Food | | | Slaughtering and meat packing | | | Butter | | | Condensed and evaporated milk | | | Ice cream | | | Flour | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1939: Average | $24.43 | 40.3 | $0.607 | $27.85 | 40.6 | $0.686 | $22.60 | 46.7 | $0.484 | ------- | ------- | ------- | $29.24 | 46.2 | $0.626 | $25.80 | 42.3 | $0.605 |
| 1941: January | 24.69 | 39.0 | .633 | 26.84 | 39.3 | .681 | 22.84 | 44.6 | .509 | ------- | ------- | ------- | 29.41 | 44.2 | .653 | 25.27 | 41.0 | .608 |
| 1947: November | 49.90 | 42.5 | 1.173 | 61.31 | 46.9 | 1.305 | 46.05 | 46.1 | .995 | $48.54 | 45.7 | $1.062 | 49.40 | 44.3 | 1.072 | 59.15 | 48.6 | 1.218 |
| December | 50.93 | 43.3 | 1.175 | 61.57 | 47.7 | 1.291 | 46.98 | 46.5 | 1.004 | 49.32 | 45.9 | 1.074 | 49.87 | 44.8 | 1.073 | 56.45 | 47.6 | 1.187 |
| 1948: January | 49.44 | 42.0 | 1.177 | 57.12 | 44.8 | 1.275 | 45.92 | 45.9 | .995 | 50.20 | 45.5 | 1.103 | 50.50 | 45.3 | 1.079 | 54.43 | 46.4 | 1.175 |
| February | 49.18 | 41.6 | 1.181 | 51.88 | 40.7 | 1.277 | 47.28 | 46.3 | 1.011 | 51.68 | 45.9 | 1.125 | 51.12 | 45.0 | 1.093 | 54.56 | 45.9 | 1.189 |
| March | 49.36 | 41.6 | 1.187 | 56.62 | 43.6 | 1.301 | 45.92 | 45.8 | 1.011 | 52.28 | 46.4 | 1.126 | 51.44 | 45.4 | 1.095 | 50.99 | 43.7 | 1.167 |
| April | 50.95 | 42.4 | 1.201 | 68.51 | 48.1 | 1.425 | 47.16 | 45.6 | 1.032 | 53.51 | 46.7 | 1.147 | 50.86 | 45.3 | 1.087 | 53.07 | 45.3 | 1.173 |
| May | 51.26 | 42.5 | 1.207 | 67.66 | 46.7 | 1.424 | 47.52 | 45.9 | 1.033 | 55.36 | 47.5 | 1.165 | 51.11 | 45.0 | 1.086 | 55.12 | 46.1 | 1.196 |
| June | 52.09 | 42.8 | 1.217 | 61.24 | 44.1 | 1.383 | 48.42 | 46.3 | 1.043 | 56.66 | 48.5 | 1.168 | 52.22 | 45.8 | 1.103 | 57.48 | 47.8 | 1.204 |
| July | 51.77 | 42.6 | 1.215 | 58.75 | 42.9 | 1.368 | 49.66 | 46.9 | 1.063 | 56.42 | 47.6 | 1.186 | 53.58 | 46.2 | 1.125 | 60.05 | 48.4 | 1.241 |
| August | 49.74 | 41.0 | 1.214 | 55.71 | 41.2 | 1.351 | 49.82 | 46.6 | 1.067 | 56.07 | 47.7 | 1.174 | 52.81 | 44.7 | 1.147 | 61.14 | 48.1 | 1.271 |
| September | 51.76 | 42.6 | 1.216 | 57.64 | 42.3 | 1.361 | 49.58 | 45.8 | 1.081 | 55.99 | 47.0 | 1.191 | 54.46 | 45.3 | 1.173 | 60.77 | 46.3 | 1,315 |
| October | 51.50 | 41.8 | 1.233 | 57.38 | 41.9 | 1.367 | 49.43 | 45.8 | 1.079 | 53.71 | 45.4 | 1.183 | 53.92 | 44.5 | 1.163 | 62.03 | 47.9 | 1.297 |
| November | 51.82 | 41.4 | 1.251 | 61.07 | 43.1 | 1.416 | 49.86 | 46.0 | 1.084 | 54.29 | 45.9 | 1.182 | 54.77 | 44.8 | 1.175 | 59.18 | 45.7 | 1.295 |

### Food—Continued

| Year and month | Cereal preparations | | | Baking | | | Sugar refining, cane | | | Sugar, beet | | | Confectionery | | | Beverages, nonalcoholic | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1939: Average | ------- | ------- | ------- | $25.70 | 41.7 | $0.621 | $23.91 | 37.6 | $0.636 | $24.68 | 42.9 | $0.585 | $18.64 | 38.1 | $0.492 | $24.21 | 43.6 | $0.556 |
| 1941: January | ------- | ------- | ------- | 26.46 | 41.1 | .644 | 22.73 | 35.0 | .650 | 24.03 | 36.5 | .630 | 19.19 | 37.6 | .511 | 25.28 | 42.0 | .602 |
| 1947: November | $52.05 | 40.3 | $1.291 | 46.26 | 41.6 | 1.115 | 56.39 | 46.0 | 1.224 | 56.47 | 48.2 | 1.172 | 42.24 | 40.8 | 1.036 | 44.60 | 43.3 | 1.032 |
| December | 54.13 | 40.8 | 1.328 | 47.43 | 42.3 | 1.119 | 48.24 | 41.2 | 1.171 | 53.87 | 46.1 | 1.168 | 42.96 | 41.5 | 1.035 | 45.22 | 43.7 | 1.032 |
| 1948: January | 54.10 | 40.5 | 1.335 | 47.03 | 41.6 | 1.131 | 45.66 | 38.0 | 1.201 | 50.45 | 39.0 | 1.293 | 40.82 | 39.6 | 1.034 | 45.05 | 43.0 | 1.055 |
| February | 55.58 | 40.6 | 1.369 | 49.30 | 43.6 | 1.132 | 44.66 | 37.9 | 1.177 | 55.30 | 42.4 | 1.305 | 40.45 | 38.9 | 1.045 | 44.99 | 42.9 | 1.048 |
| March | 52.46 | 38.7 | 1.356 | 47.38 | 41.9 | 1.131 | 49.30 | 41.0 | 1.202 | 50.11 | 38.7 | 1.296 | 40.48 | 39.1 | 1.050 | 44.93 | 43.0 | 1.044 |
| April | 54.50 | 39.8 | 1.370 | 48.00 | 42.1 | 1.138 | 52.57 | 43.2 | 1.217 | 50.19 | 38.4 | 1.302 | 40.83 | 38.6 | 1.060 | 45.46 | 43.7 | 1.041 |
| May | 55.64 | 40.4 | 1.377 | 49.09 | 42.7 | 1.148 | 51.08 | 41.9 | 1.220 | 50.27 | 37.5 | 1.339 | 39.21 | 37.5 | 1.036 | 45.75 | 43.9 | 1.041 |
| June | 58.00 | 41.5 | 1.398 | 50.03 | 42.9 | 1.165 | 53.14 | 44.0 | 1.207 | 50.71 | 38.9 | 1.303 | 42.15 | 39.5 | 1.069 | 47.20 | 45.0 | 1.052 |
| July | 57.92 | 41.7 | 1.391 | 50.01 | 42.7 | 1.168 | 57.73 | 45.9 | 1.258 | 51.94 | 39.4 | 1.321 | *41.83 | 39.3 | 1.078 | 49.39 | 46.1 | 1.076 |
| August | 53.66 | 39.2 | 1.368 | 49.77 | 42.5 | 1.169 | 57.52 | 45.6 | 1.261 | 50.73 | 38.2 | 1.326 | *42.98 | 40.2 | 1.088 | 45.18 | 42.5 | 1.059 |
| September | 52.61 | 37.8 | 1.391 | 51.11 | 42.8 | 1.191 | 54.79 | 43.7 | 1.254 | 56.21 | 41.3 | 1.362 | 44.20 | 40.7 | 1.087 | 47.05 | 43.8 | 1.073 |
| October | 54.96 | 39.4 | 1.395 | 50.89 | 42.4 | 1.197 | 51.04 | 41.5 | 1.229 | 51.05 | 41.3 | 1.236 | 43.93 | 40.7 | 1.077 | 44.45 | 41.8 | 1.061 |
| November | 55.53 | 39.3 | 1.413 | 50.41 | 41.9 | 1.202 | 50.13 | 41.5 | 1.207 | 58.00 | 45.8 | 1.266 | 44.76 | 41.3 | 1.083 | 45.48 | 42.6 | 1.069 |

### Food—Continued / Tobacco manufactures

| Year and month | Malt liquors | | | Canning and preserving | | | Tobacco manufactures: Total | | | Cigarettes | | | Cigars | | | Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1939: Average | $35.01 | 38.3 | $0.916 | $16.77 | 37.0 | $0.464 | $16.84 | 35.4 | $0.476 | $20.88 | 37.2 | $0.561 | $14.59 | 34.7 | $0.419 | $17.53 | 34.1 | $0.514 |
| 1941: January | 34.57 | 36.4 | .952 | 16.67 | 33.0 | .510 | 17.89 | 35.7 | .501 | 22.38 | 37.3 | .600 | 15.13 | 35.0 | .432 | 18.60 | 34.9 | .537 |
| 1947: November | 64.03 | 42.1 | 1.523 | 37.94 | 35.9 | 1.062 | 37.67 | 39.4 | .956 | 43.15 | 40.6 | 1.063 | 33.69 | 38.6 | .868 | 36.10 | 38.5 | .939 |
| December | 63.54 | 42.1 | 1.511 | 41.14 | 37.7 | 1.093 | 39.16 | 39.9 | .983 | 45.45 | 40.6 | 1.119 | 34.24 | 39.3 | .868 | 37.16 | 39.1 | .950 |
| 1948: January | 61.03 | 40.4 | 1.510 | 41.10 | 37.3 | 1.102 | 37.97 | 38.6 | .984 | 44.74 | 39.4 | 1.135 | 32.64 | 38.1 | .860 | 35.38 | 37.1 | .955 |
| February | 62.25 | 40.9 | 1.520 | 42.73 | 38.4 | 1.118 | 35.04 | 36.2 | .968 | 37.93 | 33.9 | 1.120 | 32.59 | 37.9 | .857 | 35.89 | 37.2 | .965 |
| March | 62.57 | 41.2 | 1.516 | 40.77 | 36.5 | 1.120 | 36.52 | 37.7 | .968 | 42.99 | 38.2 | 1.124 | 32.12 | 37.5 | .852 | 35.78 | 36.9 | .971 |
| April | 65.24 | 42.5 | 1.532 | 41.63 | 37.0 | 1.130 | 37.19 | 38.2 | .973 | 44.35 | 39.6 | 1.119 | 32.13 | 37.4 | .857 | 36.32 | 37.1 | .979 |
| May | 65.31 | 42.5 | 1.537 | 41.35 | 36.8 | 1.125 | 37.12 | 37.7 | .984 | 44.32 | 38.9 | 1.139 | 31.80 | 36.9 | .858 | 36.91 | 37.3 | .991 |
| June | 67.74 | 42.9 | 1.578 | 41.16 | 38.0 | 1.090 | 37.86 | 37.8 | 1.003 | 45.84 | 39.1 | 1.172 | 31.73 | 36.8 | .863 | 37.93 | 37.6 | 1.009 |
| July | 71.35 | 44.1 | 1.610 | 41.78 | 39.0 | 1.083 | 38.51 | 38.0 | 1.014 | 46.59 | 39.8 | 1.171 | 32.24 | 36.7 | .877 | 37.59 | 37.1 | 1.015 |
| August | 69.14 | 42.9 | 1.612 | 39.50 | 36.1 | 1.105 | 39.26 | 39.0 | 1.008 | 48.39 | 41.5 | 1.167 | 32.29 | 37.1 | .867 | 38.81 | 38.4 | 1.012 |
| September | 70.27 | 43.4 | 1.618 | 46.01 | 41.4 | 1.121 | 37.97 | 38.0 | 1.000 | 44.47 | 38.4 | 1.159 | 32.84 | 37.6 | .870 | 39.11 | 38.2 | 1.023 |
| October | 66.11 | 41.1 | 1.606 | 45.32 | 39.5 | 1.159 | 38.78 | 38.9 | .998 | 45.95 | 40.0 | 1.149 | 33.43 | 38.0 | .876 | 39.63 | 39.2 | 1.011 |
| November | 67.17 | 41.1 | 1.640 | 39.02 | 35.4 | 1.115 | 38.37 | 37.8 | 1.016 | 43.61 | 36.6 | 1.193 | 34.63 | 38.8 | .889 | 38.62 | 37.5 | 1.031 |

**See footnotes** at end of table.

# TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries [1]—Con.

## MANUFACTURING—Continued

| Year and month | Paper and allied products | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Printing, publishing, and allied industries | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total: Paper and allied products | | | Paper and pulp | | | Envelopes | | | Paper bags | | | Paper boxes | | | Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1939: Average | $23.72 | 40.1 | $0.592 | $24.92 | 40.3 | $0.620 | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | $21.78 | 40.2 | $0.547 | $32.42 | 37.4 | $0.866 |
| 1941: January | 25.16 | 40.0 | .629 | 27.02 | 40.8 | .662 | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | 22.26 | 38.8 | .576 | 33.49 | 37.8 | .886 |
| 1947: November | 52.80 | 43.2 | 1.222 | 57.40 | 44.4 | 1.292 | $46.52 | 41.9 | $1.120 | $43.17 | 39.0 | $1.106 | 48.66 | 42.7 | 1.143 | 62.30 | 40.0 | 1.556 |
| December | 53.69 | 43.8 | 1.226 | 58.21 | 44.9 | 1.295 | 47.35 | 42.2 | 1.122 | 45.29 | 40.7 | 1.113 | 49.44 | 43.3 | 1.144 | 63.37 | 40.4 | 1.568 |
| 1948: January | 53.20 | 43.1 | 1.235 | 57.75 | 44.4 | 1.301 | 46.50 | 41.4 | 1.139 | 45.23 | 40.8 | 1.112 | 48.35 | 42.0 | 1.155 | 62.41 | 39.5 | 1.579 |
| February | 53.61 | 43.1 | 1.245 | 58.41 | 44.5 | 1.310 | 46.68 | 41.3 | 1.146 | 44.34 | 39.5 | 1.120 | 48.75 | 41.9 | 1.167 | 62.72 | 39.1 | 1.604 |
| March | 53.82 | 43.1 | 1.249 | 58.50 | 44.5 | 1.313 | 46.30 | 41.1 | 1.144 | 45.69 | 40.7 | 1.121 | 49.14 | 41.8 | 1.177 | 63.97 | 39.5 | 1.621 |
| April | 53.36 | 42.7 | 1.250 | 58.02 | 44.1 | 1.313 | 46.26 | 40.8 | 1.149 | 45.14 | 40.5 | 1.113 | 48.32 | 41.0 | 1.180 | 64.62 | 39.2 | 1.646 |
| May | 54.28 | 42.8 | 1.269 | 59.47 | 44.6 | 1.334 | 46.34 | 40.8 | 1.150 | 44.93 | 39.8 | 1.126 | 48.64 | 40.7 | 1.199 | 65.06 | 39.1 | 1.663 |
| June | 55.34 | 42.8 | 1.292 | 60.40 | 44.1 | 1.368 | 47.02 | 41.3 | 1.158 | 46.29 | 40.8 | 1.130 | 50.48 | 41.6 | 1.216 | 65.48 | 39.1 | 1.676 |
| July | 55.97 | 42.5 | 1.317 | 61.49 | 43.9 | 1.400 | 45.87 | 40.6 | 1.148 | 48.61 | 41.6 | 1.167 | 49.87 | 40.7 | 1.229 | 65.08 | 38.9 | 1.675 |
| August | 56.94 | 43.1 | 1.320 | 62.32 | 44.4 | 1.402 | 49.02 | 41.5 | 1.194 | 49.32 | 41.3 | 1.193 | 51.75 | 42.0 | 1.234 | 65.96 | 39.2 | 1.683 |
| September | 56.98 | 42.7 | 1.334 | 62.21 | 43.8 | 1.419 | 49.10 | 41.5 | 1.203 | 48.69 | 41.0 | 1.192 | 52.05 | 41.9 | 1.245 | 67.39 | 39.4 | 1.712 |
| October | 56.97 | 42.9 | 1.329 | 61.77 | 43.8 | 1.409 | 49.69 | 41.6 | 1.211 | 48.78 | 41.0 | 1.192 | 52.79 | 42.6 | 1.243 | 66.50 | 38.9 | 1.710 |
| November | 57.38 | 42.9 | 1.337 | 62.44 | 44.0 | 1.418 | 50.49 | 42.2 | 1.210 | 47.14 | 39.6 | 1.194 | 52.37 | 42.2 | 1.243 | 67.03 | 39.1 | 1.713 |

| Year and month | Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued | | | | | | Chemicals and allied products | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Newspapers and periodicals | | | Printing; book and job | | | Lithographing | | | Total: Chemicals and allied products | | | Paints, varnishes, and colors | | | Drugs, medicines, and insecticides | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1939: Average | $37.58 | 36.1 | $1.004 | $30.30 | 38.3 | $0.804 | ------- | ------- | ------- | $25.59 | 39.5 | $0.649 | $28.48 | 40.5 | $0.704 | $24.16 | 39.7 | $0.592 |
| 1941: January | 38.15 | 35.4 | 1.052 | 31.64 | 39.6 | .810 | ------- | ------- | ------- | 27.53 | 39.9 | .690 | 29.86 | 40.3 | .741 | 24.68 | 39.3 | .619 |
| 1947: November | 69.78 | 38.6 | 1.776 | 59.35 | 40.9 | 1.469 | $62.19 | 42.4 | $1.467 | 53.15 | 41.3 | 1.287 | 55.06 | 41.9 | 1.316 | 47.35 | 40.0 | 1.183 |
| December | 71.45 | 39.1 | 1.791 | 60.22 | 41.1 | 1.479 | 62.91 | 42.3 | 1.486 | 53.73 | 41.5 | 1.293 | 55.11 | 42.0 | 1.314 | 47.90 | 40.4 | 1.185 |
| 1948: January | 68.96 | 37.8 | 1.797 | 60.23 | 40.7 | 1.493 | 61.03 | 40.4 | 1.511 | 54.31 | 41.4 | 1.311 | 55.34 | 42.0 | 1.321 | 48.31 | 40.4 | 1.196 |
| February | 70.36 | 38.3 | 1.812 | 60.13 | 39.8 | 1.528 | 60.04 | 39.8 | 1.509 | 54.12 | 41.1 | 1.315 | 55.73 | 41.8 | 1.334 | 48.42 | 40.2 | 1.206 |
| March | 71.32 | 38.4 | 1.843 | 60.96 | 40.3 | 1.528 | 62.92 | 40.3 | 1.560 | 54.15 | 41.2 | 1.315 | 55.71 | 41.7 | 1.338 | 48.44 | 40.2 | 1.205 |
| April | 72.79 | 38.5 | 1.870 | 61.26 | 39.9 | 1.551 | 61.78 | 39.5 | 1.565 | 54.38 | 41.0 | 1.327 | 55.54 | 41.5 | 1.344 | 48.36 | 39.8 | 1.216 |
| May | 73.04 | 38.4 | 1.877 | 61.92 | 39.8 | 1.570 | 63.24 | 39.5 | 1.601 | 55.24 | 41.0 | 1.347 | 57.22 | 42.2 | 1.358 | 48.91 | 39.4 | 1.241 |
| June | 73.26 | 38.0 | 1.896 | 62.25 | 39.7 | 1.579 | 64.60 | 40.0 | 1.616 | 56.64 | 41.4 | 1.369 | 57.84 | 42.4 | 1.365 | 49.56 | 39.5 | 1.257 |
| July | 72.39 | 37.8 | 1.894 | 62.06 | 39.7 | 1.576 | 62.45 | 38.6 | 1.618 | 57.21 | 41.1 | 1.390 | 59.24 | 42.9 | 1.385 | 49.21 | 39.0 | 1.260 |
| August | 73.69 | 38.4 | 1.908 | 62.32 | 39.8 | 1.578 | 64.55 | 39.8 | 1.621 | 57.69 | 41.0 | 1.407 | 59.03 | 42.2 | 1.399 | 49.48 | 39.1 | 1.266 |
| September | 76.80 | 38.9 | 1.954 | 63.02 | 39.8 | 1.595 | 65.38 | 39.9 | 1.638 | 58.20 | 41.3 | 1.410 | 59.34 | 42.2 | 1.410 | 49.75 | 39.7 | 1.255 |
| October | 75.47 | 38.5 | 1.942 | 62.04 | 39.1 | 1.600 | 65.74 | 40.3 | 1.621 | 57.60 | 41.4 | 1.392 | 59.10 | 42.1 | 1.407 | 50.98 | 40.0 | 1.276 |
| November | 76.04 | 38.3 | 1.956 | 62.79 | 39.6 | 1.602 | 65.34 | 40.5 | 1.607 | 57.86 | 41.3 | 1.401 | 58.22 | 41.3 | 1.411 | 51.24 | 40.1 | 1.279 |

| Year and month | Chemicals and allied products—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Soap | | | Rayon and allied products | | | Chemicals, not elsewhere classified | | | Explosives and safety fuses | | | Ammunition, small-arms [2] | | | Cottonseed oil | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1939: Average | $28.11 | 39.8 | $0.707 | $24.52 | 37.9 | $0.646 | $31.30 | 40.0 | $0.784 | $29.99 | 38.8 | $0.773 | $22.68 | 39.0 | $0.612 | $13.70 | 44.3 | $0.302 |
| 1941: January | 29.58 | 40.0 | .740 | 27.26 | 39.2 | .696 | 33.10 | 40.3 | .822 | 31.56 | 37.8 | .835 | 24.05 | 38.6 | .623 | 15.55 | 44.6 | .338 |
| 1947: November | 62.66 | 44.1 | 1.420 | 49.07 | 39.2 | 1.252 | 59.21 | 40.9 | 1.448 | 58.20 | 40.7 | 1.430 | 53.30 | 43.1 | 1.238 | 38.47 | 52.6 | .731 |
| December | 65.01 | 44.7 | 1.456 | 49.73 | 39.2 | 1.268 | 60.07 | 41.2 | 1.457 | 57.36 | 40.0 | 1.433 | 53.85 | 43.3 | 1.243 | 38.68 | 52.9 | .731 |
| 1948: January | 64.69 | 44.1 | 1.466 | 50.36 | 39.2 | 1.284 | 60.80 | 41.2 | 1.477 | 58.85 | 40.8 | 1.441 | 48.09 | 40.5 | 1.188 | 38.86 | 52.2 | .746 |
| February | 64.54 | 43.8 | 1.475 | 50.33 | 39.3 | 1.280 | 60.82 | 41.1 | 1.479 | 59.20 | 41.2 | 1.438 | 48.19 | 40.6 | 1.187 | 36.59 | 48.8 | .750 |
| March | 62.83 | 42.8 | 1.467 | 50.68 | 39.5 | 1.284 | 60.84 | 41.0 | 1.483 | 58.24 | 40.5 | 1.437 | 49.04 | 40.7 | 1.204 | 37.95 | 50.3 | .755 |
| April | 64.29 | 42.1 | 1.528 | 51.29 | 39.8 | 1.287 | 60.97 | 41.1 | 1.484 | 56.47 | 39.6 | 1.427 | 49.37 | 40.8 | 1.209 | 37.50 | 49.4 | .759 |
| May | 64.99 | 42.1 | 1.543 | 51.46 | 39.7 | 1.296 | 61.48 | 41.2 | 1.493 | 59.34 | 40.6 | 1.462 | 50.28 | 41.3 | 1.218 | 38.07 | 49.0 | .778 |
| June | 63.09 | 41.5 | 1.521 | 51.72 | 39.8 | 1.298 | 63.17 | 41.9 | 1.509 | 61.58 | 41.9 | 1.471 | 51.48 | 41.2 | 1.257 | 37.94 | 48.0 | .791 |
| July | 62.44 | 41.0 | 1.523 | 53.38 | 40.1 | 1.330 | 63.49 | 41.3 | 1.539 | 61.65 | 41.8 | 1.473 | 53.05 | 41.2 | 1.294 | 38.77 | 47.6 | .816 |
| August | 63.49 | 41.6 | 1.525 | 55.32 | 39.8 | 1.391 | 63.80 | 41.1 | 1.552 | 63.93 | 41.8 | 1.529 | 52.64 | 41.0 | 1.285 | 38.59 | 49.0 | .787 |
| September | 64.76 | 42.3 | 1.532 | 55.31 | 39.5 | 1.400 | 65.27 | 40.9 | 1.596 | 64.01 | 41.9 | 1.527 | 53.61 | 41.5 | 1.291 | 41.64 | 52.3 | .796 |
| October | 66.24 | 42.9 | 1.543 | 54.99 | 39.2 | 1.402 | 64.02 | 41.0 | 1.563 | 61.26 | 40.8 | 1.501 | 53.55 | 41.7 | 1.283 | 43.35 | 54.7 | .792 |
| November | 66.79 | 42.3 | 1.579 | 55.65 | 39.4 | 1.407 | 64.58 | 41.1 | 1.576 | 60.71 | 40.3 | 1.508 | 53.46 | 41.4 | 1.291 | 43.56 | 54.8 | .789 |

**See footnotes at end of table.**

# TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries [1]—Con.

## MANUFACTURING—Continued

| Year and month | Chemicals and allied products—Con. | | | Products of petroleum and coal | | | | | | | | | | | | Rubber products | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fertilizers | | | Total: Products of petroleum and coal | | | Petroleum refining | | | Coke and by-products | | | Roofing materials | | | Total: Rubber products | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1939: Average | $14.71 | 35.8 | $0.412 | $32.62 | 36.5 | $0.894 | $34.97 | 36.1 | $0.974 | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | $27.84 | 36.9 | $0.754 |
| 1941: January | 14.89 | 34.8 | .429 | 32.46 | 36.6 | .887 | 34.46 | 35.7 | .970 | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | 30.38 | 39.0 | .779 |
| 1947: November | 35.53 | 39.2 | .907 | 62.54 | 41.2 | 1.518 | 65.86 | 41.0 | 1.607 | $54.06 | 39.8 | $1.359 | $58.74 | 45.4 | $1.306 | 57.99 | 39.9 | 1.454 |
| December | 36.56 | 40.7 | .897 | 63.21 | 40.8 | 1.551 | 66.32 | 40.3 | 1.647 | 54.37 | 39.7 | 1.371 | 60.60 | 45.5 | 1.331 | 59.47 | 40.9 | 1.454 |
| 1948: January | 37.23 | 41.5 | .897 | 64.47 | 40.7 | 1.586 | 67.54 | 39.8 | 1.699 | 56.70 | 40.4 | 1.404 | 58.35 | 44.4 | 1.314 | 57.33 | 39.7 | 1.444 |
| February | 34.96 | 39.7 | .881 | 64.58 | 40.8 | 1.581 | 67.64 | 40.0 | 1.689 | 57.06 | 40.9 | 1.395 | 58.67 | 44.1 | 1.332 | 54.70 | 38.5 | 1.421 |
| March | 36.25 | 41.6 | .871 | 64.62 | 40.6 | 1.593 | 67.77 | 40.1 | 1.692 | 56.74 | 40.3 | 1.408 | 59.51 | 44.3 | 1.342 | 53.24 | 37.8 | 1.408 |
| April | 36.49 | 41.5 | .880 | 64.45 | 40.3 | 1.600 | 68.50 | 40.2 | 1.704 | 53.54 | 38.4 | 1.395 | 58.84 | 44.0 | 1.338 | 53.39 | 37.8 | 1.412 |
| May | 37.40 | 41.4 | .904 | 67.16 | 41.2 | 1.631 | 71.14 | 40.9 | 1.740 | 57.01 | 40.2 | 1.419 | 60.66 | 44.9 | 1.352 | 55.45 | 39.0 | 1.424 |
| June | 39.34 | 41.2 | .954 | 67.18 | 40.7 | 1.650 | 70.96 | 40.2 | 1.763 | 57.84 | 40.3 | 1.437 | 61.09 | 44.7 | 1.367 | 57.14 | 39.7 | 1.439 |
| July | 40.82 | 42.1 | .970 | 69.45 | 40.8 | 1.703 | 74.01 | 40.4 | 1.832 | 57.44 | 39.8 | 1.443 | 62.78 | 45.2 | 1.390 | 58.37 | 39.7 | 1.472 |
| August | 40.32 | 40.7 | .990 | 70.71 | 41.2 | 1.716 | 75.13 | 41.0 | 1.832 | 59.97 | 39.9 | 1.503 | 63.58 | 44.9 | 1.415 | 60.47 | 40.3 | 1.500 |
| September | 40.37 | 40.4 | 1.001 | 68.72 | 39.3 | 1.748 | 72.09 | 38.5 | 1.873 | 60.59 | 39.1 | 1.551 | 63.67 | 44.5 | 1.431 | 59.31 | 39.4 | 1.504 |
| October | 39.37 | 39.9 | .988 | 70.90 | 40.8 | 1.737 | 75.23 | 40.3 | 1.868 | 60.51 | 39.9 | 1.517 | 65.69 | 45.6 | 1.440 | 59.25 | 39.3 | 1.508 |
| November | 37.86 | 38.4 | .985 | 70.24 | 40.1 | 1.754 | 74.76 | 39.8 | 1.881 | 59.88 | 39.4 | 1.519 | 61.76 | 43.3 | 1.428 | 58.32 | 38.6 | 1.510 |

| Year and month | Rubber products—Continued | | | | | | | | | Miscellaneous industries | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rubber tires and inner tubes | | | Rubber boots and shoes | | | Rubber goods, other | | | Total: Miscellaneous industries | | | Instruments (professional and scientific), and fire-control equipment | | | Pianos, organs, and parts | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1939: Average | $33.36 | 35.0 | $0.957 | $22.80 | 37.5 | $0.607 | $23.34 | 38.9 | $0.605 | $24.48 | 39.2 | $0.624 | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| 1941: January | 36.67 | 37.7 | .975 | 26.76 | 41.9 | .639 | 24.97 | 39.4 | .639 | 25.35 | 39.3 | .645 | $35.33 | 45.7 | $0.773 | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| 1947: November | 64.86 | 38.9 | 1.661 | 49.26 | 40.6 | 1.213 | 51.27 | 41.0 | 1.252 | 49.14 | 40.7 | 1.207 | 56.06 | 40.0 | 1.369 | $54.24 | 41.6 | $1.318 |
| December | 65.74 | 39.5 | 1.658 | 54.72 | 44.5 | 1.231 | 52.93 | 41.8 | 1.261 | 50.21 | 41.2 | 1.219 | 57.99 | 40.8 | 1.391 | 56.25 | 42.9 | 1.326 |
| 1948: January | 62.72 | 38.2 | 1.646 | 51.08 | 42.1 | 1.214 | 51.79 | 41.1 | 1.260 | 49.60 | 40.4 | 1.227 | 59.59 | 41.2 | 1.419 | 52.52 | 40.4 | 1.311 |
| February | 58.22 | 36.0 | 1.613 | 50.65 | 41.7 | 1.214 | 51.33 | 40.8 | 1.258 | 50.11 | 40.8 | 1.230 | 57.20 | 40.0 | 1.388 | 51.88 | 40.0 | 1.305 |
| March | 55.54 | 34.8 | 1.599 | 51.42 | 42.2 | 1.219 | 50.60 | 40.4 | 1.251 | 49.84 | 40.6 | 1.229 | 57.54 | 40.1 | 1.407 | 51.82 | 40.3 | 1.288 |
| April | 56.54 | 35.3 | 1.603 | 50.59 | 41.7 | 1.214 | 50.16 | 39.9 | 1.256 | 49.60 | 40.4 | 1.228 | 58.16 | 40.5 | 1.413 | 52.34 | 40.8 | 1.286 |
| May | 61.15 | 37.4 | 1.636 | 50.61 | 41.7 | 1.214 | 50.34 | 40.0 | 1.260 | 50.19 | 40.3 | 1.244 | 58.35 | 40.2 | 1.430 | 52.36 | 40.8 | 1.286 |
| June | 63.96 | 38.8 | 1.651 | 50.69 | 41.7 | 1.215 | 51.15 | 40.2 | 1.272 | 50.92 | 40.3 | 1.262 | 57.73 | 39.7 | 1.434 | 52.11 | 40.9 | 1.280 |
| July | 66.30 | 39.3 | 1.684 | 52.12 | 42.3 | 1.231 | 51.07 | 39.4 | 1.296 | 50.02 | 39.4 | 1.269 | 56.68 | 39.7 | 1.448 | 52.07 | 40.9 | 1.283 |
| August | 68.29 | 39.5 | 1.730 | 52.53 | 41.5 | 1.266 | 53.70 | 40.9 | 1.312 | 51.24 | 40.3 | 1.271 | 58.44 | 40.0 | 1.458 | 52.42 | 40.7 | 1.293 |
| September | 65.27 | 37.7 | 1.732 | 53.38 | 41.6 | 1.283 | 54.35 | 40.8 | 1.333 | 51.63 | 40.3 | 1.280 | 59.26 | 40.1 | 1.472 | 52.54 | 39.9 | 1.322 |
| October | 64.82 | 37.2 | 1.734 | 54.34 | 42.2 | 1.289 | 55.08 | 40.8 | 1.350 | 51.93 | 40.6 | 1.280 | 60.90 | 40.4 | 1.487 | 53.73 | 40.3 | 1.339 |
| November | 62.79 | 36.2 | 1.735 | 54.77 | 41.6 | 1.316 | 54.61 | 40.5 | 1.347 | 52.55 | 40.8 | 1.288 | 61.75 | 40.9 | 1.491 | 55.41 | 40.8 | 1.365 |

## NONMANUFACTURING

### Mining

| Year and month | Coal | | | | | | Metal | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Anthracite [3] | | | Bituminous [3] | | | Total: Metal | | | Iron | | | Copper | | | Lead and zinc | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1939: Average | $25.67 | 27.7 | $0.923 | $23.88 | 27.1 | $0.886 | $28.93 | 40.9 | $0.708 | $26.36 | 35.7 | $0.738 | $28.08 | 41.9 | $0.679 | $26.39 | 38.7 | $0.683 |
| 1941: January | 25.13 | 27.0 | .925 | 26.00 | 29.7 | .885 | 30.63 | 41.0 | .747 | 29.26 | 39.0 | .750 | 30.93 | 41.8 | .749 | 28.61 | 38.2 | .749 |
| 1947: November | 63.43 | 36.2 | 1.754 | 71.77 | 38.5 | 1.851 | 57.55 | 41.7 | 1.380 | 54.83 | 39.9 | 1.376 | 60.49 | 44.0 | 1.375 | 58.58 | 41.4 | 1.416 |
| December | 67.42 | 38.4 | 1.756 | 75.22 | 41.2 | 1.826 | 58.11 | 42.7 | 1.360 | 54.26 | 40.3 | 1.346 | 62.39 | 45.5 | 1.370 | 60.83 | 43.3 | 1.406 |
| 1948: January | 68.79 | 39.0 | 1.764 | 75.78 | 40.9 | 1.847 | 58.23 | 42.5 | 1.371 | 54.99 | 40.5 | 1.356 | 62.21 | 45.2 | 1.377 | 59.88 | 42.0 | 1.425 |
| February | 65.78 | 36.2 | 1.817 | 70.54 | 38.7 | 1.826 | 58.79 | 42.9 | 1.370 | 56.40 | 41.4 | 1.361 | 62.84 | 45.8 | 1.373 | 59.16 | 41.9 | 1.412 |
| March | 71.59 | 40.3 | 1.776 | 74.84 | 40.6 | 1.842 | 57.90 | 42.4 | 1.366 | 56.04 | 41.3 | 1.357 | 61.25 | 44.7 | 1.371 | 59.04 | 41.6 | 1.415 |
| April | 55.05 | 32.1 | 1.708 | 49.53 | 27.0 | 1.821 | 57.84 | 42.1 | 1.373 | 55.48 | 40.7 | 1.364 | 61.04 | 44.6 | 1.369 | 59.58 | 41.7 | 1.430 |
| May | 69.89 | 39.4 | 1.774 | 74.08 | 40.3 | 1.841 | 59.26 | 42.8 | 1.384 | 57.91 | 42.1 | 1.377 | 61.73 | 45.0 | 1.373 | 60.27 | 41.8 | 1.442 |
| June | 68.91 | 39.4 | 1.749 | 73.87 | 39.9 | 1.850 | 58.79 | 42.4 | 1.386 | 57.41 | 41.5 | 1.383 | 61.33 | 44.5 | 1.378 | 60.42 | 41.7 | 1.449 |
| July | 55.11 | 31.7 | 1.736 | 67.62 | 34.2 | 1.936 | 58.00 | 40.6 | 1.427 | 55.30 | 40.3 | 1.371 | 63.99 | 43.6 | 1.468 | 53.11 | 35.3 | 1.505 |
| August | 72.77 | 38.3 | 1.901 | 78.10 | 39.4 | 1.967 | 62.49 | 42.9 | 1.455 | 59.21 | 41.6 | 1.424 | 67.62 | 45.1 | 1.498 | 64.95 | 42.9 | 1.515 |
| September | 69.35 | 36.6 | 1.897 | 75.51 | 37.9 | 1.970 | 62.07 | 41.4 | 1.501 | 60.77 | 40.4 | 1.504 | 64.67 | 42.8 | 1.513 | 63.26 | 41.4 | 1.529 |
| October | 73.74 | 38.7 | 1.904 | 76.40 | 38.6 | 1.959 | 64.18 | 42.7 | 1.502 | 63.56 | 42.2 | 1.506 | 66.62 | 44.6 | 1.494 | 64.19 | 41.5 | 1.544 |
| November | 64.10 | 35.3 | 1.818 | 73.52 | 37.1 | 1.951 | 64.28 | 42.3 | 1.518 | 62.02 | 41.2 | 1.506 | 68.80 | 45.1 | 1.524 | 66.04 | 42.3 | 1.560 |

See footnotes at end of table.

# TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries [1]—Con.

## NONMANUFACTURING—Continued

| Year and month | Mining—Continued | | | | | | Public utilities | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quarrying and nonmetallic | | | Crude petroleum and natural gas production | | | Street railways and busses [4] | | | Telephone [5] | | | Telegraph [5] | | | Electric light and power | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1939: Average | $21.61 | 39.2 | $0.550 | $34.09 | 38.3 | $0.873 | $33.13 | 45.9 | $0.714 | $31.94 | 39.1 | $0.822 | ------- | ------- | ------- | $34.38 | 39.6 | $0.869 |
| 1941: January | 22.06 | 38.2 | .576 | 33.99 | 37.7 | .885 | 33.63 | 45.3 | .731 | 32.52 | 39.7 | .824 | ------- | ------- | ------- | 35.49 | 39.4 | .903 |
| 1947: November | 53.05 | 44.6 | 1.178 | 62.94 | 40.9 | 1.554 | 58.27 | 45.4 | 1.276 | 49.44 | 39.5 | 1.254 | $55.10 | 44.0 | $1.253 | 60.33 | 42.4 | 1.428 |
| December | 52.39 | 44.4 | 1.176 | 60.90 | 39.5 | 1.543 | 60.11 | 46.8 | 1.288 | 47.83 | 39.0 | 1.229 | 55.14 | 43.9 | 1.257 | 59.01 | 42.2 | 1.414 |
| 1948: January | 50.92 | 42.7 | 1.187 | 64.53 | 39.9 | 1.627 | 60.73 | 46.3 | 1.299 | 48.20 | 38.9 | 1.241 | 55.81 | 44.4 | 1.257 | 59.87 | 42.4 | 1.426 |
| February | 50.39 | 42.1 | 1.199 | 65.77 | 40.4 | 1.638 | 62.15 | 47.7 | 1.295 | 47.82 | 38.7 | 1.238 | 56.26 | 44.5 | 1.265 | 59.60 | 42.2 | 1.428 |
| March | 51.04 | 42.9 | 1.190 | 63.44 | 39.7 | 1.605 | 61.36 | 47.3 | 1.295 | 47.31 | 38.7 | 1.223 | 56.19 | 44.4 | 1.267 | 58.27 | 41.6 | 1.408 |
| April | 52.83 | 43.7 | 1.206 | 63.96 | 40.0 | 1.599 | 60.10 | 46.6 | 1.293 | 47.56 | 38.8 | 1.225 | 59.45 | 44.1 | 1.349 | 59.10 | 41.8 | 1.427 |
| May | 54.73 | 44.4 | 1.226 | 65.88 | 40.2 | 1.646 | 60.32 | 46.8 | 1.302 | 48.82 | 39.4 | 1.240 | 62.12 | 45.0 | 1.381 | 59.83 | 41.7 | 1.444 |
| June | 55.38 | 45.0 | 1.228 | 64.88 | 39.5 | 1.636 | 61.21 | 46.8 | 1.315 | 48.67 | 39.5 | 1.232 | 61.63 | 45.1 | 1.367 | 60.41 | 41.8 | 1.455 |
| July | 55.83 | 44.1 | 1.266 | 67.17 | 40.1 | 1.676 | 62.01 | 47.0 | 1.328 | 49.19 | 39.8 | 1.237 | 63.10 | 45.8 | 1.379 | 61.46 | 41.8 | 1.483 |
| August | 58.72 | 45.9 | 1.281 | 69.59 | 41.3 | 1.682 | 62.68 | 47.5 | 1.327 | 48.35 | 39.4 | 1.229 | 62.59 | 45.6 | 1.373 | 61.46 | 42.1 | 1.472 |
| September | 57.82 | 45.0 | 1.284 | 67.58 | 39.6 | 1.711 | 62.29 | 46.3 | 1.355 | 49.21 | 39.4 | 1.250 | 61.83 | 44.8 | 1.379 | 61.75 | 41.6 | 1.490 |
| October | 59.08 | 45.8 | 1.288 | 67.67 | 39.7 | 1.716 | 63.40 | 46.5 | 1.370 | 49.75 | 39.4 | 1.264 | 61.46 | 44.5 | 1.380 | 62.42 | 41.7 | 1.506 |
| November | 57.20 | 44.3 | 1.290 | 68.80 | 39.6 | 1.734 | 62.51 | 46.3 | 1.376 | 51.42 | 39.4 | 1.307 | 61.44 | 44.5 | 1.381 | 62.57 | 41.8 | 1.507 |

| Year and month | Trade | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wholesale | | | Retail | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Total: Retail | | | Food | | | General merchandise | | | Apparel | | | Furniture and house-furnishings | | |
| 1939: Average | $29.85 | 41.7 | $0.715 | $21.17 | 43.0 | $0.536 | $23.37 | 43.9 | $0.525 | $17.80 | 38.8 | $0.454 | $21.23 | 38.8 | $0.543 | $28.62 | 44.5 | $0.660 |
| 1941: January | 30.59 | 40.6 | .756 | 21.53 | 42.9 | .549 | 23.78 | 43.6 | .537 | 18.22 | 38.8 | .466 | 21.89 | 39.0 | .560 | 27.96 | 43.9 | .666 |
| 1947: November | 54.70 | 41.4 | 1.314 | 37.14 | 39.5 | 1.025 | 44.92 | 39.6 | 1.086 | 31.15 | 35.5 | .856 | 37.40 | 36.5 | 1.027 | 52.13 | 42.5 | 1.255 |
| December | 54.97 | 41.6 | 1.300 | 37.36 | 39.7 | 1.016 | 44.74 | 39.9 | 1.079 | 31.87 | 36.0 | .853 | 38.18 | 37.2 | 1.024 | 53.79 | 43.2 | 1.288 |
| 1948: January | 54.36 | 41.0 | 1.309 | 37.62 | 39.8 | 1.044 | 45.46 | 39.9 | 1.108 | 32.09 | 35.9 | .889 | 37.68 | 36.9 | 1.007 | 50.62 | 42.3 | 1.254 |
| February | 55.87 | 41.1 | 1.343 | 38.33 | 40.0 | 1.050 | 46.33 | 39.7 | 1.119 | 32.09 | 35.7 | .883 | 37.94 | 37.3 | 1.002 | 53.05 | 43.9 | 1.253 |
| March | 55.17 | 40.9 | 1.334 | 38.89 | 39.8 | 1.044 | 46.14 | 40.0 | 1.123 | 32.28 | 35.3 | .878 | 37.50 | 36.2 | 1.025 | 51.30 | 43.7 | 1.242 |
| April | 55.84 | 41.0 | 1.346 | 39.27 | 39.8 | 1.055 | 46.66 | 39.6 | 1.150 | 33.17 | 35.3 | .895 | 38.23 | 36.6 | 1.030 | 50.24 | 43.5 | 1.261 |
| May | 56.61 | 41.2 | 1.363 | 39.84 | 39.9 | 1.064 | 47.08 | 39.6 | 1.148 | 34.04 | 35.2 | .907 | 38.54 | 36.5 | 1.040 | 50.96 | 43.4 | 1.281 |
| June | 56.00 | 41.1 | 1.353 | 40.52 | 40.3 | 1.070 | 48.52 | 40.6 | 1.159 | 35.04 | 35.8 | .915 | 39.33 | 36.9 | 1.049 | 50.86 | 43.4 | 1.281 |
| July | 56.54 | 41.2 | 1.365 | 41.19 | 40.8 | 1.077 | 49.44 | 41.0 | 1.162 | 35.30 | 36.5 | .915 | 39.48 | 37.2 | 1.045 | 51.31 | 43.3 | 1.284 |
| August | 57.51 | 41.3 | 1.379 | 41.19 | 41.0 | 1.080 | 49.35 | 41.1 | 1.160 | 35.03 | 36.5 | .914 | 39.17 | 37.1 | 1.043 | 51.33 | 43.7 | 1.280 |
| September | 57.67 | 41.2 | 1.378 | 40.48 | 40.2 | 1.086 | 48.86 | 40.3 | 1.177 | 34.20 | 36.5 | .903 | 38.96 | 36.8 | 1.050 | 50.87 | 43.2 | 1.290 |
| October | 57.54 | 41.0 | 1.381 | 40.32 | 39.7 | 1.080 | 48.15 | 39.8 | 1.172 | 34.10 | 35.9 | .902 | 39.43 | 36.3 | 1.063 | 51.79 | 42.9 | 1,297 |
| November | 57.60 | 41.3 | 1.385 | 39.67 | 39.5 | 1.084 | 48.58 | 39.4 | 1.186 | 33.77 | 35.7 | .907 | 39.08 | 36.2 | 1.060 | 51.65 | 43.0 | 1.306 |

See footnotes at end of table.

# TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries [1]—Con.

## NONMANUFACTURING—Continued

| Year and month | Trade—Continued | | | | | | Finance [7] | | Service | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Retail—Continued | | | | | | Brokerage | Insurance | Hotels [8] (year-round) | | | Power laundries | | | Cleaning and dyeing | | |
| | Automotive | | | Lumber and building materials | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1939: Average | $27.07 | 47.6 | $0.571 | $26.22 | 42.7 | $0.619 | $36.63 | $36.32 | $15.25 | 46.6 | $0.324 | $17.69 | 42.7 | $0.417 | $19.96 | 41.8 | $0.490 |
| 1941: January | 28.26 | 46.8 | .606 | 26.16 | 41.7 | .634 | 38.25 | 37.52 | 15.65 | 45.9 | .338 | 18.37 | 42.9 | .429 | 19.92 | 41.9 | .488 |
| 1947: November | 52.62 | 45.3 | 1.174 | 47.65 | 42.1 | 1.139 | 64.51 | 53.98 | 30.54 | 44.4 | .687 | 32.86 | 41.7 | .786 | 37.23 | 40.9 | .925 |
| December | 52.71 | 45.5 | 1.168 | 49.03 | 42.7 | 1.143 | 62.85 | 53.92 | 30.89 | 44.1 | .693 | 33.88 | 42.6 | .797 | 37.70 | 41.5 | .921 |
| 1948: January | 51.66 | 44.4 | 1.179 | 48.19 | 41.8 | 1.154 | 62.35 | 55.09 | 30.55 | 43.9 | .695 | 33.99 | 42.3 | .807 | 37.64 | 41.4 | .924 |
| February | 53.03 | 45.0 | 1.186 | 49.56 | 42.1 | 1.174 | 63.37 | 56.63 | 31.19 | 44.6 | .695 | 33.54 | 41.9 | .802 | 36.55 | 40.5 | .923 |
| March | 52.98 | 44.6 | 1.202 | 49.24 | 42.5 | 1.170 | 62.60 | 55.51 | 30.96 | 44.0 | .695 | 33.74 | 42.0 | .805 | 37.96 | 41.5 | .924 |
| April | 54.53 | 45.5 | 1.216 | 49.64 | 42.6 | 1.175 | 65.76 | 54.94 | 31.59 | 44.2 | .700 | 34.29 | 42.2 | .810 | 39.18 | 42.1 | .933 |
| May | 54.49 | 45.5 | 1.220 | 50.32 | 42.8 | 1.193 | 71.15 | 56.22 | 31.70 | 44.2 | .707 | 34.22 | 41.8 | .817 | 39.13 | 42.0 | .936 |
| June | 54.65 | 45.5 | 1.221 | 51.08 | 43.2 | 1.202 | 69.35 | 54.75 | 31.88 | 44.1 | .711 | 34.36 | 41.8 | .823 | 40.14 | 42.4 | .947 |
| July | 55.03 | 45.1 | 1.237 | 51.31 | 42.8 | 1.216 | 68.12 | 55.22 | 32.04 | 44.0 | .714 | 34.55 | 42.2 | .820 | 39.02 | 41.7 | .942 |
| August | 56.04 | 45.6 | 1.251 | 52.51 | 43.4 | 1.220 | 65.42 | 55.09 | 32.34 | 44.9 | .709 | 33.70 | 41.1 | .822 | 37.55 | 39.8 | .951 |
| September | 55.87 | 45.3 | 1.247 | 52.00 | 42.4 | 1.231 | 63.59 | 54.35 | 32.21 | 43.9 | .725 | 34.56 | 41.8 | .828 | 39.36 | 41.1 | .963 |
| October | 55.53 | 45.4 | 1.241 | 52.68 | 42.7 | 1.233 | 66.27 | 53.97 | 32.45 | 44.3 | .727 | 34.16 | 41.3 | .828 | 39.42 | 41.0 | .970 |
| November | 55.99 | 45.4 | 1.245 | 51.92 | 42.0 | 1.235 | 64.71 | 54.86 | 32.54 | 44.1 | .736 | 34.71 | 41.5 | .836 | 39.01 | 40.8 | .958 |

[1] These figures are based on reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time employees who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. As not all reporting firms supply man-hour data, the average weekly hours and average hourly earnings for individual industries are based on a slightly smaller sample than are average weekly earnings.

For manufacturing, mining, power laundries, and cleaning and dyeing industries, the data relate to production and related workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, the data relate to all nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors. Data for 1939 and January 1941, for some industries, are not strictly comparable with the periods currently presented. All series, by month, are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Such requests should specify the series desired. Data for the two current months are subject to revision without notation. Revised figures for earlier months are identified by an asterisk for the first month's publication of such data.

[2] New series beginning with month and year shown below; not comparable with data shown for earlier periods:

*Glass products made from purchased glass.*—May 1948; comparable April data are $44.36 and $1.121.

*Ammunition, small-arms.*—June 1948; comparable May data are $1.232.

[3] April 1948 data reflect work stoppages.

[4] Data include private and municipal street-railway companies and affiliated, subsidiary, or successor trolley-bus and motor-bus companies.

[5] Prior to April 1945 the averages of hours and earnings related to all employees except executives; beginning with April 1945 these averages reflect mainly the hours and earnings of employees subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act. At the same time the reporting sample was expanded to include a greater number of employees of "long lines." The April 1945 data are $40.72, 42.9 hours, and $0.952 on the old basis, and $37.50, 40.6 hours, and $0.926 on the new basis.

[6] Data relate to all land-line employees except those compensated on a commission basis. Excludes general and divisional headquarters personnel, trainees in school, and messengers.

[7] Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

[8] Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.

[9] Revised.

NOTE: Explanatory notes outlining briefly the concepts, methodology, size of the reporting sample, and sources used in preparing the data presented in tables C–1 through C–5 are contained in the Bureau's monthly mimeographed release, "Hours and Earnings—Industry Report," which is available upon request.

## TABLE C–2: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas [1]

| Year and month | Arizona | | | California | | | | | | | | | Connecticut | | | Delaware | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | State | | | State | | | Los Angeles | | | San Francisco Bay | | | State | | | State | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1947: November | $54.70 | 41.6 | $1.315 | $57.21 | 38.9 | $1.471 | $56.94 | 39.2 | $1.452 | $58.98 | 38.4 | $1.536 | ------- | ------- | ------- | $44.72 | 39.6 | $1.130 |
| December | 55.94 | 43.0 | 1.301 | 58.51 | 39.5 | 1.482 | 58.02 | 39.7 | 1.461 | 61.96 | 39.7 | 1.561 | ------- | ------- | ------- | 46.84 | 40.6 | 1.153 |
| 1948: January | 55.77 | 43.3 | 1.288 | 57.84 | 38.7 | 1.494 | 57.64 | 39.1 | 1.476 | 60.72 | 38.7 | 1.570 | $54.08 | 41.9 | $1.29 | 46.79 | 40.0 | 1.171 |
| February | 54.48 | 42.3 | 1.288 | 58.20 | 39.1 | 1.488 | 58.21 | 39.4 | 1.476 | 60.07 | 38.7 | 1.551 | 54.54 | 41.9 | 1.30 | 46.36 | 39.5 | 1.172 |
| March | 54.98 | 42.0 | 1.309 | 57.51 | 38.6 | 1.491 | 58.11 | 39.2 | 1.482 | 58.16 | 37.6 | 1.547 | 54.94 | 41.9 | 1.31 | 47.11 | 40.0 | 1.177 |
| April | 56.71 | 42.8 | 1.325 | 57.54 | 38.5 | 1.495 | 58.08 | 39.1 | 1.486 | 58.56 | 37.8 | 1.548 | 54.21 | 41.4 | 1.28 | 47.49 | 40.4 | 1.177 |
| May | 57.43 | 42.7 | 1.345 | 59.04 | 38.9 | 1.516 | 59.03 | 39.3 | 1.500 | 60.62 | 38.7 | 1.566 | 53.52 | 40.9 | 1.31 | 46.51 | 39.9 | 1.165 |
| June | 55.11 | 41.5 | 1.328 | 59.62 | 38.9 | 1.531 | 58.69 | 38.9 | 1.507 | 61.10 | 38.5 | 1.589 | 54.51 | 41.1 | 1.33 | 47.37 | 40.0 | 1.184 |
| July | 55.51 | 41.0 | 1.354 | 59.78 | 38.8 | 1.542 | 59.28 | 39.0 | 1.522 | 61.94 | 38.6 | 1.603 | 54.86 | 40.8 | 1.34 | 47.75 | 39.6 | 1.207 |
| August | 55.97 | 41.4 | 1.352 | 60.52 | 38.9 | 1.555 | 60.94 | 39.6 | 1.538 | 61.20 | 38.2 | 1.601 | 56.02 | 41.2 | 1.36 | 46.62 | 40.1 | 1.161 |
| September | 57.63 | 41.7 | 1.382 | 60.38 | 38.8 | 1.558 | 59.84 | 38.6 | 1.552 | 61.08 | 38.4 | 1.593 | 56.33 | 41.0 | 1.37 | 46.62 | 41.6 | 1.122 |
| October | 57.49 | 41.9 | 1.372 | 61.70 | 39.6 | 1.559 | 60.60 | 39.1 | 1.550 | 64.20 | 38.7 | 1.657 | 56.64 | 41.1 | 1.38 | 48.24 | 40.2 | 1.200 |
| November | 57.10 | 41.5 | 1.376 | 60.57 | 38.4 | 1.579 | 60.92 | 39.1 | 1.560 | 62.02 | 37.6 | 1.648 | 56.78 | 41.2 | 1.38 | 49.43 | 39.8 | 1.243 |

| Year and month | Delaware—Continued | | | Illinois | | | | | | Indiana | | | Massachusetts | | | Michigan | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wilmington | | | State | | | Chicago City | | | State | | | State | | | State | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | | | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | | | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1947: November | $53.31 | 40.9 | $1.297 | $57.07 | 41.7 | $1.36 | $59.20 | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | $58.89 | 40.0 | $1.480 |
| December | 55.11 | 41.8 | 1.310 | 58.02 | 42.3 | 1.37 | 60.28 | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | 62.91 | 42.1 | 1.496 |
| 1948: January | 55.07 | 40.8 | 1.318 | 57.06 | 41.5 | 1.37 | 59.08 | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | $50.73 | ------- | ------- | 60.63 | 40.8 | 1.488 |
| February | 54.50 | 40.7 | 1.331 | 57.58 | 41.6 | 1.38 | 59.47 | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | 51.43 | ------- | ------- | 59.02 | 39.7 | 1.489 |
| March | 55.43 | 41.1 | 1.343 | 56.98 | 41.2 | 1.38 | 58.60 | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | 51.39 | ------- | ------- | 59.68 | 40.1 | 1.488 |
| April | 55.68 | 41.1 | 1.345 | 57.14 | 40.9 | 1.40 | 58.85 | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | 51.07 | ------- | ------- | 59.04 | 39.7 | 1.489 |
| May | 55.27 | 40.9 | 1.361 | 56.77 | 40.3 | 1.41 | 58.79 | 40.7 | $1.44 | $55.53 | 40.1 | $1.386 | 51.28 | ------- | ------- | 56.75 | 38.9 | 1.500 |
| June | 55.99 | 40.7 | 1.384 | 58.06 | 41.0 | 1.41 | 59.76 | 41.1 | 1.45 | 57.19 | 40.6 | 1.407 | 51.76 | ------- | ------- | 60.81 | 39.7 | 1.539 |
| July | 57.14 | 40.6 | 1.419 | 57.92 | 40.5 | 1.43 | 59.70 | 40.7 | 1.47 | 57.51 | 40.2 | 1.431 | 51.44 | ------- | ------- | 62.57 | 39.9 | 1.586 |
| August | 58.15 | 40.7 | 1.424 | 59.26 | 40.9 | 1.45 | 61.51 | 41.1 | 1.50 | 58.37 | 40.6 | 1.436 | 52.29 | ------- | ------- | 63.44 | 40.1 | 1.584 |
| September | 57.03 | 40.5 | 1.422 | 60.01 | 41.0 | 1.46 | 62.03 | 41.3 | 1.50 | 57.75 | 40.5 | 1.427 | 52.41 | ------- | ------- | 63.32 | 39.4 | 1.610 |
| October | 58.78 | 41.1 | 1.429 | 60.43 | 41.0 | 1.47 | 62.06 | 41.2 | 1.51 | 59.93 | 40.9 | 1.466 | 50.74 | ------- | ------- | 64.96 | 40.4 | 1.608 |
| November | 58.28 | 40.4 | 1.440 | 60.05 | 40.6 | 1.48 | 61.78 | 40.9 | 1.51 | 59.95 | 40.8 | 1.470 | 50.87 | ------- | ------- | 64.40 | 39.7 | 1.636 |

| Year and month | Minnesota | | | | | | | | | | | | New Jersey | | | New York | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | State | | | Duluth | | | Minneapolis | | | St. Paul | | | State | | | State | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1947: November | $52.62 | 42.2 | $1.247 | $51.12 | 40.4 | $1.265 | $50.51 | 41.0 | $1.232 | $54.14 | 42.4 | $1.277 | $55.13 | 41.0 | $1.343 | $55.39 | 39.9 | $1.39 |
| December | 52.88 | 42.3 | 1.250 | 51.18 | 40.3 | 1.270 | 51.46 | 41.5 | 1.240 | 55.26 | 43.0 | 1.285 | 56.38 | 41.6 | 1.355 | 56.85 | 40.4 | 1.41 |
| 1948: January | 51.92 | 41.6 | 1.248 | 51.19 | 39.9 | 1.283 | 51.13 | 41.0 | 1.247 | 53.30 | 41.8 | 1.275 | 57.15 | 41.6 | 1.374 | 56.97 | 40.1 | 1.42 |
| February | 51.74 | 41.1 | 1.259 | 53.45 | 41.6 | 1.288 | 51.29 | 40.8 | 1.257 | 53.67 | 41.7 | 1.287 | 56.71 | 41.2 | 1.377 | 56.87 | 39.7 | 1.43 |
| March | 51.58 | 41.0 | 1.258 | 52.07 | 40.4 | 1.289 | 50.52 | 40.0 | 1.263 | 52.48 | 41.1 | 1.277 | 56.71 | 41.1 | 1.379 | 56.88 | 39.8 | 1.43 |
| April | 52.22 | 40.8 | 1.280 | 51.48 | 40.0 | 1.287 | 50.94 | 40.3 | 1.264 | 53.03 | 41.3 | 1.284 | 56.29 | 40.8 | 1.380 | 55.49 | 39.3 | 1.41 |
| May | 53.19 | 41.3 | 1.288 | 52.25 | 40.1 | 1.303 | 51.67 | 40.4 | 1.279 | 52.54 | 40.6 | 1.294 | 56.49 | 40.7 | 1.387 | 55.94 | 39.2 | 1.43 |
| June | 52.46 | 40.7 | 1.289 | 52.59 | 39.9 | 1.318 | 53.42 | 40.5 | 1.319 | 52.32 | 40.0 | 1.308 | 57.38 | 40.9 | 1.403 | 56.97 | 39.5 | 1.44 |
| July | 53.78 | 41.4 | 1.299 | 57.43 | 41.5 | 1.384 | 53.97 | 40.5 | 1.333 | 54.89 | 41.0 | 1.339 | 57.73 | 40.7 | 1.419 | 57.75 | 39.5 | 1.46 |
| August | 53.07 | 40.7 | 1.303 | 58.98 | 42.1 | 1.401 | 54.81 | 41.0 | 1.337 | 56.03 | 41.2 | 1.360 | 58.57 | 40.8 | 1.435 | 58.36 | 39.4 | 1.48 |
| September | 53.70 | 41.0 | 1.311 | 54.78 | 39.1 | 1.401 | 53.38 | 39.6 | 1.348 | 55.35 | 40.7 | 1.360 | 59.25 | 40.9 | 1.448 | 59.39 | 39.6 | 1.50 |
| October | 54.87 | 41.0 | 1.338 | 57.14 | 40.7 | 1.404 | 54.18 | 40.1 | 1.351 | 55.50 | 40.6 | 1.367 | 59.01 | 40.6 | 1.452 | 57.47 | 38.4 | 1.50 |
| November | 55.62 | 41.5 | 1.340 | 56.04 | 40.0 | 1.401 | 54.51 | 40.5 | 1.346 | 55.61 | 40.8 | 1.363 | 59.03 | 40.5 | 1.457 | 59.42 | 39.5 | 1.51 |

See footnote at end of table.

## TABLE C–2: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas [1]—Continued

| Year and month | New York—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | North Carolina | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Albany-Schenectady-Troy | | | Buffalo | | | New York City | | | Rochester | | | Syracuse | | | State | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkyl. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1947: November | $52.27 | 39.1 | $1.34 | $57.04 | 41.1 | $1.39 | $59.07 | 38.3 | $1.54 | $53.91 | 40.4 | $1.33 | $54.94 | 42.4 | $1.31 | $40.19 | 40.1 | $1.003 |
| December | 56.16 | 40.9 | 1.38 | 57.65 | 41.3 | 1.40 | 61.01 | 39.0 | 1.57 | 54.65 | 40.5 | 1.35 | 56.14 | 42.8 | 1.32 | 41.64 | 40.6 | 1.026 |
| 1948: January | 55.37 | 40.3 | 1.38 | 56.72 | 40.6 | 1.40 | 61.55 | 38.8 | 1.60 | 55.11 | 40.3 | 1.37 | 55.69 | 42.3 | 1.32 | 40.86 | 39.7 | 1.029 |
| February | 54.40 | 39.6 | 1.38 | 57.15 | 40.6 | 1.41 | 61.65 | 38.4 | 1.62 | 55.10 | 40.1 | 1.37 | 55.05 | 41.9 | 1.32 | 38.79 | 37.6 | 1.031 |
| March | 56.52 | 40.2 | 1.41 | 56.99 | 40.5 | 1.41 | 60.53 | 38.3 | 1.60 | 55.34 | 40.1 | 1.38 | 55.37 | 42.1 | 1.32 | 41.30 | 40.0 | 1.032 |
| April | 56.39 | 39.9 | 1.42 | 56.56 | 40.0 | 1.41 | 58.19 | 37.7 | 1.55 | 55.41 | 39.9 | 1.39 | 55.70 | 42.1 | 1.33 | 40.54 | 39.4 | 1.028 |
| May | 56.65 | 39.7 | 1.43 | 57.59 | 40.2 | 1.43 | 59.09 | 37.6 | 1.57 | 55.14 | 39.6 | 1.39 | 54.65 | 41.3 | 1.33 | 40.12 | 38.9 | 1.031 |
| June | 57.21 | 39.8 | 1.44 | 58.32 | 40.2 | 1.45 | 60.09 | 37.8 | 1.59 | 57.19 | 39.8 | 1.43 | 56.39 | 42.2 | 1.34 | 39.80 | 38.4 | 1.036 |
| July | 57.88 | 39.1 | 1.49 | 59.34 | 40.5 | 1.47 | 61.61 | 37.9 | 1.64 | 57.67 | 40.5 | 1.43 | 55.26 | 40.8 | 1.36 | 39.20 | 37.8 | 1.037 |
| August | 60.55 | 40.0 | 1.52 | 60.70 | 40.7 | 1.49 | 62.39 | 37.9 | 1.66 | 57.32 | 39.6 | 1.44 | 56.39 | 41.1 | 1.38 | 40.36 | 38.1 | 1.059 |
| September | 62.12 | 40.6 | 1.53 | 61.61 | 40.5 | 1.52 | 63.22 | 37.9 | 1.68 | 58.37 | 40.2 | 1.45 | 57.83 | 41.8 | 1.40 | 40.75 | 37.7 | 1.082 |
| October | 59.79 | 39.7 | 1.51 | 61.71 | 40.5 | 1.53 | 58.86 | 35.6 | 1.66 | 57.88 | 39.7 | 1.46 | 57.65 | 41.5 | 1.40 | 41.51 | 38.3 | 1.083 |
| November | 63.65 | 41.7 | 1.53 | 61.71 | 40.6 | 1.52 | 62.59 | 37.7 | 1.67 | 58.63 | 40.0 | 1.47 | 57.32 | 41.1 | 1.40 | 41.40 | 38.0 | 1.090 |

| Year and month | Oklahoma | | | Pennsylvania | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | State | | | State | | | Allentown-Bethlehem | | | Philadelphia | | | Pittsburgh | | | Reading-Lebanon | | |
| 1947: November | ------- | ------- | ------- | $49.14 | 40.0 | $1.227 | $52.46 | 39.9 | $1.307 | $54.56 | 40.8 | $1.319 | $56.64 | 39.3 | $1.413 | $50.91 | 40.2 | $1.281 |
| December | ------- | ------- | ------- | 49.77 | 40.4 | 1.232 | 51.71 | 39.9 | 1.302 | 55.25 | 41.3 | 1.330 | 57.96 | 40.0 | 1.401 | 51.85 | 40.6 | 1.280 |
| 1948: January | ------- | ------- | ------- | 49.69 | 40.0 | 1.243 | 51.92 | 39.8 | 1.320 | 54.78 | 40.6 | 1.338 | 56.97 | 39.1 | 1.421 | 52.63 | 40.4 | 1.301 |
| February | ------- | ------- | ------- | 49.50 | 39.9 | 1.242 | 51.58 | 39.7 | 1.306 | 54.78 | 40.4 | 1.339 | 56.84 | 39.0 | 1.425 | 52.34 | 40.5 | 1.306 |
| March | ------- | ------- | ------- | 49.91 | 40.0 | 1.246 | 51.10 | 39.5 | 1.299 | 54.91 | 41.3 | 1.310 | 57.96 | 39.9 | 1.421 | 52.31 | 40.5 | 1.304 |
| April | ------- | ------- | ------- | 49.63 | 39.6 | 1.252 | 49.25 | 37.8 | 1.303 | 55.22 | 40.3 | 1.355 | 57.55 | 39.5 | 1.437 | 51.98 | 40.2 | 1.307 |
| May | ------- | ------- | ------- | 50.32 | 39.9 | 1.260 | 52.65 | 38.8 | 1.340 | 55.19 | 40.1 | 1.356 | 58.54 | 40.3 | 1.433 | 52.25 | 40.6 | 1.305 |
| June | $53.15 | 42.5 | $1.250 | 50.38 | 39.8 | 1.267 | 51.15 | 38.8 | 1.349 | 55.44 | 40.1 | 1.364 | 58.55 | 39.7 | 1.455 | 53.43 | 40.7 | 1.317 |
| July | 53.03 | 41.5 | 1.277 | 50.20 | 39.2 | 1.282 | 51.78 | 38.4 | 1.372 | 55.60 | 39.9 | 1.374 | 58.07 | *39.0 | *1.490 | 51.71 | 39.5 | 1.324 |
| August | 55.30 | 42.7 | 1.296 | 52.20 | 39.5 | 1.320 | 52.88 | 38.5 | 1.392 | 56.88 | 40.0 | 1.404 | 62.34 | 39.9 | 1.566 | 53.74 | 39.7 | 1.362 |
| September | 55.70 | 42.2 | 1.320 | 52.73 | 39.5 | 1.335 | 54.06 | 38.8 | 1.407 | 57.37 | 40.1 | 1.415 | 62.32 | 39.2 | 1.586 | 54.26 | 39.4 | 1.393 |
| October | 54.74 | 42.6 | 1.286 | 53.42 | 39.9 | 1.339 | 54.65 | 39.5 | 1.386 | 57.42 | 39.9 | 1.422 | 63.46 | 40.3 | 1.575 | 55.39 | 40.1 | 1.388 |
| November | 54.15 | 40.1 | 1.352 | 53.28 | 39.6 | 1.344 | 54.01 | 38.6 | 1.404 | 56.94 | 40.2 | 1.418 | 62.08 | 39.7 | 1.559 | 56.63 | 40.7 | 1.399 |

| Year and month | Pennsylvania—Con. | | | Rhode Island | | | Tennessee | | | Texas | | | Utah | | | Wisconsin | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | York-Adams | | | State | | | State | | | State | | | State | | | State | | |
| 1947: November | $43.91 | 41.8 | $1.065 | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | $50.68 | 41.2 | $1.23 | $55.51 | 43.2 | $1.285 |
| December | 44.70 | 41.8 | 1.092 | ------- | ------- | ------- | $41.72 | 41.6 | $1.003 | ------- | ------- | ------- | 53.69 | 43.3 | 1.24 | 55.74 | 43.1 | 1.293 |
| 1948: January | 43.67 | 40.8 | 1.091 | $48.12 | 40.8 | $1.180 | 41.43 | 40.7 | 1.018 | ------- | ------- | ------- | 52.78 | 40.6 | 1.30 | 55.05 | 42.3 | 1.303 |
| February | 44.89 | 41.0 | 1.107 | 50.22 | 41.2 | 1.218 | 41.55 | 40.7 | 1.021 | ------- | ------- | ------- | 51.97 | 40.6 | 1.28 | 54.63 | 41.9 | 1.303 |
| March | 45.49 | 41.3 | 1.115 | 50.36 | 41.3 | 1.220 | 41.86 | 40.8 | 1.026 | ------- | ------- | ------- | 52.50 | 40.7 | 1.29 | 55.56 | 42.3 | 1.313 |
| April | 44.72 | 41.0 | 1.113 | 49.82 | 40.7 | 1.225 | 41.67 | 40.3 | 1.034 | ------- | ------- | ------- | 50.05 | 39.1 | 1.28 | 55.11 | 42.0 | 1.314 |
| May | 46.49 | 41.8 | 1.132 | 49.60 | 40.4 | 1.228 | 41.67 | 40.3 | 1.034 | ------- | ------- | ------- | 53.04 | 40.8 | 1.30 | 55.73 | 42.0 | 1.326 |
| June | 46.34 | 41.9 | 1.132 | 49.82 | 40.1 | 1.241 | 42.03 | 40.3 | 1.043 | $52.71 | 43.6 | $1.209 | 53.99 | 40.9 | 1.32 | 56.69 | 42.1 | 1.347 |
| July | 46.26 | 41.2 | 1.147 | 49.52 | 39.9 | 1.242 | 43.13 | 40.5 | 1.065 | 51.54 | 42.7 | 1.207 | 51.73 | 40.1 | 1.29 | 54.96 | 41.6 | 1.320 |
| August | 46.76 | 41.4 | 1.150 | 47.85 | 39.0 | 1.228 | 43.09 | 40.5 | 1.064 | 53.39 | 43.3 | 1.233 | 53.28 | 41.3 | 1.29 | 56.46 | 41.9 | 1.346 |
| September | 45.49 | 40.5 | 1.136 | 48.37 | 39.0 | 1.242 | 42.85 | 39.9 | 1.074 | 53.98 | 42.5 | 1.270 | 53.45 | 40.8 | 1.31 | 55.74 | 41.5 | 1.342 |
| October | 47.33 | 42.0 | 1.146 | 44.87 | 36.1 | 1.244 | 43.63 | 40.4 | 1.080 | 55.09 | 43.9 | 1.255 | 53.73 | 39.8 | 1.35 | 58.04 | 42.0 | 1.383 |
| November | 47.02 | 41.5 | 1.157 | 47.57 | 37.9 | 1.254 | 43.80 | 40.0 | 1.095 | 52.67 | 42.1 | 1.251 | 56.99 | 41.3 | 1.38 | 58.09 | 41.9 | 1.388 |

See footnote at end of table.

## TABLE C–2: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas [1]—Continued

| Year and month | Wisconsin—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Kenosha city | | | LaCrosse city | | | Madison city | | | Milwaukee county | | | Racine city | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1947: November | $61.03 | 42.0 | $1.453 | $50.45 | 40.8 | $1.237 | $54.03 | 42.1 | $1.281 | $60.28 | 42.8 | $1.409 | $61.14 | 42.4 | $1.444 |
| December | 59.05 | 41.0 | 1.441 | 52.55 | 41.8 | 1.256 | 54.41 | 42.4 | 1.281 | 59.84 | 42.5 | 1.408 | 61.98 | 42.6 | 1.456 |
| 1948: January | 60.41 | 41.6 | 1.453 | 52.30 | 41.4 | 1.263 | 49.85 | 39.6 | 1.253 | 58.76 | 41.6 | 1.411 | 61.48 | 42.0 | 1.465 |
| February | 54.11 | 37.5 | 1.444 | 49.35 | 40.0 | 1.233 | 50.11 | 38.7 | 1.290 | 58.20 | 41.3 | 1.411 | 60.27 | 41.5 | 1.451 |
| March | 60.41 | 41.4 | 1.460 | 50.17 | 40.3 | 1.246 | 50.97 | 39.5 | 1.289 | 59.09 | 41.7 | 1.418 | 61.44 | 41.8 | 1.469 |
| April | 57.12 | 39.6 | 1.443 | 49.60 | 39.7 | 1.250 | 55.54 | 41.4 | 1.343 | 58.77 | 41.4 | 1.419 | 60.58 | 41.2 | 1.470 |
| May | 58.38 | 40.1 | 1.455 | 49.60 | 39.7 | 1.251 | 59.10 | 42.9 | 1.377 | 58.82 | 41.0 | 1.434 | 61.97 | 41.7 | 1.485 |
| June | 63.01 | 41.1 | 1.532 | 49.74 | 39.5 | 1.259 | 58.12 | 42.0 | 1.385 | 60.20 | 41.2 | 1.461 | 63.32 | 42.4 | 1.493 |
| July | 67.31 | 40.3 | 1.671 | 50.13 | 39.6 | 1.267 | 54.70 | 39.7 | 1.377 | 60.92 | 41.1 | 1.481 | 63.46 | 42.0 | 1.509 |
| August | 61.38 | 39.5 | 1.552 | 53.35 | 39.2 | 1.362 | 54.15 | 39.5 | 1.372 | 61.44 | 41.3 | 1.489 | 65.35 | 42.1 | 1.553 |
| September | 61.79 | 40.0 | 1.545 | 54.32 | 39.7 | 1.369 | 52.59 | 38.5 | 1.365 | 61.81 | 40.8 | 1.515 | 65.15 | 41.6 | 1.568 |
| October | 61.73 | 39.7 | 1.555 | 52.61 | 38.7 | 1.361 | 54.63 | 40.1 | 1.362 | 63.09 | 41.5 | 1.521 | 65.28 | 41.4 | 1.575 |
| November | 60.72 | 39.2 | 1.548 | 53.92 | 39.4 | 1.369 | 56.27 | 41.2 | 1.364 | 62.69 | 41.3 | 1.516 | 65.78 | 41.5 | 1.585 |

[1] State and area hours and gross earnings are prepared by various cooperating State agencies. Owing to differences in methodology the data may not be strictly comparable among the States or with the national averages. Variations in earnings among the States and areas reflect, to some extent, differences with respect to industrial composition. Revised data for all except the two most recent months are identified by an asterisk for the first month's publication of such data. A number of States also make available more detailed industry data, as well as information for earlier periods, which may be secured directly upon request to the appropriate State agency as listed in footnote 1, table A–5.

## TABLE C–3: Estimated Average Hourly Earnings, Gross and Exclusive of Overtime, of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries [1]

| Year and month | All manufacturing | | Durable goods | | Nondurable goods | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Gross | Excluding overtime | Gross | Excluding overtime | Gross | Excluding overtime |
| January 1941 | $0.683 | $0.664 | $0.749 | $0.722 | $0.610 | $0.601 |
| January 1945 | 1.046 | .970 | 1.144 | 1.053 | .891 | .840 |
| July 1945 | 1.033 | .969 | 1.127 | 1.052 | .902 | .854 |
| June 1946 | 1.084 | 1.053 | 1.165 | 1.134 | 1.003 | .972 |
| 1941: Average | .729 | .702 | .808 | .770 | .640 | .625 |
| 1942: Average | .853 | .805 | .947 | .881 | .723 | .698 |
| 1943: Average | .961 | .894 | 1.059 | .976 | .803 | .763 |
| 1944: Average | 1.019 | .947 | 1.117 | 1.029 | .861 | .814 |
| 1945: Average | 1.023 | [2] .963 | 1.111 | [2] 1.042 | .904 | [2] .858 |
| 1946: Average | 1.084 | 1.049 | 1.15o | 1.122 | 1.012 | .978 |
| 1947: Average | 1.221 | 1.182 | 1.292 | 1.250 | 1.145 | 1.109 |
| 1947: November | $1.268 | $1.227 | $1.346 | $1.302 | $1.185 | $1.147 |
| December | 1.278 | 1.228 | 1.354 | 1.299 | 1.196 | 1.152 |
| 1948: January | 1.285 | 1.243 | 1.355 | 1.308 | 1.210 | 1.173 |
| February | 1.287 | 1.247 | 1.352 | 1.309 | 1.217 | 1.181 |
| March | 1.289 | 1.248 | 1.352 | 1.306 | 1.220 | 1.183 |
| April | 1.292 | 1.253 | 1.357 | 1.314 | 1.220 | 1.184 |
| May | 1.301 | 1.262 | 1.366 | 1.324 | 1.230 | 1.194 |
| June | 1.316 | 1.275 | 1.385 | 1.341 | 1.242 | 1.204 |
| July | 1.332 | 1.295 | 1.407 | 1.369 | 1.252 | 1.216 |
| August | 1.349 | 1.309 | 1.431 | 1.385 | 1.262 | 1.228 |
| September | 1.362 | 1.323 | 1.448 | 1.408 | 1.272 | 1.235 |
| October [3] | 1.365 | 1.324 | 1.451 | 1.404 | 1.272 | 1.237 |
| November [3] | 1.371 | 1.332 | 1.452 | 1.409 | 1.282 | 1.248 |

[1] Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours a week and paid for at time and one-half. The method of estimating average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work done on holidays.

[2] Eleven-month average only; August 1945 excluded because of VJ-day holiday period.

[3] Preliminary.

## TABLE C–4: Gross Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Selected Industries, in Current and 1939 Dollars [1]

| Year and month | All manufacturing | | Bituminous-coal mining | | Electric light and power [2] | | Year and month | All manufacturing | | Bituminous-coal mining | | Electric light and power [2] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Current dollars | 1939 dollars | Current dollars | 1939 dollars | Current dollars | 1939 dollars | | Current dollars | 1939 dollars | Current dollars | 1939 dollars | Current dollars | 1939 dollars |
| January 1941 | $26.64 | $26.27 | $26.00 | $25.64 | $35.49 | $35.00 | 1947: November | $51.29 | $30.92 | $71.77 | $43.26 | $60.33 | $36.37 |
| January 1945 | 47.50 | 37.15 | 54.11 | 42.32 | 48.90 | 38.24 | December | 52.69 | 31.36 | 75.22 | 44.77 | 59.01 | 35.12 |
| July 1945 | 45.45 | 34.91 | 50.66 | 38.92 | 50.34 | 38.67 | | | | | | | |
| June 1946 | 43.31 | 32.30 | 64.44 | 48.05 | 52.07 | 28.83 | 1948: January | 52.07 | 30.66 | 75.78 | 44.62 | 59.87 | 35.26 |
| | | | | | | | February | 51.75 | 30.71 | 70.54 | 41.86 | 59.60 | 35.37 |
| 1939: Average | 23.86 | 23.86 | 23.88 | 23.88 | 34.38 | 34.38 | March | 52.07 | 31.01 | 74.84 | 44.57 | 58.27 | 34.70 |
| 1940: Average | 25.20 | 25.00 | 24.71 | 24.51 | 35.10 | 34.82 | April | 51.79 | 30.41 | [3] 49.53 | [3] 29.08 | 59.10 | 34.70 |
| 1941: Average | 29.58 | 27.95 | 30.86 | 29.16 | 36.54 | 34.53 | May | 51.86 | 30.23 | 74.08 | 43.19 | 59.83 | 34.88 |
| 1942: Average | 36.65 | 31.27 | 35.02 | 29.88 | 39.60 | 33.79 | June | 52.85 | 30.60 | 73.87 | 42.76 | 60.41 | 34.97 |
| 1943: Average | 43.14 | 34.69 | 41.62 | 33.47 | 44.16 | 35.51 | July | 52.95 | 30.30 | 67.62 | 38.70 | 61.46 | 35.17 |
| 1944: Average | 46.08 | 36.50 | 51.27 | 40.61 | 48.04 | 38.05 | August | 54.05 | 30.79 | 78.10 | 44.49 | 61.46 | 35.01 |
| 1945: Average | 44.39 | 34.36 | 52.25 | 40.45 | 50.05 | 38.75 | September | 54.19 | 30.87 | 75.51 | 43.01 | 61.75 | 35.17 |
| 1946: Average | 43.74 | 31.21 | 58.03 | 41.41 | 52.04 | 37.13 | October [4] | 54.54 | 31.23 | 76.40 | 43.75 | 62.42 | 35.74 |
| 1947: Average | 49.25 | 30.75 | 66.86 | 41.75 | 57.12 | 35.66 | November [4] | 54.47 | 31.44 | 73.52 | 42.44 | 62.57 | 36.12 |

[1] These series indicate changes in the level of weekly earnings prior to and after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as determined from the Bureau's consumers' price index, the year 1939 having been selected for the base period. Estimates of World War II and postwar under-statement by the consumers' price index were not included. See Monthly Labor Review, March 1947, p. 498. (See also footnote 1, table D–1.)

[2] Data relate to all nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors.
[3] April data reflect work stoppages.
[4] Preliminary.

## TABLE C–5: Gross and Net Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries, in Current and 1939 Dollars [1]

| Year and month | Gross average weekly earnings | Net spendable average weekly earnings | | | | Year and month | Gross average weekly earnings | Net spendable average weekly earnings | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Worker with no dependents | | Worker with three dependents | | | | Worker with no dependents | | Worker with three dependents | |
| | | Current dollars | 1939 dollars | Current dollars | 1939 dollars | | | Current dollars | 1939 dollars | Current dollars | 1939 dollars |
| January 1941 | $26.64 | $25.41 | $25.06 | $26.37 | $26.00 | 1947: November | $51.29 | $43.84 | $26.43 | $49.32 | $29.73 |
| January 1945 | 47.50 | 39.40 | 30.81 | 45.17 | 35.33 | December | 52.69 | 44.98 | 26.77 | 50.46 | 30.03 |
| July 1945 | 45.45 | 37.80 | 29.04 | 43.57 | 33.47 | | | | | | |
| June 1946 | 43.31 | 37.30 | 27.81 | 42.78 | 31.90 | 1948: January | 52.07 | 45.69 | 26.91 | 51.43 | 30.29 |
| | | | | | | February | 51.75 | 45.42 | 26.95 | 51.16 | 30.36 |
| 1939: Average | 23.86 | 23.58 | 23.58 | 23.62 | 23.62 | March | 52.07 | 45.69 | 27.21 | 51.43 | 30.63 |
| 1940: Average | 25.20 | 24.69 | 24.49 | 24.95 | 24.75 | April | 51.79 | 45.45 | 26.68 | 51.19 | 30.05 |
| 1941: Average | 29.58 | 28.05 | 26.51 | 29.28 | 27.67 | May | 51.86 | 45.51 | 26.53 | 51.25 | 29.88 |
| 1942: Average | 36.65 | 31.77 | 27.11 | 36.28 | 30.96 | June | 52.85 | 46.35 | 26.83 | 52.08 | 30.15 |
| 1943: Average | 43.14 | 36.01 | 28.97 | 41.39 | 33.30 | July | 52.95 | 46.48 | 26.60 | 52.22 | 29.88 |
| 1944: Average | 46.08 | 38.29 | 30.32 | 44.06 | 34.89 | August | 54.05 | 47.35 | 26.97 | 53.09 | 30.34 |
| 1945: Average | 44.39 | 36.97 | 28.61 | 42.74 | 33.08 | September | 54.19 | 47.47 | 27.04 | 53.21 | 30.31 |
| 1946: Average | 43.74 | 37.65 | 26.87 | 43.13 | 30.78 | October [2] | 54.54 | 47.77 | 27.35 | 53.51 | 30.64 |
| 1947: Average | 49.25 | 42.17 | 26.33 | 47.65 | 29.75 | November [2] | 54.47 | 47.71 | 27.54 | 53.45 | 30.85 |

[1] Net spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross weekly earnings, social security and income taxes for which the specified type of worker is liable. The amount of income tax liability depends, of course, on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income. Net spendable earnings have, therefore, been computed for two types of income-receivers: (1) A worker with no dependents: (2) A worker with three dependents.

The computations of net spendable earnings for both the factory worker with no dependents and the factory worker with three dependents are based upon the estimates of gross average weekly earnings for *all* production workers in manufacturing industries without direct regard to marital status and family composition. The primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for two types of income-receivers. That series does not, therefore, reflect actual differences in levels of earnings for workers of varying age, occupation, skill, family composition, etc.

[2] Preliminary.

# TABLE C-6: Average Earnings and Hours on Private Construction Projects, by Type of Firm [1]

| Year and month | All types, private construction projects | | | Building construction | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Total building | | | General contractors | | | Special building trades | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | All trades [3] | | | Plumbing and heating | | | Painting and decorating | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings [2] | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings [2] | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings [2] | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings [2] | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings [2] | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings [2] | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1940: Average | (4) | (4) | (4) | $31.70 | 33.1 | $0.958 | [5] $30.56 | [5] 33.3 | [5] $0.918 | $33.11 | 32.7 | $1.012 | $32.87 | 34.6 | $0.949 | $33.05 | 32.5 | $1.016 |
| 1941: January | (4) | (4) | (4) | 32.18 | 32.6 | .986 | [5] 30.10 | [5] 32.7 | [5] .946 | 33.42 | 32.6 | 1.025 | 34.16 | 35.8 | .955 | 31.49 | 29.7 | 1.062 |
| 1947: November | $64.02 | 36.9 | $1.736 | 64.55 | 36.6 | 1.765 | 60.55 | 35.8 | 1.690 | 69.36 | 37.5 | 1.851 | 71.90 | 38.4 | 1.872 | 63.56 | 35.0 | 1.818 |
| December | 66.47 | 38.0 | 1.748 | 67.31 | 37.9 | 1.774 | 62.86 | 37.1 | 1.695 | 72.64 | 38.9 | 1.865 | 76.61 | 40.6 | 1.887 | 65.33 | 36.0 | 1.812 |
| 1948: January | 65.73 | 37.3 | 1.762 | 66.28 | 37.2 | 1.781 | 62.05 | 36.4 | 1.707 | 71.43 | 38.2 | 1.868 | 75.79 | 40.7 | 1.862 | 65.79 | 35.7 | 1.846 |
| February | 66.17 | 37.0 | 1.788 | 66.31 | 36.7 | 1.806 | 62.70 | 36.3 | 1.727 | 70.99 | 37.3 | 1.899 | 74.17 | 39.1 | 1.895 | 65.03 | 34.7 | 1.872 |
| March | 66.73 | 37.4 | 1.786 | 66.89 | 37.1 | 1.805 | 63.28 | 36.7 | 1.724 | 71.47 | 37.5 | 1.905 | 74.01 | 39.0 | 1.897 | 66.80 | 35.7 | 1.870 |
| April | 67.25 | 37.5 | 1.795 | 67.31 | 37.0 | 1.818 | 63.62 | 36.5 | 1.745 | 72.08 | 37.7 | 1.909 | 74.64 | 38.9 | 1.919 | 68.29 | 36.3 | 1.880 |
| May | 67.90 | 37.5 | 1.812 | 68.13 | 37.1 | 1.835 | 64.74 | 36.5 | 1.772 | 72.67 | 37.9 | 1.916 | 75.55 | 39.1 | 1.933 | 69.76 | 36.6 | 1.906 |
| June | 70.57 | 38.5 | 1.835 | 70.49 | 37.9 | 1.858 | 67.00 | 37.4 | 1.789 | 75.14 | 38.6 | 1.948 | 79.03 | 40.0 | 1.976 | 70.27 | 36.4 | 1.930 |
| July | 71.53 | 38.4 | 1.865 | 71.38 | 37.8 | 1.890 | 67.90 | 37.2 | 1.826 | 75.88 | 38.5 | 1.972 | 78.89 | 39.2 | 2.014 | 71.20 | 36.8 | 1.934 |
| August | 71.99 | 38.4 | 1.876 | 71.89 | 37.8 | 1.901 | 68.47 | 37.4 | 1.833 | 76.57 | 38.5 | 1.991 | 79.81 | 39.1 | 2.041 | 71.27 | 36.5 | 1.951 |
| September | 72.12 | 38.1 | 1.894 | 72.06 | 37.5 | 1.919 | 68.56 | 37.0 | 1.853 | 76.67 | 38.2 | 2.005 | 78.97 | 38.7 | 2.042 | 71.67 | 36.6 | 1.959 |
| October [6] | 71.71 | 37.9 | 1.894 | 71.69 | 37.4 | 1.919 | 68.10 | 36.8 | 1.852 | 76.33 | 38.1 | 2.005 | 77.97 | 38.5 | 2.026 | 70.72 | 35.7 | 1.980 |
| November [7] | 71.08 | 37.2 | 1.909 | 71.02 | 36.7 | 1.937 | 67.65 | 36.1 | 1.876 | 75.34 | 37.4 | 2.014 | 76.11 | 37.7 | 2.021 | 69.82 | 34.9 | 2.002 |

| Year and month | Building construction—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Special building trades—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Electrical work | | | Masonry | | | Plastering and lathing | | | Carpentry | | | Roofing and sheet metal | | | Excavation and foundation | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings [2] | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hourly earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings [2] | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hourly earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings [2] | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hourly earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings [2] | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hourly earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings [2] | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hourly earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings [2] | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hourly earnings |
| 1940: Average | $41.18 | 34.5 | $1.196 | $29.47 | 29.8 | $0.988 | $36.60 | 28.5 | $1.286 | $31.23 | 33.0 | $0.947 | $28.07 | 31.8 | $0.883 | $26.53 | 30.9 | $0.859 |
| 1941: January | 43.18 | 36.5 | 1.184 | 25.66 | 25.3 | 1.012 | 35.36 | 27.5 | 1.287 | 30.40 | 31.2 | .974 | 27.60 | 30.3 | .910 | 23.86 | 29.1 | .820 |
| 1947: November | 79.64 | 39.9 | 1.995 | 65.39 | 36.0 | 1.817 | 73.27 | 35.3 | 2.075 | 66.50 | 38.4 | 1.733 | 57.76 | 35.4 | 1.631 | 60.08 | 36.7 | 1.636 |
| December | 81.20 | 40.6 | 2.000 | 66.69 | 36.3 | 1.836 | 76.63 | 36.5 | 2.100 | 64.94 | 37.8 | 1.718 | 60.64 | 37.1 | 1.634 | 63.33 | 37.8 | 1.676 |
| 1948: January | 81.62 | 40.6 | 2.012 | 61.51 | 33.0 | 1.862 | 75.84 | 36.7 | 2.069 | 63.94 | 36.5 | 1.750 | 56.54 | 34.5 | 1.638 | 63.79 | 37.7 | 1.690 |
| February | 82.10 | 40.0 | 2.052 | 59.50 | 31.6 | 1.881 | 74.81 | 35.9 | 2.087 | 61.60 | 35.2 | 1.752 | 55.38 | 33.7 | 1.643 | 64.37 | 37.3 | 1.725 |
| March | 83.75 | 40.6 | 2.064 | 61.38 | 32.6 | 1.883 | 75.10 | 36.0 | 2.087 | 62.93 | 35.4 | 1.778 | 55.86 | 34.4 | 1.622 | 61.57 | 36.4 | 1.689 |
| April | 81.76 | 39.7 | 2.061 | 64.61 | 34.3 | 1.885 | 76.61 | 36.6 | 2.094 | 68.41 | 38.0 | 1.799 | 58.33 | 35.3 | 1.652 | 63.40 | 37.9 | 1.672 |
| May | 81.44 | 39.7 | 2.051 | 66.91 | 34.8 | 1.923 | 79.22 | 37.1 | 2.137 | 69.55 | 38.8 | 1.795 | 59.89 | 35.9 | 1.669 | 65.72 | 39.3 | 1.671 |
| June | 82.60 | 39.8 | 2.075 | 71.21 | 36.2 | 1.967 | 83.54 | 38.2 | 2.185 | 70.64 | 39.4 | 1.794 | 63.15 | 36.8 | 1.717 | 68.45 | 40.4 | 1.695 |
| July | 84.31 | 40.3 | 2.090 | 74.78 | 37.8 | 1.977 | 83.12 | 37.4 | 2.223 | 70.28 | 39.2 | 1.795 | 64.42 | 37.1 | 1.736 | 66.63 | 38.6 | 1.724 |
| August | 85.63 | 40.3 | 2.126 | 73.83 | 37.0 | 1.994 | 82.07 | 36.8 | 2.231 | 70.65 | 39.3 | 1.800 | 65.36 | 37.7 | 1.734 | 69.11 | 39.5 | 1.749 |
| September | 85.69 | 39.7 | 2.159 | 73.97 | 36.9 | 2.005 | 84.29 | 37.3 | 2.258 | 70.50 | 38.4 | 1.837 | 66.27 | 37.8 | 1.753 | 69.77 | 39.5 | 1.768 |
| October [6] | 87.62 | 40.0 | 2.191 | 73.74 | 36.6 | 2.015 | 82.28 | 36.6 | 2.250 | 69.77 | 37.6 | 1.854 | 65.15 | 37.3 | 1.749 | 68.37 | 38.8 | 1.760 |
| November [7] | 86.69 | 39.4 | 2.200 | 73.31 | 36.2 | 2.025 | 77.79 | 34.7 | 2.240 | 68.39 | 37.1 | 1.841 | 65.74 | 37.3 | 1.762 | 68.73 | 38.7 | 1.777 |

See footnotes at end of table.

## TABLE C-6: Average Earnings and Hours on Private Construction Projects, by Type of Firm [1]—Con.

| Year and month | Nonbuilding construction | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total nonbuilding | | | Highway and street | | | Heavy construction | | | Other | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings [2] | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hourly earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings [2] | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hourly earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings [2] | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hourly earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings [2] | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hourly earnings |
| 1940: Average | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| 1941: January | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| 1947: November | $61.67 | 38.2 | $1.615 | $57.55 | 37.7 | $1.528 | $64.03 | 38.1 | $1.680 | $58.50 | 38.9 | $1.502 |
| December | 62.83 | 38.4 | 1.638 | 60.21 | 38.4 | 1.570 | 65.24 | 38.4 | 1.697 | 58.35 | 38.2 | 1.528 |
| 1948: January | 63.28 | 37.8 | 1.676 | 61.25 | 37.9 | 1.618 | 65.57 | 37.6 | 1.745 | 58.14 | 38.1 | 1.524 |
| February | 65.42 | 38.5 | 1.700 | 60.96 | 37.4 | 1.629 | 68.78 | 38.6 | 1.781 | 61.24 | 39.0 | 1.570 |
| March | 65.85 | 38.9 | 1.692 | 60.71 | 37.7 | 1.609 | 68.79 | 39.3 | 1.750 | 62.89 | 38.9 | 1.615 |
| April | 66.92 | 39.6 | 1.691 | 61.63 | 38.5 | 1.601 | 69.53 | 39.9 | 1.743 | 65.08 | 39.8 | 1.637 |
| May | 66.72 | 39.1 | 1.706 | 63.09 | 38.8 | 1.627 | 69.30 | 39.4 | 1.760 | 63.86 | 38.8 | 1.647 |
| June | 70.93 | 40.9 | 1.735 | 67.53 | 40.8 | 1.656 | 74.06 | 41.5 | 1.785 | 66.61 | 39.5 | 1.685 |
| July | 72.27 | 41.2 | 1.756 | 69.73 | 42.2 | 1.652 | 74.42 | 41.0 | 1.814 | 69.23 | 40.6 | 1.705 |
| August | 72.26 | 40.9 | 1.768 | 68.85 | 41.6 | 1.657 | 75.06 | 40.6 | 1.847 | 69.02 | 40.7 | 1.694 |
| September | 72.42 | 40.7 | 1.779 | 69.22 | 41.3 | 1.676 | 74.90 | 40.4 | 1.854 | 69.88 | 40.9 | 1.708 |
| October [6] | 71.82 | 40.3 | 1.780 | 68.63 | 40.2 | 1.707 | 73.85 | 40.0 | 1.846 | 70.23 | 41.2 | 1.704 |
| November [7] | 71.32 | 39.7 | 1.795 | 63.36 | 37.6 | 1.685 | 75.57 | 40.6 | 1.860 | 67.79 | 39.3 | 1.723 |

[1] Covers all contract construction firms reporting to the Bureau during the months shown (over 14,000), but not necessarily identical establishments. The data include all employees of these construction firms working at the site of privately financed projects (skilled, semiskilled, unskilled, superintendents, time clerks, etc.). Employees of these firms engaged on publicly financed projects and off-site work are excluded.

[2] Includes types not shown separately.

[3] Hourly earnings, when multiplied by weekly hours of work, may not exactly equal weekly earnings because of rounding.

[4] Not available prior to February 1946.

[5] Includes general contracting as well as general building maintenance, and other special building data

[6] Revised.

[7] Preliminary.

# D: Prices and Cost of Living

## TABLE D–1: Consumers' Price Index [1] for Moderate-Income Families in Large Cities, by Group of Commodities

[1935–39=100]

| Year and month | All items | Food | Apparel | Rent | Fuel, electricity and refrigeration * | | | | Housefurnishings | Miscellaneous |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Total | Gas and electricity | Other fuels | Ice | | |
| 1913: Average | 70.7 | 79.9 | 69.3 | 92.2 | 61.9 | (2) | (2) | (2) | 59.1 | 50.9 |
| 1914: July | 71.7 | 81.7 | 69.8 | 92.2 | 62.3 | (2) | (2) | (2) | 60.8 | 52.0 |
| 1918: December | 118.0 | 149.6 | 147.9 | 97.1 | 90.4 | (2) | (2) | (2) | 121.2 | 83.1 |
| 1920: June | 149.4 | 185.0 | 209.7 | 119.1 | 104.8 | (2) | (2) | (2) | 169.7 | 100.7 |
| 1929: Average | 122.5 | 132.5 | 115.3 | 141.4 | 112.5 | (2) | (2) | (2) | 111.7 | 104.6 |
| 1932: Average | 97.6 | 86.5 | 90.8 | 116.9 | 103.4 | (2) | (2) | (2) | 85.4 | 101.7 |
| 1939: Average | 99.4 | 95.2 | 100.5 | 104.3 | 99.0 | 98.9 | 99.1 | 100.2 | 101.3 | 100.7 |
| August 15 | 98.6 | 93.5 | 100.3 | 104.3 | 97.5 | 99.0 | 95.2 | 100.0 | 100.6 | 100.4 |
| 1940: Average | 100.2 | 96.6 | 101.7 | 104.6 | 99.7 | 98.0 | 101.9 | 100.4 | 100.5 | 101.1 |
| 1941: Average | 105.2 | 105.5 | 106.3 | 106.2 | 102.2 | 97.1 | 108.3 | 104.1 | 107.3 | 104.0 |
| January 1 | 100.8 | 97.6 | 101.2 | 105.0 | 100.8 | 97.5 | 105.4 | 100.3 | 100.2 | 101.8 |
| December 15 | 110.5 | 113.1 | 114.8 | 108.2 | 104.1 | 96.7 | 113.1 | 105.1 | 116.8 | 107.7 |
| 1942: Average | 116.5 | 123.9 | 124.2 | 108.5 | 105.4 | 96.7 | 115.1 | 110.0 | 122.2 | 110.9 |
| 1943: Average | 123.6 | 138.0 | 129.7 | 108.0 | 107.7 | 96.1 | 120.7 | 114.2 | 125.6 | 115.8 |
| 1944: Average | 125.5 | 136.1 | 138.8 | 108.2 | 109.8 | 95.8 | 126.0 | 115.8 | 136.4 | 121.3 |
| 1945: Average | 128.4 | 139.1 | 145.9 | 108.3 | 110.3 | 95.0 | 128.3 | 115.9 | 145.8 | 124.1 |
| August 15 | 129.3 | 140.9 | 146.4 | (3) | 111.4 | 95.2 | 131.0 | 115.8 | 146.0 | 124.5 |
| 1946: Average | 139.3 | 159.6 | 160.2 | 108.6 | 112.4 | 92.4 | 136.9 | 115.9 | 159.2 | 128.8 |
| June 15 | 133.3 | 145.6 | 157.2 | 108.5 | 110.5 | 92.1 | 133.0 | 115.1 | 156.1 | 127.9 |
| November 15 | 152.2 | 187.7 | 171.0 | (3) | 114.8 | 91.8 | 142.6 | 117.9 | 171.0 | 132.5 |
| 1947: Average * | 159.2 | 193.8 | 185.8 | 111.2 | 121.1 | 92.0 | 156.1 | 125.9 | 184.4 | 139.9 |
| December 15 | 167.0 | 206.9 | 191.2 | 115.4 | 127.8 | 92.6 | 171.1 | 129.8 | 191.4 | 144.4 |
| 1948: January 15 | 168.8 | 209.7 | 192.1 | 115.9 | 129.5 | 93.1 | 174.6 | 131.2 | 192.3 | 146.4 |
| February 15 | 167.5 | 204.7 | 195.1 | 116.0 | 130.0 | 93.2 | 175.4 | 132.2 | 193.0 | 146.4 |
| March 15 | 166.9 | 202.3 | 196.3 | 116.3 | 130.3 | 93.8 | 175.5 | 132.2 | 194.9 | 146.2 |
| April 15 | 169.3 | 207.9 | 196.4 | 116.3 | 130.7 | 93.9 | 176.1 | 133.2 | 194.7 | 147.8 |
| May 15 | 170.5 | 210.9 | 197.5 | 116.7 | 131.8 | 94.1 | 178.5 | 133.7 | 193.6 | 147.5 |
| June 15 | 171.7 | 214.1 | 196.9 | 117.0 | 132.6 | 94.2 | 180.6 | 134.2 | 194.8 | 147.5 |
| July 15 | 173.7 | 216.8 | 197.1 | 117.3 | 134.8 | 94.4 | 185.0 | 136.5 | 195.9 | 150.8 |
| August 15 | 174.5 | 216.6 | 199.7 | 117.7 | 136.8 | 94.5 | 190.1 | 137.3 | 196.3 | 152.4 |
| September 15 | 174.5 | 215.2 | 201.0 | 118.5 | 137.3 | 94.6 | 191.0 | 137.6 | 198.1 | 152.7 |
| October 15 | 173.6 | 211.5 | 201.6 | 118.7 | 137.8 | 95.4 | 191.4 | 137.9 | 198.8 | 153.7 |
| November 15 | 172.2 | 207.5 | 201.4 | 118.8 | 137.9 | 95.4 | 191.6 | 138.0 | 198.7 | 153.9 |
| December 15 | 171.4 | 205.0 | 200.4 | 119.5 | 137.8 | 95.3 | 191.3 | 138.4 | 198.6 | 154.0 |

[1] The "Consumers' price index for moderate-income families in large cities," formerly known as the "Cost of living index" measures average changes in retail prices of selected goods, rents, and services weighted by quantities bought in 1934–36 by families of wage earners and moderate-income workers in large cities whose incomes averaged $1,524 in 1934–36.

Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin 699, Changes in Cost of Living in Large Cities in the United States, 1913–41, contains a detailed description of methods used in constructing this index. Additional information on the consumers' price index is given in a compilation of reports published by the Office of Economic Stabilization, Report of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living.

Mimeographed tables are available upon request showing indexes for each of the cities regularly surveyed by the Bureau and for each of the major groups of living essentials. Indexes for all large cities combined are available since 1913. The beginning date for series of indexes for individual cities varies from city to city but indexes are available for most of the 34 cities since World War I.

[2] Data not available.

[3] Rents not surveyed this month.

*The group index formerly titled "Fuel, electricity and ice" is now designated "Fuel, electricity and refrigeration". Indexes are comparable with those previously published for "Fuel, electricity and ice." The subgroup "Other fuels and ice" has been discontinued; separate indexes are presented for "Other fuels" and "Ice."

## TABLE D–2: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City,[1] for Selected Periods

[1935–39=100]

| City | Dec. 15 1948 | Nov. 15 1948 | Oct. 15, 1948 | Sept. 15, 1948 | Aug. 15, 1948 | July 15, 1948 | June 15, 1948 | May 15, 1948 | Apr. 15, 1948 | Mar. 15, 1948 | Feb. 15, 1948 | Jan. 15, 1948 | Dec. 15, 1947 | June 15, 1946 | Aug. 15, 1939 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average | 171.4 | 172.2 | 173.6 | 174.5 | 174.5 | 173.7 | 171.7 | 170.5 | 169.3 | 166.9 | 167.5 | 168.8 | 167.0 | 133.3 | 98.6 |
| Atlanta, Ga | (2) | 173.7 | (2) | (2) | 176.2 | (2) | (2) | 170.8 | (2) | (2) | 169.2 | (2) | (2) | 133.8 | 98.0 |
| Baltimore, Md | 174.0 | (2) | (2) | 179.2 | (2) | (2) | 176.1 | (2) | (2) | 170.9 | (2) | (2) | 171.3 | 135.6 | 98.7 |
| Birmingham, Ala | 174.8 | 175.0 | 176.9 | 178.6 | 179.3 | 177.0 | 174.7 | 173.7 | 172.7 | 172.0 | 172.8 | 174.4 | 173.8 | 136.5 | 98.5 |
| Boston, Mass | 164.7 | 166.7 | 167.8 | 169.0 | 168.7 | 168.6 | 166.1 | 164.1 | 163.6 | 160.8 | 161.3 | 163.1 | 160.4 | 127.9 | 97.1 |
| Buffalo, N. Y | (2) | (2) | 172.7 | (2) | (2) | 173.1 | (2) | (2) | 167.2 | (2) | (2) | 167.4 | (2) | 132.6 | 98.5 |
| Chicago, Ill | 175.4 | 175.9 | 178.1 | 179.4 | 178.8 | 178.6 | 176.2 | 174.9 | 172.1 | 169.0 | 168.8 | 171.5 | 170.1 | 130.9 | 98.7 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 172.2 | 173.8 | 175.5 | 176.3 | 175.7 | 175.9 | 173.5 | 172.3 | 170.8 | 169.3 | 170.1 | 171.2 | 170.3 | 132.2 | 97.3 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | (2) | 176.8 | (2) | (2) | 179.3 | (2) | (2) | 173.7 | (2) | (2) | 171.6 | (2) | (2) | 135.7 | 100.0 |
| Denver, Colo | (2) | (2) | 171.0 | (2) | (2) | 172.5 | (2) | (2) | 168.5 | (2) | (2) | 167.0 | (2) | 131.7 | 98.6 |
| Detroit, Mich | 172.8 | 173.1 | 174.6 | 175.4 | 176.1 | 175.9 | 174.5 | 173.2 | 171.8 | 168.7 | 169.0 | 170.6 | 169.0 | 136.4 | 98.5 |
| Houston, Tex | 173.8 | 173.9 | 174.7 | 175.4 | 175.2 | 173.7 | 172.5 | 171.5 | 171.4 | 170.0 | 170.4 | 170.8 | 169.3 | 130.5 | 100.7 |
| Indianapolis, Ind | (2) | (2) | 178.0 | (2) | (2) | 176.5 | (2) | (2) | 172.5 | (2) | (2) | 172.3 | (2) | 131.9 | 98.0 |
| Jacksonville, Fla | 176.2 | (2) | (2) | 179.1 | (2) | (2) | 178.3 | (2) | (2) | 172.8 | (2) | (2) | 173.9 | 138.4 | 98.5 |
| Kansas City, Mo | (2) | (2) | 167.5 | (2) | (2) | 166.3 | (2) | (2) | 163.3 | (2) | (2) | 162.4 | (2) | 129.4 | 98.6 |
| Los Angeles, Calif | 172.7 | 172.2 | 171.8 | 171.0 | 171.0 | 170.3 | 168.8 | 169.1 | 169.3 | 167.4 | 168.1 | 167.6 | 166.0 | 136.1 | 100.5 |
| Manchester, N. H | (2) | (2) | 176.5 | (2) | (2) | 178.1 | (2) | (2) | 172.0 | (2) | (2) | 172.5 | (2) | 134.7 | 97.8 |
| Memphis, Tenn | 174.3 | (2) | (2) | 177.1 | (2) | (2) | 174.7 | (2) | (2) | 172.4 | (2) | (2) | 173.5 | 134.5 | 97.8 |
| Milwaukee, Wis | (2) | 171.2 | (2) | (2) | 174.5 | (2) | (2) | 171.1 | (2) | (2) | 166.9 | (2) | (2) | 131.2 | 97.0 |
| Minneapolis, Minn | 170.8 | (2) | (2) | 173.8 | (2) | (2) | 171.4 | (2) | (2) | 167.7 | (2) | (2) | 166.2 | 129.4 | 99.7 |
| Mobile, Ala | 173.5 | (2) | (2) | 177.3 | (2) | (2) | 173.5 | (2) | (2) | 169.9 | (2) | (2) | 170.3 | 132.9 | 98.6 |
| New Orleans, La | (2) | 176.6 | (2) | (2) | 179.8 | (2) | (2) | 176.5 | (2) | (2) | 177.1 | (2) | (2) | 138.0 | 99.7 |
| New York, N. Y | 169.2 | 171.0 | 171.7 | 173.3 | 173.3 | 172.6 | 169.1 | 167.5 | 167.0 | 164.3 | 166.4 | 167.1 | 164.9 | 135.8 | 99.0 |
| Norfolk, Va | (2) | 174.0 | (2) | (2) | 176.2 | (2) | (2) | 171.9 | (2) | (2) | 170.1 | (2) | (2) | 135.2 | 97.8 |
| Philadelphia, Pa | 170.6 | 171.7 | 174.1 | 174.8 | 174.8 | 172.9 | 172.1 | 170.4 | 169.3 | 165.5 | 166.6 | 168.4 | 166.3 | 132.5 | 97.8 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa | 174.9 | 175.9 | 177.1 | 178.3 | 178.3 | 177.8 | 175.7 | 173.5 | 171.9 | 170.1 | 170.1 | 172.3 | 170.2 | 134.7 | 98.4 |
| Portland, Maine | 167.1 | (2) | (2) | 170.7 | (2) | (2) | 167.4 | (2) | (2) | 162.7 | (2) | (2) | 162.0 | 128.7 | 97.1 |
| Portland, Oreg | (2) | (2) | 180.1 | (2) | (2) | 180.3 | (2) | (2) | 175.8 | (2) | (2) | 174.4 | (2) | 140.3 | 100.1 |
| Richmond, Va | (2) | (2) | 170.0 | (2) | (2) | 168.9 | (2) | (2) | 163.4 | (2) | (2) | 165.1 | (2) | 128.2 | 98.0 |
| St. Louis, Mo | 171.1 | (2) | (2) | 175.0 | (2) | (2) | 172.1 | (2) | (2) | 167.8 | (2) | (2) | 167.9 | 131.2 | 98.1 |
| San Francisco, Calif | 176.7 | (2) | (2) | 177.1 | (2) | (2) | 174.2 | (2) | (2) | 171.4 | (2) | (2) | 168.9 | 137.8 | 99.3 |
| Savannah, Ga | (2) | (2) | 178.4 | (2) | (2) | 180.2 | (2) | (2) | 177.6 | (2) | (2) | 175.6 | (2) | 140.6 | 99.3 |
| Scranton, Pa | (2) | 169.4 | (2) | (2) | 174.7 | (2) | (2) | 170.2 | (2) | (2) | 166.5 | (2) | (2) | 132.2 | 96.0 |
| Seattle, Wash | (2) | 174.3 | (2) | (2) | 176.2 | (2) | (2) | 174.3 | (2) | (2) | 170.7 | (2) | (2) | 137.0 | 100.3 |
| Washington, D. C | (2) | 167.1 | (2) | (2) | 169.2 | (2) | (2) | 166.7 | (2) | (2) | 163.2 | (2) | (2) | 133.8 | 98.6 |

[1] The indexes are based on time-to-time changes in the cost of goods and services purchased by moderate-income families in large cities. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.

[2] Through June 1947, consumers' price indexes were computed monthly for 21 cities and in March, June, September, and December for 13 additional cities; beginning July 1947 indexes were computed monthly for 10 cities and once every 3 months for 24 additional cities according to a staggered schedule.

# TABLE D-3: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City and Group of Commodities [1]

[1935-39=100]

| City | Food | | Apparel | | Rent | | Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration | | | | Housefurnishings | | Miscellaneous | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Total | | Gas and electricity | | | | | |
| | Dec. 15, 1948 | Nov. 15, 1948 | Dec. 15, 1948 | Nov. 15, 1948 | Dec. 15, 1948 | Nov. 15, 1948 | Dec. 15, 1948 | Nov. 15, 1948 | Dec. 15, 1948 | Nov. 15, 1948 | Dec. 15, 1948 | Nov. 15, 1948 | Dec. 15, 1948 | Nov. 15, 1948 |
| Average | 205.0 | 207.5 | 200.4 | 201.4 | 119.5 | 118.8 | 137.8 | 137.9 | 95.3 | 95.4 | 198.6 | 198.7 | 154.0 | 153.9 |
| Atlanta, Ga | 203.3 | 205.9 | (1) | 206.9 | (2) | 121.4 | 151.2 | 148.2 | 83.3 | 77.0 | (1) | 201.8 | (1) | 156.7 |
| Baltimore, Md | 214.6 | 218.7 | 198.3 | (1) | 116.5 | (2) | 148.3 | 148.0 | 122.0 | 121.4 | 201.9 | (1) | 149.4 | (1) |
| Birmingham, Ala | 204.8 | 205.4 | 207.4 | 208.8 | (2) | 139.4 | 135.6 | 135.6 | 79.6 | 79.6 | 193.0 | 192.6 | 150.0 | 149.2 |
| Boston, Mass | 194.2 | 199.2 | 192.1 | 192.8 | 115.2 | (2) | 154.8 | 156.1 | 116.9 | 119.2 | 193.0 | 193.1 | 146.1 | 146.3 |
| Buffalo, N. Y | 200.0 | 201.6 | (1) | (1) | (2) | (2) | 140.2 | 140.2 | 96.0 | 96.0 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Chicago, Ill | 208.2 | 211.9 | 202.4 | 203.2 | 138.3 | (2) | 131.4 | 131.5 | 83.5 | 83.5 | 186.0 | 185.5 | 155.0 | 155.1 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 205.2 | 209.4 | 196.1 | 197.9 | 115.1 | (2) | 145.7 | 145.1 | 101.9 | 101.9 | 193.5 | 193.2 | 154.5 | 154.5 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 213.0 | 217.0 | (1) | 198.8 | (2) | 125.6 | 145.1 | 145.1 | 105.6 | 105.6 | (1) | 185.0 | (1) | 153.3 |
| Denver, Colo | 211.0 | 207.7 | (1) | (1) | (2) | (2) | 112.1 | 112.1 | 69.2 | 69.2 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Detroit, Mich | 198.7 | 199.9 | 198.3 | 198.5 | (2) | (2) | 150.4 | 150.5 | 87.1 | 87.3 | 206.7 | 207.1 | 166.7 | 166.4 |
| Houston, Tex | 218.1 | 217.6 | 211.0 | 212.3 | (2) | 121.5 | 99.4 | 99.7 | 81.5 | 81.9 | 198.5 | 198.8 | 153.4 | 153.5 |
| Indianapolis, Ind | 204.8 | 206.8 | (1) | (1) | (2) | (2) | 155.2 | 155.2 | 86.6 | 86.6 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Jacksonville, Fla | 209.9 | 212.6 | 198.1 | (1) | 127.7 | (2) | 146.8 | 146.9 | 100.2 | 100.2 | 190.7 | (1) | 159.6 | (1) |
| Kansas City, Mo | 194.7 | 198.5 | (1) | (1) | (2) | (2) | 129.0 | 129.1 | 66.5 | 66.7 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Los Angeles, Calif | 214.9 | 213.7 | 194.8 | 195.5 | (2) | 124.8 | 94.0 | 94.0 | 89.3 | 89.3 | 189.0 | 189.2 | 154.1 | 153.4 |
| Manchester, N. H | 203.6 | 204.8 | (1) | (1) | (2) | (2) | 156.9 | 158.2 | 99.3 | 99.0 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Memphis, Tenn | 217.9 | 219.0 | 210.5 | (1) | 129.5 | (2) | 135.0 | 135.0 | 77.0 | 77.0 | 182.6 | (1) | 141.5 | (1) |
| Milwaukee, Wis | 205.0 | 207.5 | (1) | 210.4 | (2) | 117.3 | 145.8 | 145.8 | 104.5 | 104.5 | (1) | 195.3 | (1) | 150.0 |
| Minneapolis, Minn | 195.6 | 197.8 | 204.2 | (1) | 129.8 | (2) | 142.8 | 142.7 | 78.9 | 78.9 | 191.7 | (1) | 159.5 | (1) |
| Mobile, Ala | 211.8 | 211.3 | 203.5 | (1) | 125.9 | (2) | 129.8 | 129.8 | 84.0 | 83.9 | 178.2 | (1) | 145.3 | (1) |
| New Orleans, La | 216.1 | 218.0 | (1) | 209.2 | (2) | 113.2 | 113.4 | 113.4 | 75.1 | 75.1 | (1) | 197.4 | (1) | 147.2 |
| New York, N. Y | 204.3 | 208.7 | 200.7 | 202.2 | (2) | (2) | 133.3 | 133.4 | 100.8 | 100.8 | 187.4 | 188.2 | 159.6 | 159.4 |
| Norfolk, Va | 209.8 | 211.8 | (1) | 197.0 | (2) | 115.5 | 149.9 | 149.9 | 102.6 | 102.6 | (1) | 196.2 | (1) | 152.0 |
| Philadelphia, Pa | 199.3 | 202.0 | 195.5 | 196.0 | (2) | 191.8 | 142.6 | 142.6 | 103.0 | 103.0 | 201.7 | 202.5 | 152.6 | 152.3 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa | 208.0 | 211.0 | 234.1 | 234.6 | (2) | (2) | 139.7 | 138.8 | 103.3 | 103.3 | 205.4 | 205.7 | 148.5 | 148.1 |
| Portland, Maine | 195.0 | 198.0 | 200.2 | (1) | 113.3 | (2) | 154.0 | 154.9 | 108.5 | 108.4 | 193.4 | (1) | 152.0 | (1) |
| Portland, Oreg | 223.5 | 222.9 | (1) | (1) | (2) | (2) | 130.6 | 129.4 | 95.6 | 95.1 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Richmond, Va | 201.5 | 203.6 | (1) | (1) | (2) | (2) | 142.4 | 142.4 | 95.6 | 95.6 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| St. Louis, Mo | 212.2 | 213.1 | 201.4 | (1) | 119.7 | (2) | 135.7 | 135.7 | 88.4 | 88.4 | 175.4 | (1) | 145.3 | (1) |
| San Francisco, Calif | 221.1 | 219.5 | 196.0 | (1) | 115.9 | (2) | 82.8 | 83.1 | 72.7 | 72.7 | 169.6 | (1) | 164.2 | (1) |
| Savannah, Ga | 216.0 | 215.0 | (1) | (1) | (2) | (2) | 153.4 | 154.6 | 101.5 | 101.5 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Scranton, Pa | 201.1 | 202.8 | (1) | 206.9 | (2) | 109.0 | 144.7 | 144.7 | 91.8 | 91.8 | (1) | 182.2 | (1) | 141.8 |
| Seattle, Wash | 211.8 | 213.4 | (1) | 197.2 | (2) | 123.2 | 126.4 | 126.5 | 91.5 | 91.5 | (1) | 197.9 | (1) | 156.9 |
| Washington, D. C | 201.8 | 203.5 | (1) | 221.5 | (2) | 104.1 | 137.5 | 137.7 | 98.6 | 98.6 | (1) | 204.8 | (1) | 155.4 |

[1] Prices of apparel, housefurnishings, and miscellaneous goods and services are obtained monthly in 10 cities and once every 3 months in 24 additional cities according to a staggered schedule.

[2] Rents are surveyed every 3 months in 34 large cities according to a staggered schedule.

## TABLE D–4: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods,[1] by Group, for Selected Periods

[1935–39=100]

| Year and month | All foods | Cereals and bakery products | Meats, poultry, and fish | Meats | | | | Chickens | Fish | Dairy products | Eggs | Fruits and vegetables | | | | Beverages | Fats and oils | Sugar and sweets |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Total | Beef and veal | Pork | Lamb | | | | | Total | Fresh | Canned | Dried | | | |
| 1923: Average | 124.0 | 105.5 | 101.2 | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | 129.4 | 136.1 | 169.5 | 173.6 | 124.8 | 175.4 | 131.5 | 126.2 | 175.4 |
| 1926: Average | 137.4 | 115.7 | 117.8 | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | 127.4 | 141.7 | 210.8 | 226.2 | 122.9 | 152.4 | 170.4 | 145.0 | 120.0 |
| 1929: Average | 132.5 | 107.6 | 127.1 | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | 131.0 | 143.8 | 169.0 | 173.5 | 124.3 | 171.0 | 164.8 | 127.2 | 114.3 |
| 1932: Average | 86.5 | 82.6 | 79.3 | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | 84.9 | 82.3 | 103.5 | 105.9 | 91.1 | 91.2 | 112.6 | 71.1 | 89.6 |
| 1939: Average | 95.2 | 94.5 | 96.6 | 96.6 | 101.1 | 88.9 | 99.5 | 93.8 | 101.0 | 95.9 | 91.0 | 94.5 | 95.1 | 92.3 | 93.3 | 95.5 | 87.7 | 100.6 |
| August | 93.5 | 93.4 | 95.7 | 95.4 | 99.6 | 88.0 | 98.8 | 94.6 | 99.6 | 93.1 | 90.7 | 92.4 | 92.8 | 91.6 | 90.3 | 94.9 | 84.5 | 95.6 |
| 1940: Average | 96.6 | 96.8 | 95.8 | 94.4 | 102.8 | 81.1 | 99.7 | 94.8 | 110.6 | 101.4 | 93.8 | 96.5 | 97.3 | 92.4 | 100.6 | 92.5 | 82.2 | 96.8 |
| 1941: Average | 105.5 | 97.9 | 107.5 | 106.5 | 110.8 | 100.1 | 106.6 | 102.1 | 124.5 | 112.0 | 112.2 | 103.2 | 104.2 | 97.9 | 106.7 | 101.5 | 94.0 | 106.4 |
| December | 113.1 | 102.5 | 111.1 | 109.7 | 114.4 | 103.2 | 108.1 | 100.5 | 138.9 | 120.5 | 138.1 | 110.5 | 111.0 | 106.3 | 118.3 | 114.1 | 108.5 | 114.4 |
| 1942: Average | 123.9 | 105.1 | 126.0 | 122.5 | 123.6 | 120.4 | 124.1 | 122.6 | 163.0 | 125.4 | 136.5 | 130.8 | 132.8 | 121.6 | 136.3 | 122.1 | 119.6 | 126.5 |
| 1943: Average | 138.0 | 107.6 | 133.8 | 124.2 | 124.7 | 119.9 | 136.9 | 146.1 | 206.5 | 134.6 | 161.9 | 168.8 | 178.0 | 130.6 | 158.9 | 124.8 | 126.1 | 127.1 |
| 1944: Average | 136.1 | 108.4 | 129.9 | 117.9 | 118.7 | 112.2 | 134.5 | 151.0 | 207.6 | 133.6 | 153.9 | 168.2 | 177.2 | 129.5 | 164.5 | 124.3 | 123.3 | 126.5 |
| 1945: Average | 139.1 | 109.0 | 131.2 | 118.0 | 118.4 | 112.6 | 136.0 | 154.4 | 217.1 | 133.9 | 164.4 | 177.1 | 188.2 | 130.2 | 168.2 | 124.7 | 124.0 | 126.5 |
| August | 140.9 | 109.1 | 131.8 | 118.1 | 118.5 | 112.6 | 136.4 | 157.3 | 217.8 | 133.4 | 171.4 | 183.5 | 196.2 | 130.3 | 168.6 | 124.7 | 124.0 | 126.6 |
| 1946: Average | 159.6 | 125.0 | 161.3 | 150.8 | 150.5 | 148.2 | 163.9 | 174.0 | 236.2 | 165.1 | 168.8 | 182.4 | 190.7 | 140.8 | 190.4 | 139.6 | 152.1 | 143.9 |
| June | 145.6 | 122.1 | 134.0 | 120.4 | 121.2 | 114.3 | 139.0 | 162.8 | 219.7 | 147.8 | 147.1 | 183.5 | 196.7 | 127.5 | 172.5 | 125.4 | 126.4 | 136.2 |
| November | 187.7 | 140.6 | 203.6 | 197.9 | 191.0 | 207.1 | 205.4 | 188.9 | 265.0 | 198.5 | 201.6 | 184.5 | 182.3 | 167.7 | 251.6 | 167.8 | 244.4 | 170.5 |
| 1947: Average | 193.8 | 155.4 | 217.1 | 214.7 | 213.6 | 215.9 | 220.1 | 183.2 | 271.4 | 186.2 | 200.8 | 199.4 | 201.5 | 166.2 | 263.5 | 186.8 | 197.5 | 180.0 |
| December | 206.9 | 170.5 | 227.3 | 223.2 | 227.6 | 218.2 | 221.5 | 190.7 | 302.3 | 204.9 | 236.1 | 205.3 | 212.1 | 157.3 | 255.4 | 198.5 | 208.2 | 183.7 |
| 1948: January | 209.7 | 172.7 | 237.5 | 233.4 | 239.7 | 225.9 | 231.5 | 200.0 | 310.9 | 205.7 | 213.6 | 208.3 | 215.7 | 158.0 | 256.8 | 201.9 | 209.3 | 183.4 |
| February | 204.7 | 171.8 | 224.8 | 218.0 | 228.2 | 202.2 | 223.4 | 196.4 | 315.0 | 204.4 | 189.2 | 213.0 | 222.0 | 157.7 | 256.0 | 204.0 | 194.2 | 176.8 |
| March | 202.3 | 171.0 | 224.7 | 218.2 | 228.5 | 204.3 | 216.8 | 194.7 | 313.6 | 201.1 | 186.3 | 206.9 | 214.2 | 157.7 | 253.9 | 204.4 | 191.7 | 174.4 |
| April | 207.9 | 171.0 | 233.8 | 229.5 | 241.2 | 212.3 | 232.6 | 198.4 | 307.2 | 205.8 | 184.7 | 217.4 | 228.4 | 156.4 | 252.1 | 204.4 | 191.4 | 173.6 |
| May | 210.9 | 171.1 | 244.2 | 242.0 | 255.8 | 219.1 | 253.5 | 202.1 | 305.0 | 204.8 | 184.9 | 218.0 | 229.4 | 156.4 | 250.0 | 204.6 | 196.6 | 173.0 |
| June | 214.1 | 171.2 | 255.1 | 255.2 | 273.9 | 223.5 | 271.2 | 207.6 | 299.3 | 205.9 | 194.2 | 214.9 | 225.2 | 157.4 | 248.0 | 205.1 | 200.5 | 170.6 |
| July | 216.8 | 171.0 | 261.8 | 263.0 | 280.9 | 233.8 | 275.0 | 209.3 | 301.6 | 209.0 | 204.3 | 213.4 | 223.2 | 157.7 | 248.0 | 205.2 | 200.8 | 170.9 |
| August | 216.6 | 170.8 | 267.0 | 269.3 | 286.2 | 246.1 | 266.6 | 207.8 | 304.4 | 211.0 | 220.2 | 199.6 | 204.8 | 157.8 | 249.2 | 205.3 | 197.8 | 172.3 |
| September | 215.2 | 170.7 | 265.3 | 265.9 | 280.8 | 247.9 | 256.6 | 209.4 | 314.9 | 208.7 | 226.6 | 195.8 | 199.6 | 159.0 | 249.1 | 205.6 | 196.8 | 173.2 |
| October | 211.5 | 170.0 | 256.1 | 254.3 | 269.8 | 233.9 | 249.4 | 204.0 | 325.9 | 203.0 | 239.0 | 193.5 | 197.3 | 158.9 | 238.1 | 205.9 | 193.0 | 173.1 |
| November | 207.5 | 169.9 | 246.7 | 243.1 | 262.4 | 214.4 | 246.5 | 200.5 | 328.1 | 199.5 | 244.3 | 189.4 | 192.4 | 159.4 | 230.6 | 206.4 | 189.4 | 173.3 |
| December | 205.0 | 170.2 | 241.3 | 235.4 | 255.1 | 206.2 | 238.6 | 208.0 | 328.1 | 199.2 | 217.3 | 192.3 | 196.2 | 159.4 | 229.8 | 207.8 | 184.4 | 173.0 |

[1] The Bureau of Labor Statistics retail food prices are obtained monthly during the first three days of the week containing the fifteenth of the month, through voluntary reports from chain and independent retail food dealers. Articles included are selected to represent food sales to moderate-income families.

The indexes, based on the retail prices of 50 foods, are computed by the fixed-base-weighted-aggregate method, using weights representing (1) relative importance of chain and independent store sales, in computing city average prices; (2) food purchases by families of wage earners and moderate-income workers, in computing city indexes; and (3) population weights, in combining city aggregates in order to derive average prices and indexes for all cities combined.

Indexes of retail food prices in 56 large cities combined, by commodity groups, for the years 1923 through 1947 (1935–39=100), may be found in Bulletin No. 938, "Retail Prices of Food—1946 and 1947," Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, table 3, p. 42. Mimeographed tables of the same data, by months, January 1935 to date, are available upon request.

## TABLE D-5: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods, by City

[1935-39=100]

| City | Dec. 1948 | Nov. 1948 | Oct. 1948 | Sept. 1948 | Aug. 1948 | July 1948 | June 1948 | May 1948 | Apr. 1948 | Mar. 1948 | Feb. 1948 | Jan. 1948 | Dec. 1947 | June 1946 | Aug. 1939 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States | 205.0 | 207.5 | 211.5 | 215.2 | 216.6 | 216.8 | 214.1 | 210.9 | 207.9 | 202.3 | 204.7 | 209.7 | 206.9 | 145.6 | 93.5 |
| Atlanta, Ga | 203.3 | 205.9 | 208.3 | 214.2 | 215.7 | 212.4 | 209.9 | 207.9 | 204.7 | 201.1 | 205.6 | 211.9 | 211.1 | 141.0 | 92.5 |
| Baltimore, Md | 214.6 | 218.7 | 224.5 | 228.7 | 228.9 | 227.7 | 225.3 | 221.6 | 217.8 | 212.3 | 214.5 | 220.2 | 217.8 | 152.4 | 94.7 |
| Birmingham, Ala | 204.8 | 205.4 | 210.8 | 216.3 | 219.3 | 218.0 | 212.7 | 209.6 | 207.5 | 207.2 | 211.1 | 218.0 | 217.0 | 147.7 | 90.7 |
| Boston, Mass | 194.2 | 199.2 | 202.6 | 207.2 | 208.8 | 210.2 | 204.1 | 199.2 | 198.2 | 192.2 | 195.0 | 200.3 | 195.7 | 138.0 | 93.5 |
| Bridgeport, Conn | 201.0 | 205.9 | 209.3 | 212.7 | 214.6 | 214.4 | 210.3 | 207.5 | 201.4 | 195.6 | 197.5 | 204.5 | 199.0 | 139.1 | 93.2 |
| Buffalo, N. Y | 200.0 | 201.6 | 206.4 | 210.1 | 213.0 | 212.9 | 211.6 | 207.9 | 200.2 | 196.6 | 196.7 | 202.1 | 200.3 | 140.2 | 94.5 |
| Butte, Mont | 205.7 | 209.3 | 214.9 | 214.5 | 215.1 | 216.6 | 214.7 | 207.4 | 201.3 | 200.5 | 202.1 | 204.8 | 195.8 | 139.7 | 94.1 |
| Cedar Rapids, Iowa [1] | 211.8 | 214.4 | 218.0 | 220.2 | 222.2 | 224.4 | 224.3 | 219.7 | 217.0 | 208.2 | 208.9 | 214.6 | 213.0 | 148.2 | ---- |
| Charleston, S. C | 197.1 | 198.9 | 204.9 | 207.7 | 208.0 | 211.4 | 208.1 | 206.7 | 204.8 | 199.1 | 200.2 | 206.6 | 203.1 | 140.8 | 95.1 |
| Chicago, Ill | 208.2 | 211.9 | 218.0 | 221.4 | 223.6 | 224.7 | 221.3 | 218.4 | 212.2 | 204.3 | 204.8 | 213.2 | 210.5 | 142.8 | 92.3 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 205.2 | 209.4 | 214.4 | 218.0 | 218.1 | 220.4 | 216.3 | 213.5 | 210.1 | 206.1 | 209.0 | 213.0 | 211.6 | 141.4 | 90.4 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 213.0 | 217.0 | 220.9 | 225.6 | 229.0 | 226.2 | 223.7 | 218.0 | 213.0 | 209.3 | 212.5 | 217.6 | 212.3 | 149.3 | 93.6 |
| Columbus, Ohio | 189.4 | 193.1 | 197.2 | 200.8 | 202.2 | 201.9 | 199.2 | 195.3 | 193.1 | 190.8 | 192.6 | 196.7 | 194.4 | 136.4 | 88.1 |
| Dallas, Tex | 208.2 | 212.7 | 214.7 | 217.3 | 215.2 | 213.3 | 210.8 | 210.5 | 206.7 | 203.0 | 205.7 | 210.3 | 208.2 | 142.4 | 91.7 |
| Denver, Colo | 211.0 | 207.7 | 208.3 | 210.5 | 213.1 | 217.0 | 216.5 | 213.3 | 208.5 | 202.3 | 203.4 | 208.6 | 205.6 | 145.3 | 92.7 |
| Detroit, Mich | 198.7 | 199.9 | 204.4 | 207.6 | 210.1 | 213.2 | 211.3 | 208.0 | 203.9 | 197.7 | 199.4 | 205.1 | 202.0 | 145.4 | 90.6 |
| Fall River, Mass | 200.4 | 202.5 | 209.1 | 211.6 | 213.5 | 214.1 | 211.3 | 207.2 | 201.2 | 197.2 | 198.4 | 202.6 | 199.0 | 138.1 | 95.4 |
| Houston, Tex | 218.1 | 217.6 | 220.8 | 223.7 | 223.8 | 222.1 | 220.0 | 218.1 | 219.3 | 216.0 | 218.1 | 221.5 | 218.1 | 144.0 | 97.8 |
| Indianapolis, Ind | 204.8 | 206.8 | 211.8 | 216.0 | 217.1 | 212.6 | 211.5 | 208.0 | 205.7 | 203.8 | 204.2 | 208.2 | 208.8 | 141.5 | 90.7 |
| Jackson, Miss. [1] | 213.8 | 212.7 | 218.6 | 220.7 | 220.6 | 220.8 | 216.7 | 218.0 | 218.3 | 214.6 | 221.3 | 223.3 | 223.2 | 150.6 | ---- |
| Jacksonville, Fla | 209.9 | 212.6 | 217.5 | 219.3 | 220.7 | 222.8 | 222.9 | 217.3 | 214.7 | 208.1 | 212.2 | 216.2 | 216.6 | 150.8 | 95.8 |
| Kansas City, Mo | 194.7 | 198.5 | 201.1 | 204.4 | 205.4 | 204.4 | 204.4 | 202.2 | 197.9 | 193.0 | 192.5 | 199.4 | 197.3 | 134.8 | 91.5 |
| Knoxville, Tenn. [1] | 233.9 | 233.9 | 236.7 | 241.6 | 244.6 | 241.7 | 238.4 | 236.2 | 233.9 | 230.0 | 239.6 | 244.3 | 243.5 | 165.6 | ---- |
| Little Rock, Ark | 201.6 | 202.4 | 206.5 | 212.0 | 212.4 | 213.4 | 210.0 | 209.2 | 206.4 | 203.8 | 206.1 | 211.4 | 211.8 | 139.1 | 94.0 |
| Los Angeles, Calif | 214.9 | 213.7 | 213.1 | 212.1 | 212.7 | 213.1 | 212.1 | 212.6 | 213.9 | 208.9 | 210.9 | 212.2 | 211.1 | 154.8 | 94.6 |
| Louisville, Ky | 196.6 | 198.9 | 201.7 | 207.2 | 207.4 | 206.8 | 203.8 | 201.6 | 198.2 | 193.9 | 198.0 | 200.1 | 198.9 | 135.6 | 92.1 |
| Manchester, N. H | 203.6 | 204.8 | 210.4 | 215.5 | 217.8 | 218.4 | 213.0 | 208.9 | 204.9 | 202.0 | 203.2 | 208.8 | 204.7 | 144.4 | 94.9 |
| Memphis, Tenn | 217.9 | 219.0 | 223.7 | 227.8 | 227.1 | 229.8 | 226.7 | 223.2 | 222.2 | 219.9 | 224.5 | 230.7 | 229.7 | 153.6 | 89.7 |
| Milwaukee, Wis | 205.0 | 207.5 | 211.2 | 216.3 | 218.8 | 218.3 | 215.3 | 213.7 | 210.9 | 204.6 | 203.4 | 206.4 | 204.6 | 144.3 | 91.1 |
| Minneapolis, Minn | 195.6 | 197.8 | 202.2 | 206.0 | 209.2 | 208.2 | 206.2 | 206.0 | 203.0 | 198.1 | 197.2 | 202.6 | 199.3 | 137.5 | 95.0 |
| Mobile, Ala | 211.8 | 211.3 | 213.8 | 222.1 | 222.7 | 222.5 | 219.8 | 217.0 | 216.3 | 212.2 | 215.5 | 219.6 | 216.3 | 149.8 | 95.5 |
| Newark, N. J | 201.2 | 203.9 | 205.8 | 211.1 | 212.6 | 212.8 | 209.9 | 204.7 | 203.0 | 196.4 | 200.3 | 201.4 | 199.4 | 147.9 | 95.6 |
| New Haven, Conn | 194.5 | 199.6 | 203.5 | 205.3 | 205.6 | 208.3 | 205.4 | 201.2 | 197.7 | 193.0 | 195.8 | 201.5 | 198.9 | 140.4 | 93.7 |
| New Orleans, La | 216.1 | 218.0 | 220.5 | 227.7 | 228.5 | 233.2 | 227.3 | 223.0 | 228.7 | 224.3 | 225.6 | 226.4 | 222.1 | 157.6 | 97.6 |
| New York, N. Y | 204.3 | 208.7 | 211.5 | 216.2 | 216.9 | 217.9 | 213.9 | 210.0 | 208.6 | 201.2 | 206.7 | 209.7 | 206.1 | 149.2 | 95.8 |
| Norfolk, Va | 209.8 | 211.8 | 217.1 | 220.2 | 220.5 | 216.9 | 214.4 | 213.3 | 210.5 | 206.0 | 210.2 | 216.5 | 216.1 | 146.0 | 93.6 |
| Omaha, Nebr | 203.1 | 205.6 | 210.2 | 210.3 | 211.1 | 208.6 | 210.1 | 207.2 | 202.5 | 197.7 | 197.7 | 204.2 | 202.6 | 139.5 | 92.3 |
| Peoria, Ill | 216.8 | 218.0 | 222.1 | 230.3 | 230.8 | 224.9 | 227.3 | 223.8 | 217.0 | 205.8 | 208.9 | 219.5 | 224.1 | 151.3 | 93.4 |
| Philadelphia, Pa | 199.3 | 202.0 | 208.4 | 212.0 | 212.5 | 210.9 | 209.4 | 205.0 | 202.8 | 196.3 | 199.3 | 205.6 | 201.8 | 143.5 | 93.0 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa | 208.0 | 211.0 | 215.1 | 219.5 | 220.9 | 222.3 | 219.6 | 213.7 | 209.8 | 204.8 | 205.4 | 212.8 | 209.6 | 147.1 | 92.5 |
| Portland, Maine | 195.0 | 198.0 | 204.1 | 207.0 | 209.8 | 209.7 | 204.1 | 199.4 | 197.0 | 192.4 | 193.5 | 199.6 | 195.2 | 138.4 | 95.9 |
| Portland, Oreg | 223.5 | 222.9 | 227.7 | 231.4 | 234.1 | 233.7 | 228.2 | 229.5 | 223.2 | 220.4 | 219.2 | 223.0 | 219.0 | 158.4 | 96.1 |
| Providence, R. I | 209.2 | 211.7 | 218.4 | 223.8 | 227.2 | 224.9 | 222.0 | 217.9 | 213.1 | 205.5 | 210.5 | 215.0 | 210.5 | 144.9 | 93.7 |
| Richmond, Va | 201.5 | 203.6 | 209.7 | 214.1 | 211.7 | 209.4 | 205.3 | 203.4 | 200.6 | 197.6 | 201.3 | 209.1 | 207.6 | 138.4 | 92.2 |
| Rochester, N. Y | 196.5 | 196.7 | 200.7 | 207.3 | 209.7 | 211.2 | 208.8 | 205.1 | 200.8 | 196.7 | 196.9 | 202.1 | 200.1 | 142.5 | 92.3 |
| St. Louis, Mo | 212.2 | 213.1 | 217.4 | 223.0 | 225.3 | 224.2 | 222.0 | 218.2 | 213.6 | 210.9 | 212.8 | 217.2 | 215.2 | 147.4 | 93.9 |
| St. Paul, Minn | 192.1 | 194.8 | 199.7 | 203.1 | 204.5 | 204.7 | 203.7 | 203.5 | 200.5 | 195.3 | 194.0 | 198.6 | 195.9 | 137.3 | 94.3 |
| Salt Lake City, Utah | 209.8 | 208.8 | 211.2 | 214.7 | 216.0 | 217.1 | 215.8 | 216.8 | 212.9 | 207.3 | 207.9 | 211.3 | 209.7 | 151.7 | 94.6 |
| San Francisco, Calif | 221.1 | 219.5 | 223.0 | 224.2 | 224.3 | 223.2 | 221.6 | 223.4 | 219.5 | 215.3 | 215.4 | 218.9 | 215.7 | 155.5 | 93.9 |
| Savannah, Ga | 216.0 | 215.0 | 219.2 | 222.4 | 223.3 | 228.3 | 224.5 | 223.3 | 221.4 | 213.6 | 219.6 | 222.9 | 222.2 | 158.5 | 96.7 |
| Scranton, Pa | 201.1 | 202.8 | 209.2 | 213.2 | 217.3 | 218.2 | 216.1 | 212.2 | 208.9 | 201.8 | 203.2 | 213.1 | 210.0 | 144.0 | 92.1 |
| Seattle, Wash | 211.8 | 213.4 | 217.5 | 221.0 | 221.9 | 223.4 | 220.3 | 221.4 | 215.5 | 212.5 | 214.7 | 218.4 | 213.4 | 151.6 | 94.5 |
| Springfield, Ill | 214.4 | 215.2 | 219.5 | 226.4 | 227.0 | 224.9 | 224.4 | 219.3 | 212.6 | 209.1 | 211.4 | 217.9 | 217.3 | 150.1 | 94.1 |
| Washington, D. C | 201.8 | 203.5 | 209.2 | 212.9 | 214.9 | 215.1 | 215.4 | 209.7 | 205.1 | 198.9 | 202.0 | 209.5 | 207.4 | 145.5 | 94.1 |
| Wichita, Kans [1] | 220.4 | 222.2 | 220.0 | 223.0 | 224.7 | 226.7 | 226.4 | 225.3 | 220.3 | 215.9 | 215.1 | 222.4 | 221.6 | 154.4 | ---- |
| Winston-Salem, N. C. [1] | 206.6 | 206.1 | 212.7 | 215.6 | 215.8 | 212.9 | 209.5 | 208.4 | 206.0 | 202.7 | 207.9 | 214.5 | 211.3 | 145.3 | ---- |

[1] June 1940=100.

# TABLE D–6: Average Retail Prices and Indexes of Selected Foods

| Commodity | Average price Dec. 1948 | Indexes 1935–39=100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Dec. 1948 | Nov. 1948 | Oct. 1948 | Sept. 1948 | Aug. 1948 | July 1948 | June 1948 | May 1948 | Apr. 1948 | Mar. 1948 | Feb. 1948 | Jan. 1948 | Dec. 1947 | Aug. 1939 |
| Cereals and bakery products: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cereals: | *Cents* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Flour, wheat—5 pounds | 47.9 | 185.7 | 184.0 | 184.2 | 184.9 | 185.7 | 186.9 | 188.4 | 189.4 | 189.6 | 192.4 | 197.3 | 210.9 | 209.6 | 82.1 |
| Corn flakes—11 ounces | 16.8 | 177.8 | 177.6 | 177.2 | 177.1 | 177.1 | 176.8 | 177.2 | 175.7 | 175.8 | 173.3 | 172.8 | 172.9 | 169.3 | 92.7 |
| Corn meal—pound | 10.0 | 194.9 | 199.5 | 210.5 | 214.0 | 215.2 | 215.5 | 213.7 | 215.7 | 216.4 | 216.6 | 219.9 | 219.9 | 218.1 | 90.7 |
| Rice [1]—do | 19.2 | 107.6 | 109.4 | 112.1 | 121.1 | 121.5 | 120.6 | 119.6 | 118.6 | 118.4 | 118.1 | 118.4 | 117.3 | 116.9 | [2] |
| Rolled oats [3]—20 ounces | 17.2 | 155.8 | 155.2 | 155.5 | 155.6 | 155.4 | 155.2 | 155.0 | 154.8 | 154.8 | 153.5 | 153.4 | 153.6 | 152.6 | [2] |
| Bakery products: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bread, white—pound | 13.9 | 163.0 | 162.8 | 162.7 | 163.1 | 163.1 | 163.1 | 163.5 | 163.5 | 163.2 | 163.1 | 163.1 | 162.3 | 159.8 | 93.2 |
| Vanilla cookies—do | 45.0 | 194.9 | 194.1 | 193.0 | 192.4 | 191.7 | 192.1 | 190.3 | 188.8 | 189.2 | 187.9 | 187.7 | 183.7 | 180.2 | [4] |
| Meats, poultry, and fish: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Meats: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beef: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Round steak—do | 88.3 | 261.1 | 269.3 | 277.3 | 292.5 | 299.5 | 294.4 | 287.6 | 267.3 | 250.7 | 234.0 | 231.4 | 248.4 | 236.4 | 102.7 |
| Rib roast—do | 72.9 | 253.1 | 262.0 | 267.2 | 277.6 | 283.1 | 276.6 | 266.7 | 249.9 | 238.2 | 227.0 | 227.9 | 242.3 | 231.7 | 97.4 |
| Chuck roast—do | 62.1 | 276.8 | 291.5 | 301.1 | 315.0 | 322.2 | 315.5 | 309.6 | 283.4 | 263.3 | 249.6 | 250.6 | 263.1 | 251.5 | 97.1 |
| Hamburger [3]—do | 56.2 | 181.7 | 184.6 | 193.7 | 199.2 | 202.5 | 199.3 | 194.7 | 178.6 | 166.3 | 158.0 | 157.3 | 159.7 | 151.5 | [4] |
| Veal: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cutlets—do | 99.2 | 248.7 | 248.4 | 253.6 | 258.5 | 259.6 | 256.1 | 252.5 | 245.6 | 234.9 | 226.8 | 228.0 | 230.0 | 213.1 | 101.1 |
| Pork: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chops—do | 67.4 | 204.6 | 219.7 | 254.1 | 278.6 | 276.5 | 252.7 | 238.1 | 233.5 | 223.2 | 212.1 | 200.1 | 219.4 | 206.2 | 90.8 |
| Bacon, sliced—do | 74.6 | 195.8 | 200.7 | 207.0 | 207.2 | 206.3 | 204.5 | 201.9 | 199.1 | 191.3 | 185.7 | 194.7 | 227.7 | 228.8 | 80.9 |
| Ham, whole—do | 65.6 | 223.3 | 227.2 | 239.4 | 253.3 | 251.1 | 244.2 | 231.2 | 223.7 | 220.9 | 213.6 | 212.0 | 234.8 | 223.3 | 92.7 |
| Salt pork—do | 44.2 | 211.6 | 200.1 | 200.2 | 196.1 | 194.1 | 196.0 | 196.6 | 203.5 | 209.9 | 214.7 | 238.2 | 259.6 | 275.3 | 69.0 |
| Lamb: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Leg—do | 68.8 | 242.4 | 250.4 | 253.4 | 260.7 | 270.8 | 279.4 | 275.6 | 257.6 | 236.3 | 220.3 | 226.9 | 235.2 | 225.0 | 95.7 |
| Poultry: Roasting chickens—do | 62.8 | 208.0 | 200.5 | 204.0 | 209.4 | 207.8 | 209.3 | 207.6 | 202.1 | 198.4 | 194.7 | 196.4 | 200.0 | 190.7 | 94.6 |
| Fish: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fish (fresh, frozen) [3]—do | [5] | 268.5 | 268.1 | 270.2 | 264.0 | 254.4 | 253.9 | 251.8 | 261.3 | 264.9 | 274.4 | 276.3 | 270.5 | 260.7 | 98.8 |
| Salmon, pink [3]—16-ounce can | 61.1 | 466.0 | 467.0 | 452.6 | 429.2 | 417.1 | 408.1 | 405.2 | 399.7 | 397.1 | 394.1 | 393.7 | 394.9 | 391.0 | 97.4 |
| Dairy products: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Butter—pound | 75.6 | 207.6 | 205.7 | 212.7 | 232.7 | 245.6 | 252.0 | 249.8 | 254.2 | 255.4 | 237.4 | 248.4 | 258.1 | 262.0 | 84.0 |
| Cheese—do | 64.2 | 246.8 | 246.6 | 259.0 | 264.1 | 268.6 | 262.1 | 254.6 | 248.1 | 241.5 | 243.7 | 247.9 | 242.2 | 236.1 | 92.3 |
| Milk, fresh (delivered)—quart | 22.6 | 184.5 | 185.3 | 186.0 | 185.4 | 182.0 | 177.1 | 174.0 | 171.5 | 174.3 | 174.6 | 174.3 | 173.3 | 171.2 | 97.1 |
| Milk, fresh (grocery)—do | 21.3 | 189.4 | 191.4 | 191.1 | 189.4 | 187.8 | 182.1 | 179.3 | 177.3 | 179.0 | 179.5 | 179.7 | 178.5 | 176.3 | 96.3 |
| Milk, evaporated—14½-ounce can | 14.8 | 208.0 | 210.0 | 216.9 | 220.8 | 218.3 | 212.8 | 210.9 | 202.1 | 197.2 | 197.1 | 195.8 | 189.6 | 186.4 | 93.9 |
| Eggs: Eggs, fresh—dozen | 75.2 | 217.3 | 244.3 | 239.0 | 226.6 | 220.2 | 204.3 | 194.2 | 184.9 | 184.7 | 186.3 | 189.2 | 213.6 | 236.1 | 90.7 |
| Fruits and vegetables: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fresh fruits: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Apples—pound | 12.6 | 241.5 | 229.1 | 220.7 | 216.7 | 225.1 | 265.3 | 269.2 | 229.1 | 208.2 | 205.6 | 208.6 | 219.2 | 221.8 | 81.6 |
| Bananas—do | 16.3 | 269.3 | 270.6 | 269.9 | 269.3 | 270.7 | 269.3 | 261.7 | 257.8 | 256.3 | 255.2 | 257.4 | 257.9 | 257.8 | 97.3 |
| Oranges, size 200—dozen | 43.4 | 153.7 | 151.0 | 192.1 | 187.2 | 183.3 | 169.2 | 155.1 | 149.2 | 142.9 | 145.1 | 135.9 | 133.5 | 133.4 | 96.9 |
| Fresh vegetables: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beans, green—pound | 18.9 | 173.3 | 224.9 | 155.1 | 172.0 | 176.0 | 187.7 | 185.1 | 229.1 | 229.5 | 191.2 | 257.2 | 199.9 | 186.7 | 61.7 |
| Cabbage—do | 5.4 | 142.5 | 133.7 | 139.7 | 136.5 | 139.2 | 155.1 | 180.1 | 202.3 | 250.5 | 174.8 | 191.5 | 222.9 | 237.2 | 103.2 |
| Carrots—bunch | 9.9 | 184.2 | 184.3 | 191.6 | 190.8 | 183.6 | 202.1 | 263.2 | 310.1 | 254.3 | 227.8 | 261.3 | 246.3 | 311.3 | 84.9 |
| Lettuce—head | 14.1 | 170.8 | 158.9 | 163.0 | 156.2 | 143.1 | 177.8 | 164.1 | 200.7 | 150.9 | 138.0 | 153.5 | 201.0 | 179.9 | 97.6 |
| Onions—pound | 6.5 | 156.9 | 154.6 | 147.8 | 154.2 | 176.3 | 251.9 | 262.4 | 291.0 | 440.9 | 386.2 | 364.8 | 285.6 | 260.7 | 86.8 |
| Potatoes—15 pounds | 74.8 | 208.3 | 199.1 | 202.4 | 210.8 | 223.5 | 248.4 | 263.5 | 261.7 | 253.6 | 247.0 | 246.9 | 234.4 | 222.5 | 91.9 |
| Spinach—pound | 11.7 | 163.2 | 155.1 | 161.2 | 183.9 | 205.0 | 174.7 | 145.0 | 158.4 | 167.4 | 171.5 | 221.5 | 191.4 | 167.5 | 118.4 |
| Sweetpotatoes—do | 10.3 | 198.1 | 181.9 | 181.1 | 196.2 | 235.5 | 286.9 | 273.4 | 225.2 | 213.1 | 208.3 | 207.2 | 196.4 | 183.9 | 115.7 |
| Canned fruits: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Peaches—No. 2½ can | 32.4 | 168.2 | 168.2 | 166.5 | 165.1 | 163.0 | 161.6 | 160.8 | 160.8 | 160.6 | 161.0 | 161.5 | 162.4 | 161.9 | 92.3 |
| Pineapple—do | 39.5 | 181.3 | 178.1 | 176.2 | 174.4 | 170.0 | 168.5 | 168.1 | 166.7 | 166.3 | 164.3 | 163.0 | 162.1 | 160.1 | 96.0 |
| Canned vegetables: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Corn—No. 2 can | 19.9 | 160.4 | 159.7 | 160.2 | 159.3 | 158.8 | 158.6 | 158.2 | 157.9 | 156.6 | 156.9 | 157.0 | 156.6 | 155.5 | 88.6 |
| Peas—do | 15.3 | 117.2 | 117.5 | 116.7 | 116.9 | 115.8 | 113.5 | 112.8 | 112.3 | 113.5 | 115.5 | 118.0 | 118.0 | 117.9 | 89.8 |
| Tomatoes—do | 16.2 | 180.0 | 181.4 | 181.3 | 183.2 | 182.6 | 184.7 | 184.8 | 183.0 | 183.2 | 186.2 | 185.0 | 185.9 | 185.5 | 92.5 |
| Dried fruits: Prunes—pound | 22.1 | 216.6 | 211.6 | 209.1 | 205.6 | 204.7 | 204.9 | 204.3 | 206.9 | 208.6 | 211.2 | 216.0 | 217.8 | 219.4 | 94.7 |
| Dried vegetables: Navy beans—do | 18.1 | 246.2 | 255.7 | 278.2 | 311.5 | 312.9 | 309.7 | 310.5 | 311.6 | 314.3 | 314.9 | 312.9 | 311.9 | 306.0 | 83.0 |
| Beverages: Coffee—do | 52.1 | 207.4 | 206.0 | 205.5 | 205.2 | 204.9 | 204.8 | 204.7 | 204.2 | 204.0 | 204.0 | 203.6 | 201.5 | 198.1 | 93.3 |
| Fats and oils: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lard—do | 27.0 | 181.0 | 191.4 | 196.1 | 198.5 | 197.3 | 198.1 | 198.5 | 198.2 | 194.1 | 191.9 | 196.0 | 238.8 | 242.7 | 65.2 |
| Hydrogenated veg. shortening [6]—do | 42.0 | 202.8 | 204.9 | 205.6 | 207.3 | 209.6 | 220.3 | 218.2 | 211.4 | 207.1 | 214.4 | 217.6 | 225.8 | 220.0 | 93.9 |
| Salad dressing—pint | 39.4 | 162.7 | 163.7 | 165.7 | 168.6 | 168.3 | 168.4 | 167.1 | 164.4 | 159.8 | 159.0 | 158.8 | 156.1 | 152.4 | [4] |
| Oleomargarine—pound | 38.0 | 208.6 | 213.4 | 220.4 | 229.8 | 235.3 | 240.1 | 242.0 | 232.6 | 223.9 | 224.0 | 227.8 | 230.5 | 228.9 | 93.6 |
| Sugar and sweets: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sugar—do | 9.3 | 173.8 | 174.2 | 174.0 | 174.0 | 173.2 | 171.8 | 171.4 | 173.8 | 174.5 | 175.3 | 177.7 | 184.3 | 184.6 | 95.6 |

[1] July 1947=100.
[2] Index not computed.
[3] February 1943=100.
[4] Not priced in earlier period.
[5] 1938–39=100.
[6] Average price not computed.
[7] Formerly published as shortening in other containers.

## TABLE D–7: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,[1] by Group of Commodities, for Selected Periods

[1926=100]

| Year and month | All commodities [2] | Farm products | Foods | Hides and leather products | Textile products | Fuel and lighting materials | Metals and metal products [3] | Building materials | Chemicals and allied products | House-furnishing goods | Miscellaneous commodities | Raw materials | Semi-manufactured articles | Manufactured products [3] | All commodities except farm products [3] | All commodities except farm products and foods [3] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1913: Average | 69.8 | 71.5 | 64.2 | 68.1 | 57.3 | 61.3 | 90.8 | 56.7 | 80.2 | 56.1 | 93.1 | 68.8 | 74.9 | 69.4 | 69.0 | 70.6 |
| 1914: July | 67.3 | 71.4 | 62.9 | 69.7 | 55.3 | 55.7 | 79.1 | 52.9 | 77.9 | 56.7 | 88.1 | 67.3 | 67.8 | 66.9 | 65.7 | 65.7 |
| 1918: November | 136.3 | 150.3 | 128.6 | 131.6 | 142.6 | 114.3 | 143.5 | 101.8 | 178.0 | 99.2 | 142.3 | 138.8 | 162.7 | 130.4 | 131.0 | 129.9 |
| 1920: May | 167.2 | 169.8 | 147.3 | 193.2 | 188.3 | 159.8 | 155.5 | 164.4 | 173.7 | 143.3 | 176.5 | 163.4 | 253.0 | 157.8 | 165.4 | 170.6 |
| 1929: Average | 95.3 | 104.9 | 99.9 | 109.1 | 90.4 | 83.0 | 100.5 | 95.4 | 94.0 | 94.3 | 82.6 | 97.5 | 93.9 | 94.5 | 93.3 | 91.6 |
| 1932: Average | 64.8 | 48.2 | 61.0 | 72.9 | 54.9 | 70.3 | 80.2 | 71.4 | 73.9 | 75.1 | 64.4 | 55.1 | 59.3 | 70.3 | 68.3 | 70.2 |
| 1939: Average | 77.1 | 65.3 | 70.4 | 95.6 | 69.7 | 73.1 | 94.4 | 90.5 | 76.0 | 86.3 | 74.8 | 70.2 | 77.0 | 80.4 | 79.5 | 81.3 |
| August | 75.0 | 61.0 | 67.2 | 92.7 | 67.8 | 72.6 | 93.2 | 89.6 | 74.2 | 85.6 | 73.3 | 66.5 | 74.5 | 79.1 | 77.9 | 80.1 |
| 1940: Average | 78.6 | 67.7 | 71.3 | 100.8 | 73.8 | 71.7 | 95.8 | 94.8 | 77.0 | 88.5 | 77.3 | 71.9 | 79.1 | 81.6 | 80.8 | 82.6 |
| 1941: Average | 87.3 | 82.4 | 82.7 | 108.3 | 84.8 | 76.2 | 99.4 | 103.2 | 84.4 | 94.3 | 82.0 | 83.5 | 86.9 | 89.1 | 88.3 | 89.6 |
| December | 93.6 | 94.7 | 90.5 | 114.8 | 91.8 | 78.4 | 103.3 | 107.8 | 90.4 | 101.1 | 87.6 | 92.3 | 90.1 | 94.6 | 93.3 | 93.7 |
| 1942: Average | 98.8 | 105.9 | 99.6 | 117.7 | 96.9 | 78.5 | 103.8 | 110.2 | 95.5 | 102.4 | 89.7 | 100.6 | 92.6 | 98.6 | 97.0 | 95.5 |
| 1943: Average | 103.1 | 122.6 | 106.6 | 117.5 | 97.4 | 80.8 | 103.8 | 111.4 | 94.9 | 102.7 | 92.2 | 112.1 | 92.9 | 100.1 | 98.7 | 96.9 |
| 1944: Average | 104.0 | 123.3 | 104.9 | 116.7 | 98.4 | 83.0 | 103.8 | 115.5 | 95.2 | 104.3 | 93.6 | 113.2 | 94.1 | 100.8 | 99.6 | 98.5 |
| 1945: Average | 105.8 | 128.2 | 106.2 | 118.1 | 100.1 | 84.0 | 104.7 | 117.8 | 95.2 | 104.5 | 94.7 | 116.8 | 95.9 | 101.8 | 100.8 | 99.7 |
| August | 105.7 | 126.9 | 106.4 | 118.0 | 99.6 | 84.8 | 104.7 | 117.8 | 95.3 | 104.5 | 94.8 | 116.3 | 95.5 | 101.8 | 100.9 | 99.9 |
| 1946: Average | 121.1 | 148.9 | 130.7 | 137.2 | 116.3 | 90.1 | 115.5 | 132.6 | 101.4 | 111.6 | 100.3 | 134.7 | 110.8 | 116.1 | 114.9 | 109.5 |
| June | 112.9 | 140.1 | 112.9 | 122.4 | 109.2 | 87.8 | 112.2 | 129.9 | 96.4 | 110.4 | 98.5 | 126.3 | 105.7 | 107.3 | 106.7 | 105.6 |
| November | 139.7 | 169.8 | 165.4 | 172.5 | 131.6 | 94.5 | 130.2 | 145.5 | 118.9 | 118.2 | 106.5 | 153.4 | 129.1 | 134.7 | 132.9 | 120.7 |
| 1947: Average | 152.1 | 181.2 | 168.7 | 182.4 | 141.7 | 108.7 | 145.0 | 179.7 | 127.3 | 131.1 | 115.5 | 165.6 | 148.5 | 146.0 | 145.5 | 135.2 |
| December | 163.2 | 196.7 | 178.4 | 203.4 | 148.0 | 124.6 | 151.5 | 191.0 | 135.0 | 139.4 | 121.5 | 182.0 | 156.5 | 154.9 | 155.6 | 145.5 |
| 1948: Average | 165.0 | 188.3 | 179.1 | 188.8 | 148.6 | 134.1 | 163.6 | 199.0 | 135.1 | 144.5 | 120.5 | 178.4 | 156.6 | 159.4 | 159.6 | 150.7 |
| January | 165.7 | 199.2 | 179.9 | 200.3 | 148.4 | 130.0 | 154.3 | 193.3 | 138.8 | 141.3 | 123.6 | 183.9 | 156.8 | 157.8 | 158.2 | 148.3 |
| February | 160.9 | 185.3 | 172.4 | 192.8 | 148.9 | 130.8 | 155.3 | 192.7 | 134.6 | 141.8 | 120.1 | 174.9 | 155.2 | 154.5 | 155.3 | 147.6 |
| March | 161.4 | 186.0 | 173.8 | 185.4 | 149.8 | 130.9 | 155.9 | 193.1 | 136.1 | 142.0 | 120.8 | 174.7 | 152.9 | 155.8 | 155.7 | 147.7 |
| April | 162.8 | 186.7 | 176.7 | 186.1 | 150.3 | 131.6 | 157.2 | 195.0 | 136.2 | 142.3 | 121.8 | 175.5 | 154.1 | 157.6 | 157.3 | 148.7 |
| May | 163.9 | 189.1 | 177.4 | 188.4 | 150.2 | 132.6 | 157.1 | 196.4 | 134.7 | 142.6 | 121.5 | 177.6 | 153.8 | 158.5 | 158.2 | 149.1 |
| June | 166.2 | 196.0 | 181.4 | 187.7 | 149.6 | 133.1 | 158.5 | 196.8 | 135.8 | 143.2 | 121.5 | 182.6 | 154.5 | 159.6 | 159.4 | 149.4 |
| July | 168.7 | 195.2 | 188.3 | 189.2 | 149.4 | 135.7 | 162.2 | 199.9 | 134.4 | 144.5 | 120.3 | 184.3 | 155.9 | 162.6 | 162.6 | 151.1 |
| August | 169.5 | 191.0 | 189.5 | 188.4 | 148.9 | 136.6 | 170.9 | 203.6 | 132 0 | 145.4 | 119.7 | 182.0 | 159.6 | 164.6 | 164.6 | 153.1 |
| September | 168.7 | 189.9 | 186.9 | 187.5 | 147.9 | 136.7 | 172.0 | 204.0 | 133.3 | 146.6 | 119.9 | 181.0 | 158.8 | 163.9 | 163.8 | 153.3 |
| October | 165.2 | 183.5 | 178.2 | 185.5 | 146.9 | 137.2 | 172.4 | 203.5 | *134.8 | *147.5 | 119.0 | 177.0 | 158.4 | 160.2 | 161.0 | *153.2 |
| November | 163.9 | 180.8 | 174.3 | 186.2 | 146.1 | 137.3 | 173.3 | 202.9 | *133.7 | 148.2 | 119.2 | 175.2 | 159.4 | 158.7 | 159.9 | 153.3 |
| December | 162.2 | 177.3 | 170.2 | 185.3 | 145.3 | 137.0 | 173.8 | 202.0 | 130.5 | 148.4 | 118.5 | 172.1 | 159.2 | 157.5 | 158.7 | 152.8 |

[1] BLS wholesale price data, for the most part, represent prices in primary markets. They are prices charged by manufacturers or producers or are prices prevailing on organized exchanges. The weekly index is calculated from 1-day-a-week prices; the monthly index from an average of these prices. Monthly indexes for the last 2 months are preliminary.

The indexes currently are computed by the fixed base aggregate method, with weights representing quantities produced for sale in 1929–31. (For a detailed description of the method of calculation see "Revised Method of Calculation of the Bureau of Labor Statistics Wholesale Price Index," in the Journal of the American Statistical Association, December 1937.)

Mimeographed tables are available, upon request to the Bureau, giving monthly indexes for major groups of commodities since 1890 and for subgroups and economic groups since 1913. The weekly wholesale price indexes are available in summary form since 1947 for all commodities; all commodities less farm products and foods; farm products; foods; textile products; fuel and lighting materials; metals and metal products; and building materials. Weekly indexes are also available for the subgroups of grains, livestock, meats, and hides and skins.

[2] Includes current motor vehicle prices beginning with October 1946. The rate of production of motor vehicles in October 1946 exceeded the monthly average rate of civilian production in 1941, and in accordance with the announcement made in September 1946, the Bureau introduced current prices for motor vehicles in the October calculations. During the war, motor vehicles were not produced for general civilian sale and the Bureau carried April 1942 prices forward in each computation through September 1946.

* Corrected.

# TABLE D–8: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,[1] by Group and Subgroup of Commodities

[1926=100]

| Group and subgroup | 1948 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1947 | 1946 | 1939 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | June | Aug. |
| All commodities [2] | 162.2 | 163.9 | 165.2 | 168.7 | 169.5 | 168.7 | 166.2 | 163.9 | 162.8 | 161.4 | 160.9 | 165.7 | 163.2 | 112.9 | 75.0 |
| Farm products | 177.3 | 180.8 | 183.5 | 189.9 | 191.0 | 195.2 | 196.0 | 189.1 | 186.7 | 186.0 | 185.3 | 199.2 | 196.7 | 140.1 | 61.0 |
| Grains | 171.1 | 171.1 | 170.4 | 176.9 | 179.2 | 190.6 | 209.2 | 213.5 | 217.9 | 218.0 | 220.0 | 256.3 | 252.7 | 151.8 | 51.5 |
| Livestock and poultry | 204.6 | 213.4 | 223.4 | 244.2 | 250.0 | 250.8 | 239.2 | 219.0 | 204.4 | 209.4 | 210.0 | 232.9 | 226.3 | 137.4 | 66.0 |
| Livestock | 221.7 | 234.1 | 246.9 | 268.8 | 273.3 | 272.8 | 259.5 | 236.1 | 219.7 | 224.1 | 225.5 | 250.9 | 239.8 | 143.4 | (3) |
| Other farm products | 161.4 | 162.6 | 162.0 | 159.6 | 157.8 | 161.9 | 165.4 | 163.3 | 166.4 | 162.2 | 159.9 | 162.4 | 162.5 | 137.5 | 60.1 |
| Foods | 170.2 | 174.3 | 178.2 | 186.9 | 189.5 | 188.3 | 181.4 | 177.4 | 176.7 | 173.8 | 172.4 | 179.9 | 178.4 | 112.9 | 67.2 |
| Dairy products | 171.3 | 170.7 | 174.9 | 179.9 | 185.1 | 182.9 | 181.3 | 176.6 | 181.0 | 179.8 | 184.8 | 183.9 | 183.5 | 127.3 | 67.9 |
| Cereal products | 149.8 | °150.5 | 149.6 | 153.3 | 154.0 | 154.5 | 155.1 | 156.3 | 158.0 | 158.6 | 160.2 | 170.1 | 170.6 | 101.7 | 71.9 |
| Fruits and vegetables | 139.8 | 139.6 | 137.1 | 139.4 | 140.5 | 151.2 | 147.7 | 147.0 | 148.6 | 145.7 | 144.5 | 140.7 | 135.4 | 136.1 | 58.5 |
| Meats, poultry and fish | 220.8 | 227.4 | 239.8 | 266.5 | 273.7 | 263.8 | 241.3 | 233.2 | 226.0 | 217.1 | 206.2 | 222.3 | 214.8 | 110.1 | 73.7 |
| Meats | 230.8 | 240.0 | 255.0 | 277.4 | 279.6 | 277.2 | 265.1 | 262.3 | 251.5 | 240.6 | 230.7 | 248.0 | 230.4 | 116.6 | 78.1 |
| Other foods | 140.9 | 149.4 | 150.4 | 149.1 | 146.9 | 148.5 | 148.1 | 144.2 | 144.4 | 144.3 | 146.7 | 155.0 | 160.0 | 98.1 | 60.3 |
| Hides and leather products | 185.3 | 186.2 | 185.5 | 187.5 | 188.4 | 189.2 | 187.7 | 188.4 | 186.1 | 185.4 | 192.8 | 200.3 | 203.4 | 122.4 | 92.7 |
| Shoes | 188.0 | 188.1 | 189.7 | 190.0 | 189.4 | 186.3 | 185.8 | 185.6 | 191.7 | 193.8 | 194.7 | 194.3 | 190.7 | 129.5 | 100.8 |
| Hides and skins | 197.2 | 206.0 | 202.0 | 210.6 | 212.1 | 220.3 | 215.2 | 218.0 | 199.3 | 186.2 | 207.2 | 238.9 | 256.9 | 121.5 | 77.2 |
| Leather | 186.5 | 183.8 | 180.4 | 181.9 | 186.0 | 189.2 | 186.9 | 188.2 | 183.6 | 185.9 | 199.6 | 209.4 | 217.2 | 110.7 | 84.0 |
| Other leather products | 148.6 | 148.6 | 148.6 | 148.6 | 148.6 | 149.9 | 150.9 | 150.9 | 143.3 | 143.8 | 143.8 | 143.8 | 141.8 | 115.2 | 97.1 |
| Textile products | 145.3 | 146.1 | 146.9 | 147.9 | 148.9 | 149.4 | 149.6 | 150.2 | 150.3 | 149.8 | 148.9 | 148.4 | 148.0 | 109.2 | 67.8 |
| Clothing | 148.8 | 149.2 | 148.8 | 148.6 | 148.3 | 148.3 | 145.2 | 145.8 | 145.8 | 144.6 | 144.7 | 143.4 | 137.8 | 120.3 | 81.5 |
| Cotton goods | 189.2 | 191.7 | 195.0 | 199.8 | 205.3 | 209.3 | 213.1 | 217.8 | 219.2 | 218.3 | 214.9 | 214.8 | 213.7 | 139.4 | 65.5 |
| Hosiery and underwear | 103.9 | 104.3 | 104.6 | 104.8 | 104.9 | 104.9 | 105.3 | 105.4 | 105.4 | 105.4 | 105.0 | 104.4 | 103.0 | 75.8 | 61.5 |
| Rayon | 41.8 | 41.8 | 41.8 | 41.8 | 41.6 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 40.0 | 30.2 | 28.5 |
| Silk | 46.4 | 46.4 | 46.4 | 46.4 | 46.4 | 46.4 | 46.4 | 46.4 | 46.4 | 46.4 | 46.4 | 46.4 | 73.3 | (3) | 44.3 |
| Woolen and worsted | 150.7 | 150.7 | 150.7 | 150.0 | 149.4 | 147.5 | 147.5 | 147.5 | 147.5 | 145.7 | 143.0 | 141.9 | 139.6 | 112.7 | 75.5 |
| Other textile products | 190.0 | 190.5 | 190.5 | 189.3 | 186.6 | 184.5 | 183.1 | 174.2 | 170.0 | 174.7 | 180.2 | 181.2 | 178.3 | 112.3 | 63.7 |
| Fuel and lighting materials | 137.0 | 137.3 | 137.2 | 136.7 | 136.6 | 135.7 | 133.1 | 132.6 | 131.6 | 130.9 | 130.8 | 130.0 | 124.6 | 87.8 | 72.6 |
| Anthracite | 136.4 | 136.4 | 136.4 | 136.5 | 136.0 | 131.6 | 127.1 | 125.5 | 124.6 | 124.6 | 124.5 | 124.2 | 123.4 | 106.1 | 72.1 |
| Bituminous coal | 194.9 | 195.1 | 195.1 | 195.1 | 194.6 | 193.1 | 182.6 | 181.8 | 178.9 | 177.9 | 177.9 | 176.8 | 174.3 | 132.8 | 96.6 |
| Coke | 219.0 | 219.0 | 218.7 | 217.5 | 217.4 | 212.3 | 206.6 | 205.4 | 197.5 | 190.6 | 190.6 | 190.6 | 183.4 | 133.5 | 104.2 |
| Electricity | (3) | (3) | 66.5 | 66.3 | 65.5 | 66.4 | 65.7 | 65.4 | 66.1 | 65.7 | 66.6 | 66.4 | 66.5 | 67.2 | 75.8 |
| Gas | (3) | 92.6 | 90.9 | 90.7 | 86.9 | 90.4 | 90.7 | 89.3 | 89.1 | 88.7 | 85.8 | 84.5 | 85.4 | 79.6 | 86.7 |
| Petroleum and products | 122.0 | 122.8 | 122.8 | 122.2 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 121.8 | 121.8 | 121.7 | 120.7 | 112.0 | 64.0 | 51.7 |
| Metals and metal products [2] | 173.8 | 173.3 | 172.4 | 172.0 | 170.9 | 162.2 | 158.5 | 157.1 | 157.2 | 155.9 | 155.3 | 154.3 | 151.5 | 112.2 | 93.2 |
| Agricultural machinery and equipment [2] | 144.1 | °143.7 | °142.5 | 140.5 | 135.6 | 134.1 | 132.2 | 130.5 | 129.8 | 129.3 | 128.9 | 128.6 | 127.0 | 104.5 | 93.5 |
| Farm machinery [2] | 146.5 | °146.1 | 144.9 | 142.8 | 137.7 | 136.3 | 134.1 | 132.1 | 131.3 | 130.8 | 130.4 | 130.0 | 128.6 | 104.9 | 94.7 |
| Iron and steel | 165.4 | 165.0 | 164.5 | 164.0 | 163.1 | 153.2 | 149.4 | 148.9 | 149.4 | 147.7 | 146.3 | 144.6 | 140.2 | 110.1 | 95.1 |
| Motor vehicles [2] | 175.6 | 175.3 | 175.3 | 175.0 | 174.1 | 168.2 | 163.9 | 161.7 | 161.6 | 161.6 | 161.6 | 161.6 | 160.8 | 135.5 | 92.5 |
| Passenger cars [2] | 183.2 | 183.2 | 183.2 | 182.9 | 181.9 | 175.0 | 171.0 | 169.0 | 169.0 | 169.0 | 169.0 | 169.0 | 169.0 | 142.8 | 95.6 |
| Trucks [2] | 142.0 | °140.4 | 140.3 | 140.2 | 139.7 | 137.3 | 132.1 | 129.7 | 129.2 | 129.3 | 129.3 | 129.3 | 125.6 | 104.3 | 77.4 |
| Nonferrous metals | 172.5 | 171.4 | 167.0 | 166.4 | 165.9 | 153.7 | 152.1 | 150.0 | 149.8 | 146.8 | 146.8 | 145.5 | 143.0 | 99.2 | 74.6 |
| Plumbing and heating | 157.3 | 157.3 | 157.3 | 157.0 | 153.9 | 145.3 | 145.3 | 143.2 | 138.7 | 138.7 | 138.7 | 138.8 | 136.1 | 106.0 | 79.3 |
| Building materials | 202.0 | 202.9 | 203.5 | 204.0 | 203.6 | 199.9 | 196.8 | 196.4 | 195.0 | 193.1 | 192.7 | 193.3 | 191.0 | 129.9 | 89.6 |
| Brick and tile | 160.5 | °160.4 | 160.1 | 158.9 | 158.6 | 157.9 | 153.3 | 152.8 | 152.5 | 151.6 | 151.1 | 150.9 | 148.8 | 121.3 | 90.5 |
| Cement | 133.5 | 133.7 | 133.7 | 133.3 | 133.2 | 132.2 | 128.8 | 128.2 | 127.5 | 127.4 | 127.2 | 126.5 | 121.6 | 102.6 | 91.3 |
| Lumber | 305.1 | 310.3 | 314.5 | 317.1 | 319.5 | 318.1 | 313.2 | 312.9 | 309.2 | 303.8 | 303.8 | 307.3 | 303.2 | 176.0 | 90.1 |
| Paint and paint materials | 161.5 | 161.6 | 160.4 | 160.2 | 158.1 | 157.9 | 158.7 | 158.4 | 158.6 | 156.7 | 159.6 | 163.2 | 164.0 | 108.6 | 82.1 |
| Prepared paint | 142.9 | 142.9 | 142.9 | 142.9 | 142.9 | 142.9 | 142.9 | 143.1 | 143.1 | 143.1 | 143.1 | 143.1 | 143.1 | 99.3 | 92.8 |
| Paint materials | 184.8 | 185.2 | 182.5 | 182.2 | 177.6 | 177.3 | 179.1 | 178.2 | 178.5 | 174.7 | 180.7 | 188.4 | 189.9 | 120.9 | 71.9 |
| Plumbing and heating | 157.3 | 157.3 | 157.3 | 157.0 | 153.9 | 145.3 | 145.3 | 143.2 | 138.7 | 138.7 | 138.7 | 138.8 | 136.1 | 106.0 | 79.3 |
| Structural steel | 178.8 | 178.8 | 178.8 | 178.8 | 178.8 | 159.6 | 153.3 | 153.3 | 155.8 | 155.8 | 149.4 | 143.0 | 143.0 | 120.1 | 107.3 |
| Other building materials | 176.9 | 175.6 | 174.8 | 174.8 | 173.4 | 167.1 | 163.5 | 163.1 | 162.2 | 161.8 | 159.8 | 157.9 | 155.5 | 118.4 | 89.5 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 130.5 | °133.7 | °134.8 | 133.3 | 132.0 | 134.4 | 135.8 | 134.7 | 136.2 | 136.1 | 134.6 | 138.8 | 135.0 | 96.4 | 74.2 |
| Chemicals | 122.5 | 124.8 | 127.5 | 126.0 | 126.3 | 127.8 | 126.2 | 125.9 | 126.8 | 126.8 | 126.5 | 125.8 | 124.1 | 98.0 | 83.8 |
| Drug and pharmaceutical materials | 151.4 | 151.9 | 152.6 | 152.7 | 153.3 | 153.6 | 153.7 | 153.3 | 153.8 | 154.4 | 154.3 | 154.4 | 154.9 | 109.4 | 77.1 |
| Fertilizer materials | 120.1 | 119.5 | 117.2 | 116.2 | 114.9 | 115.0 | 113.9 | 115.0 | 115.2 | 114.9 | 115.1 | 115.7 | 114.4 | 82.7 | 65.5 |
| Mixed fertilizers | 108.3 | 107.9 | 107.9 | 107.8 | 105.9 | 104.4 | 103.2 | 103.2 | 103.1 | 103.1 | 102.8 | 102.4 | 101.5 | 86.6 | 73.1 |
| Oils and fats | 178.4 | °193.7 | °192.9 | 188.6 | 180.3 | 193.2 | 212.7 | 205.0 | 212.3 | 211.4 | 201.5 | 236.7 | 215.9 | 102.1 | 40.6 |
| Housefurnishing goods | 148.4 | 148.2 | °147.5 | 146.6 | 145.4 | 144.5 | 143.2 | 142.6 | 142.3 | 142.0 | 141.8 | 141.3 | 139.4 | 110.4 | 85.6 |
| Furnishings | 153.6 | °153.6 | °152.5 | 151.5 | 149.3 | 148.6 | 146.7 | 145.8 | 145.2 | 144.7 | 144.4 | 143.8 | 142.8 | 114.5 | 90.0 |
| Furniture [2] | 143.1 | 142.8 | 142.5 | 141.6 | 141.6 | 140.4 | 139.9 | 139.6 | 139.6 | 139.4 | 139.4 | 139.1 | 136.2 | 108.5 | 81.1 |
| Miscellaneous | 118.5 | 119.2 | 119.0 | 119.9 | 119.7 | 120.3 | 121.5 | 121.5 | 121.8 | 120.8 | 120.1 | 123.6 | 121.5 | 98.5 | 73.3 |
| Tires and tubes [2] | 66.2 | 66.2 | 66.2 | 66.2 | 66.2 | 66.2 | 63.5 | 63.5 | 63.4 | 63.4 | 63.4 | 63.4 | 63.4 | 65.7 | 59.5 |
| Cattle feed | 217.1 | 217.9 | 195.4 | 201.7 | 198.4 | 239.6 | 292.4 | 291.1 | 296.9 | 284.2 | 262.0 | 336.0 | 308.2 | 197.8 | 68.4 |
| Paper and pulp | 169.5 | 169.9 | 170.2 | 170.9 | 169.0 | 166.8 | 167.3 | 167.4 | 167.5 | 167.3 | 167.4 | 168.1 | 164.7 | 115.6 | 80.0 |
| Paperboard | 161.7 | 162.2 | 164.0 | 165.6 | 169.7 | 172.2 | 174.6 | 175.1 | 175.6 | 174.7 | 175.0 | 173.5 | 173.4 | 115.6 | 66.2 |
| Paper | 158.4 | 158.4 | 158.4 | 158.4 | 154.7 | 150.9 | 150.9 | 150.9 | 150.9 | 150.9 | 150.9 | 152.7 | 150.0 | 107.3 | 83.9 |
| Wood pulp | 233.6 | 236.0 | 236.0 | 238.9 | 238.9 | 238.9 | 238.9 | 238.9 | 238.9 | 238.9 | 238.9 | 236.0 | 223.5 | 154.1 | 69.6 |
| Rubber, crude | 38.9 | 40.4 | 45.0 | 46.4 | 48.1 | 49.6 | 47.1 | 47.6 | 46.7 | 42.3 | 42.7 | 44.7 | 44.5 | 46.2 | 34.9 |
| Other miscellaneous | 129.5 | 130.5 | 131.1 | 132.1 | 132.2 | 130.0 | 129.8 | 129.7 | 130.2 | 130.2 | 130.8 | 130.7 | 130.0 | 101.0 | 81.3 |
| Soap | 153.7 | 157.0 | 157.2 | 158.2 | 158.6 | 159.8 | 159.6 | 160.1 | 165.9 | 167.0 | 172.6 | 176.4 | 175.2 | 101.3 | 78.9 |

See footnote 1, table D–7. [2] See footnote 2, table D–7. [3] Not available. ° Corrected. ' Revised.

# E: Work Stoppages

## TABLE E–1: Work Stoppages Resulting From Labor-Management Disputes [1]

| Month and year | Number of stoppages | | Workers involved in stoppages | | Man-days idle during month or year | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Beginning in month or year | In effect during month | Beginning in month or year | In effect during month | Number | Percent of estimated working time |
| 1935–39 (average) | 2,862 | | 1,130,000 | | 16,900,000 | 0.2 |
| 1945 | 4,750 | | 3,470,000 | | 38,000,000 | .6 |
| 1946 | 4,985 | | 4,600,000 | | 116,000,000 | 1.6 |
| 1947 | 3,693 | | 2,170,000 | | 34,600,000 | .4 |
| 1947: December | 119 | 236 | 32,300 | 56,900 | 590,000 | .0 |
| 1948: January | 215 | 300 | 76,500 | 100,000 | 1,050,000 | .1 |
| February | 245 | 355 | 88,200 | 127,000 | 900,000 | .1 |
| March | 265 | 415 | 493,000 | 550,000 | 6,430,000 | .8 |
| April | 315 | 485 | 174,000 | 621,000 | 7,420,000 | 1.0 |
| May | 330 | 535 | 166,000 | 347,000 | 4,100,000 | .5 |
| June | 335 | 540 | 165,000 | 245,000 | 2,200,000 | .2 |
| July | 365 | 575 | 220,000 | 312,000 | 2,750,000 | .3 |
| August | 350 | 575 | 150,000 | 250,000 | 2,100,000 | .2 |
| September | 285 | 500 | 160,000 | 275,000 | 2,500,000 | .3 |
| October | 250 | 425 | 110,000 | 200,000 | 2,000,000 | .2 |
| November | 200 | 375 | 90,000 | 190,000 | 1,900,000 | .2 |
| December [2] | 125 | 225 | 40,000 | 100,000 | 600,000 | .0 |

[1] All known work stoppages, arising out of labor-management disputes, involving six or more workers and continuing as long as a full day or shift are included in reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

[2] Revised estimates for some months but figures are not final. December estimates particularly are based on incomplete data.

# F: Building and Construction

## TABLE F–1: Expenditures for New Construction [1]

[Value of work put in place]

| Type of construction | Expenditures (in millions) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1949 | 1948 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1948 | 1947 |
| | Jan.[2] | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Total | Total |
| Total new construction [3] | $1,261 | $1,391 | $1,552 | $1,707 | $1,782 | $1,799 | $1,715 | $1,616 | $1,461 | $1,311 | $1,166 | $1,009 | $1,157 | $17,666 | $13,977 |
| Private construction | 978 | 1,080 | 1,178 | 1,265 | 1,332 | 1,354 | 1,318 | 1,235 | 1,120 | 1,024 | 940 | 837 | 948 | 13,631 | 10,893 |
| Residential building (nonfarm) | 490 | 550 | 600 | 650 | 685 | 695 | 680 | 635 | 585 | 525 | 475 | 400 | 500 | 6,980 | 5,260 |
| Nonresidential building (nonfarm) [4] | 291 | 312 | 330 | 333 | 334 | 332 | 324 | 305 | 277 | 264 | 266 | 265 | 273 | 3,615 | 3,131 |
| Industrial | 110 | 114 | 115 | 116 | 113 | 111 | 110 | 110 | 111 | 116 | 120 | 125 | 130 | 1,391 | 1,702 |
| Commercial | 87 | 100 | 112 | 115 | 122 | 127 | 125 | 116 | 97 | 87 | 88 | 84 | 85 | 1,258 | 833 |
| Warehouses, office and loft buildings | 35 | 38 | 38 | 36 | 35 | 34 | 29 | 28 | 25 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 24 | 354 | 216 |
| Stores, restaurants, and garages | 52 | 62 | 74 | 79 | 87 | 93 | 96 | 88 | 72 | 64 | 66 | 62 | 61 | 904 | 619 |
| Other nonresidential building | 94 | 98 | 103 | 102 | 99 | 94 | 89 | 79 | 69 | 61 | 58 | 56 | 58 | 966 | 594 |
| Religious | 26 | 28 | 28 | 27 | 26 | 23 | 21 | 18 | 16 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 239 | 118 |
| Educational | 24 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 22 | 19 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 244 | 164 |
| Hospital and institutional | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 116 | 107 |
| Remaining types [5] | 34 | 36 | 40 | 39 | 38 | 37 | 36 | 32 | 26 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 367 | 205 |
| Farm construction | 12 | 13 | 22 | 39 | 63 | 82 | 81 | 62 | 50 | 37 | 23 | 14 | 14 | 500 | 450 |
| Public utilities | 185 | 205 | 226 | 243 | 250 | 245 | 233 | 233 | 208 | 198 | 176 | 158 | 161 | 2,536 | 2,052 |
| Railroad | 25 | 30 | 32 | 34 | 36 | 36 | 33 | 30 | 26 | 25 | 23 | 21 | 24 | 350 | 318 |
| Telephone and telegraph | 50 | 55 | 55 | 60 | 61 | 57 | 55 | 63 | 60 | 63 | 54 | 48 | 45 | 676 | 510 |
| Other public utilities | 110 | 120 | 139 | 149 | 153 | 152 | 145 | 140 | 122 | 110 | 99 | 89 | 92 | 1,510 | 1,224 |
| Public construction | 283 | 311 | 374 | 442 | 450 | 445 | 397 | 381 | 341 | 287 | 226 | 172 | 209 | 4,035 | 3,084 |
| Residential building | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 61 | 182 |
| Nonresidential building (other than military or naval facilities) | 104 | 106 | 108 | 106 | 102 | 96 | 88 | 79 | 77 | 71 | 65 | 49 | 53 | 1,000 | 505 |
| Industrial [6] | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 19 | 25 |
| Educational | 60 | 60 | 61 | 58 | 56 | 52 | 48 | 43 | 40 | 37 | 36 | 30 | 32 | 553 | 275 |
| Hospital and institutional | 24 | 25 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 18 | 15 | 15 | 13 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 204 | 81 |
| All other nonresidential | 20 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 11 | 13 | 224 | 124 |
| Military and naval facilities | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 14 | 145 | 204 |
| Highways | 65 | 80 | 126 | 180 | 190 | 200 | 169 | 167 | 136 | 98 | 57 | 41 | 56 | 1,500 | 1,233 |
| Sewer and water | 38 | 40 | 43 | 47 | 44 | 41 | 41 | 40 | 39 | 38 | 33 | 25 | 27 | 458 | 331 |
| Miscellaneous public-service enterprises [7] | 7 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 8 | 106 | 117 |
| Conservation and development | 46 | 54 | 61 | 67 | 69 | 65 | 58 | 56 | 47 | 41 | 36 | 28 | 33 | 615 | 396 |
| All other public [8] | 11 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 17 | 16 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 150 | 116 |

[1] Joint estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Office of Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce. Estimated construction expenditures represent the monetary value of the volume of work accomplished during the given period of time. These figures should be differentiated from permit valuation data reported in the tabulations for urban building authorized and the data on value of contract awards reported in table F–2.

[2] Preliminary.

[3] Includes major additions and alterations.

[4] Excludes nonresidential building by privately owned public utilities.

[5] Includes social and recreational buildings, hotels, and miscellaneous buildings not elsewhere classified.

[6] Excludes expenditures to construct facilities used in atomic energy projects.

[7] Covers primarily publicly owned electric light and power systems and local transit facilities.

[8] Covers miscellaneous construction items such as airports, monuments, memorials, etc.

# TABLE F-2: Value of Contracts Awarded and Force-Account Work Started on Federally Financed New Construction, by Type of Construction [1]

| Period | Value (in thousands) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total new construction [2] | Airports [3] | Building | | | | | | | | | Conservation and development | | | Highways | All other [4] |
| | | | Total | Residential | Nonresidential | | | | | | | Total | Reclamation | River, harbor, and flood control | | |
| | | | | | Total | Educational [5] | Hospital and institutional | | | Administration and general [6] | Other nonresidential | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Total | Veterans' | Other | | | | | | | |
| 1936 | $1,533,439 | (7) | $561,394 | $63,465 | $497,929 | (8) | (8) | (8) | (8) | (8) | (8) | $189,710 | $73,797 | $115,913 | $511,685 | $270,650 |
| 1939 | 1,586,604 | $4,753 | 669,222 | 231,071 | 438,151 | (8) | (8) | (8) | (8) | (8) | (8) | 225,423 | 115,612 | 109,811 | 355,701 | 331,505 |
| 1942 | 7,775,497 | 579,176 | 6,130,389 | 549,472 | 5,580,917 | (8) | (8) | (8) | (8) | (8) | (8) | 217,795 | 150,708 | 67,087 | 347,988 | 500,149 |
| 1946 | 1,459,252 | 14,859 | 549,656 | 435,453 | 114,203 | (8) | (8) | (8) | (8) | (8) | (8) | 300,405 | 169,253 | 131,152 | 535,784 | 49,548 |
| 1947 | 1,294,069 | 24,645 | 276,514 | 51,186 | 225,328 | $47,692 | $101,831 | $96,123 | $5,708 | $31,159 | $44,646 | 308,029 | 77,095 | 230,934 | 657,087 | 27,794 |
| 1948: [9] | 1,559,376 | [10]17,550 | 266,617 | 8,241 | 258,376 | 1,363 | 197,662 | 170,333 | 27,329 | 25,457 | 33,894 | 465,727 | 147,524 | 318,203 | 767,819 | 41,663 |
| 1947: December | 112,388 | 806 | 32,973 | 104 | 32,869 | 913 | 26,433 | 26,378 | 55 | 3,332 | 2,191 | 19,541 | 6,928 | 12,613 | 54,349 | 4,719 |
| 1948: January | 105,737 | 808 | 14,136 | 149 | 13,987 | 253 | 8,818 | 8,603 | 215 | 1,961 | 2,955 | 41,585 | 4,667 | 36,918 | 47,268 | 1,940 |
| February | 155,428 | 645 | 46,632 | 859 | 45,773 | 168 | 41,762 | 41,557 | 205 | 1,735 | 2,108 | 57,361 | 1,229 | 56,132 | 49,426 | 1,364 |
| March | 145,350 | 5,322 | 63,193 | 61 | 63,132 | 256 | 59,131 | 58,920 | 211 | 1,230 | 2,515 | 21,793 | 6,639 | 15,154 | 51,561 | 3,481 |
| April | 154,375 | 2,521 | 9,867 | 553 | 9,314 | 12 | 5,606 | 5,049 | 557 | 1,863 | 1,833 | 79,782 | 56,934 | 22,848 | 58,247 | 3,958 |
| May | 114,040 | 1,199 | 24,712 | 364 | 24,348 | 468 | 20,215 | 20,045 | 170 | 1,861 | 1,804 | 10,309 | 4,738 | 5,571 | 75,648 | 2,172 |
| June | 134,800 | 2,003 | 35,989 | 825 | 35,164 | 89 | 15,156 | 13,739 | 1,417 | 9,696 | 10,223 | 23,628 | 8,877 | 14,751 | 68,486 | 4,694 |
| July | 137,730 | 1,578 | 9,944 | 254 | 9,690 | 0 | 6,691 | 1,493 | 5,198 | 1,185 | 1,814 | 41,546 | 1,327 | 40,219 | 78,428 | 6,234 |
| August | 123,433 | 1,997 | 6,384 | 120 | 6,264 | 2 | 4,402 | 872 | 3,530 | 887 | 973 | 21,982 | 4,269 | 17,713 | 91,305 | 1,765 |
| September | 117,055 | 423 | 18,793 | 66 | 18,727 | 31 | 13,364 | 13,178 | 186 | 2,190 | 3,142 | 28,479 | 2,959 | 25,520 | 65,965 | 3,395 |
| October | 126,011 | 816 | 26,561 | 783 | 25,778 | 0 | 21,952 | 6,448 | 15,504 | 1,547 | 2,279 | 37,080 | 19,488 | 17,592 | 55,741 | 5,813 |
| November [11] | 97,474 | 238 | 5,187 | 2,371 | 2,816 | 84 | 544 | 429 | 115 | 750 | 1,438 | 35,387 | 13,883 | 21,504 | 51,662 | 5,000 |
| December [9] | 147,943 | (8) | 5,219 | 1,836 | 3,383 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 21 | 552 | 2,810 | 66,795 | 22,514 | 44,281 | 74,082 | 1,847 |

[1] Excludes projects classified as "secret" by the military, and all construction for the Atomic Energy Commission. Data for Federal-aid programs cover amounts contributed by both the owner and the Federal Government.

[2] Includes major additions and alterations.

[3] Excludes hangars and other buildings, which are included under "Other nonresidental" building construction.

[4] Includes educational facilities under the Federal temporary reuse educational facilities program.

[5] Includes post offices, armories, offices, and customs houses.

[6] Includes electrification projects, water-supply and sewage-disposal systems, forestry projects, railroad construction, and other types of projects not elsewhere classified.

[7] Included in "All other."

[8] Unavailable.

[9] Preliminary.

[10] Covers only 11 months.

[11] Revised.

## TABLE F-3: Urban Building Authorized, by Principal Class of Construction and by Type of Building[1]

| Period | Total all classes[2] | Valuation (in thousands) | | | | | | | | Number of new dwelling units—Housekeeping only | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | New residential building | | | | | | New nonresidential building | Additions, alterations, and repairs | Privately financed | | | | Publicly financed |
| | | Housekeeping | | | | | Nonhousekeeping[3] | | | Total | 1-family | 2-family[4] | Multifamily[5] | |
| | | Privately financed dwelling units | | | | Publicly financed dwelling units | | | | | | | | |
| | | Total | 1-family | 2-family[4] | Multifamily[5] | | | | | | | | | |
| 1942 | $2,707,573 | $598,570 | $478,658 | $42,629 | $77,283 | $296,933 | $22,910 | $1,510,688 | $278,472 | 184,892 | 138,908 | 15,747 | 30,237 | 95,946 |
| 1946 | 4,743,414 | 2,114,833 | 1,830,260 | 103,042 | 181,531 | 355,587 | 43,369 | 1,458,602 | 771,023 | 430,195 | 358,151 | 24,326 | 47,718 | 98,310 |
| 1947 | 5,549,718 | 2,880,926 | 2,361,509 | 156,408 | 363,009 | 35,177 | 29,831 | 1,712,672 | 891,112 | 501,353 | 393,550 | 34,159 | 73,644 | 5,100 |
| 1947: November | 501,556 | 256,728 | 201,262 | 15,724 | 39,742 | 6,519 | 5,620 | 166,472 | 66,217 | 1,010 | 30,284 | 3,316 | 7,410 | 868 |
| December | 479,881 | 227,675 | 179,806 | 11,951 | 35,918 | 2,992 | 2,284 | 177,315 | 69,615 | 36,088 | 26,596 | 2,443 | 7,049 | 364 |
| 1948: January | 426,531 | 198,698 | 150,879 | 11,501 | 36,318 | 6,616 | 3,224 | 152,086 | 65,907 | 32,523 | 23,704 | 2,280 | 6,539 | 820 |
| February | 414,339 | 202,050 | 146,934 | 8,954 | 46,162 | 9,237 | 1,441 | 141,188 | 60,423 | 32,166 | 22,180 | 1,863 | 8,123 | 1,128 |
| March | 631,621 | 321,562 | 252,778 | 20,016 | 48,768 | 597 | 4,082 | 222,565 | 82,815 | 50,788 | 37,520 | 4,092 | 9,176 | 88 |
| April | 714,954 | 411,300 | 317,892 | 34,372 | 59,036 | 1,960 | 6,166 | 196,095 | 99,433 | 64,387 | 45,700 | 6,997 | 11,690 | 254 |
| May | 657,480 | 349,949 | 291,208 | 17,895 | 40,846 | 5,393 | 2,729 | 205,619 | 93,790 | 52,811 | 41,423 | 3,769 | 7,619 | 733 |
| June | 699,657 | 365,556 | 301,598 | 16,432 | 47,626 | 3,350 | 4,711 | 219,962 | 105,978 | 54,112 | 42,106 | 3,327 | 8,679 | 439 |
| July | 650,119 | 320,797 | 264,509 | 15,899 | 40,389 | 10,969 | 3,167 | 219,598 | 95,588 | 46,573 | 36,661 | 2,971 | 6,941 | 1,260 |
| August | 648,261 | 349,593 | 264,588 | 13,568 | 71,437 | 7,761 | 3,186 | 193,667 | 94,054 | 46,951 | 35,894 | 2,328 | 8,729 | 808 |
| September | 587,633 | 268,561 | 228,258 | 14,157 | 26,146 | 14,595 | 3,162 | 215,929 | 85,386 | 39,443 | 31,781 | 2,837 | 4,825 | 1,484 |
| October[6] | 584,813 | 258,042 | 217,539 | 11,833 | 28,670 | 12,778 | 2,728 | 230,118 | 80,147 | 38,451 | 31,175 | 2,393 | 4,883 | 1,541 |
| November[7] | 472,679 | 213,552 | 177,905 | 9,142 | 26,505 | 23,913 | 1,490 | 165,142 | 68,582 | 32,257 | 25,579 | 1,729 | 4,949 | 2,205 |

[1] Building for which building permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places, including an estimate of building undertaken in some smaller urban places that do not issue permits.

The data cover federally and non-federally financed building construction combined. Estimates of non-Federal (private, and State and local government) urban building construction are based primarily on building-permit reports received from places containing about 85 percent of the urban population of the country; estimates of federally financed projects are compiled from notifications of construction contracts awarded, which are obtained from other Federal agencies. Data from building permits are not adjusted to allow for lapsed permits or for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction. Thus, the estimates do not represent construction actually started during the month.

Urban, as defined by the Bureau of the Census, covers all incorporated places of 2,500 population or more in 1940, and, by special rule, a small number of unincorporated civil divisions.

[2] Covers additions, alterations, and repairs, as well as new residential and nonresidential building.

[3] Includes units in 1-family and 2-family structures with stores.

[4] Includes units in multifamily structures with stores.

[5] Covers hotels, dormitories, tourist cabins, and other nonhousekeeping residential buildings.

[6] Revised.

[7] Preliminary.

# TABLE F-4: New Nonresidential Building Authorized in All Urban Places,[1] by General Type and by Geographic Division [2]

| Geographic division and type of new nonresidential building | Valuation (in thousands) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1948 | | | | | | | | | | | 1947 | | 1947 | 1946 |
| | Nov.[3] | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Total | Total |
| All types | $165,142 | $230,118 | $215,929 | $193,667 | $219,598 | $219,962 | $205,619 | $196,095 | $222,565 | $141,188 | $152,086 | $177,315 | $166,472 | $1,712,674 | $1,458,602 |
| New England | 8,280 | 11,318 | 9,576 | 10,532 | 15,340 | 20,512 | 10,142 | 10,279 | 8,956 | 5,236 | 26,689 | 6,307 | 14,753 | 109,831 | 103,716 |
| Middle Atlantic | 29,157 | 43,840 | 29,725 | 32,814 | 30,752 | 32,431 | 50,897 | 27,338 | 55,770 | 20,497 | 9,305 | 42,529 | 23,513 | 271,742 | 195,151 |
| East North Central | 32,256 | 53,569 | 55,257 | 49,368 | 57,717 | 55,231 | 37,567 | 45,082 | 33,614 | 26,458 | 21,268 | 29,084 | 36,414 | 372,866 | 338,659 |
| West North Central | 10,462 | 22,623 | 14,370 | 17,027 | 12,114 | 13,671 | 12,079 | 14,985 | 16,434 | 16,566 | 8,813 | 19,008 | 12,263 | 132,163 | 112,927 |
| South Atlantic | 17,880 | 23,411 | 24,201 | 17,104 | 34,905 | 24,933 | 19,745 | 22,840 | 25,267 | 14,562 | 18,547 | 21,403 | 15,958 | 200,042 | 171,247 |
| East South Central | 5,198 | 14,748 | 9,708 | 8,649 | 6,392 | 8,682 | 7,798 | 6,176 | 9,902 | 3,928 | 7,152 | 7,327 | 5,076 | 73,138 | 65,583 |
| West South Central | 25,675 | 16,476 | 25,387 | 14,884 | 25,965 | 20,319 | 24,584 | 21,805 | 21,558 | 27,433 | 27,121 | 17,923 | 26,079 | 193,072 | 132,641 |
| Mountain | 3,255 | 5,697 | 18,290 | 8,567 | 7,778 | 4,429 | 7,818 | 6,240 | 8,724 | 3,826 | 2,761 | 4,067 | 3,828 | 58,162 | 40,287 |
| Pacific | 32,979 | 38,436 | 29,415 | 34,722 | 28,635 | 39,754 | 34,989 | 41,350 | 42,340 | 22,682 | 30,460 | 29,669 | 28,590 | 301,658 | 298,391 |
| Industrial buildings [4] | 20,387 | 33,632 | 21,172 | 27,068 | 24,387 | 32,832 | 26,233 | 26,899 | 32,910 | 16,883 | 17,453 | 33,524 | 22,702 | 321,847 | 397,237 |
| New England | 1,483 | 2,569 | 914 | 546 | 3,526 | 2,365 | 2,360 | 971 | 1,806 | 1,051 | 803 | 1,642 | 2,601 | 25,952 | 19,477 |
| Middle Atlantic | 7,347 | 4,955 | 3,087 | 7,243 | 5,155 | 4,938 | 8,375 | 7,518 | 6,823 | 3,699 | 2,250 | 7,053 | 3,067 | 57,755 | 77,845 |
| East North Central | 4,392 | 8,137 | 9,423 | 9,511 | 9,217 | 15,602 | 7,997 | 9,262 | 9,513 | 3,859 | 5,477 | 10,137 | 9,012 | 118,666 | 133,599 |
| West North Central | 882 | 822 | 756 | 1,958 | 713 | 2,039 | 908 | 3,081 | 1,728 | 1,205 | 971 | 1,781 | 1,384 | 19,890 | 29,161 |
| South Atlantic | 2,010 | 6,972 | 1,262 | 1,670 | 1,180 | 2,159 | 1,496 | 1,519 | 4,469 | 1,640 | 1,927 | 3,851 | 1,410 | 20,549 | 34,612 |
| East South Central | 459 | 1,506 | 507 | 1,023 | 452 | 1,465 | 691 | 225 | 1,088 | 330 | 466 | 1,489 | 981 | 13,573 | 14,688 |
| West South Central | 786 | 1,431 | 980 | 1,799 | 1,836 | 1,023 | 1,316 | 760 | 2,409 | 1,637 | 1,641 | 2,666 | 1,456 | 17,519 | 13,145 |
| Mountain | 69 | 413 | 367 | 120 | 65 | 248 | 147 | 79 | 383 | 119 | 380 | 181 | 359 | 2,852 | 4,417 |
| Pacific | 2,959 | 6,827 | 3,876 | 3,198 | 2,243 | 2,963 | 2,943 | 3,484 | 4,691 | 3,343 | 3,568 | 4,724 | 2,432 | 45,091 | 70,293 |
| Commercial buildings [5] | 66,830 | 84,895 | 93,956 | 79,526 | 92,057 | 82,407 | 84,424 | 83,852 | 82,366 | 47,315 | 72,617 | 65,591 | 66,927 | 686,920 | 669,574 |
| New England | 3,918 | 2,453 | 5,688 | 4,718 | 5,780 | 7,307 | 3,275 | 3,401 | 2,547 | 1,257 | 12,431 | 1,804 | 3,367 | 32,883 | 43,164 |
| Middle Atlantic | 12,985 | 15,091 | 10,913 | 12,884 | 13,177 | 13,508 | 10,550 | 11,506 | 12,753 | 5,411 | 5,412 | 13,222 | 8,114 | 90,725 | 74,569 |
| East North Central | 11,907 | 23,614 | 20,923 | 15,725 | 17,174 | 17,903 | 14,660 | 15,198 | 10,010 | 7,891 | 10,188 | 11,518 | 13,767 | 119,958 | 119,011 |
| West North Central | 3,666 | 10,263 | 9,390 | 7,128 | 6,575 | 4,647 | 6,022 | 5,692 | 8,286 | 2,586 | 5,171 | 6,885 | 5,215 | 57,240 | 51,822 |
| South Atlantic | 9,261 | 8,789 | 10,954 | 10,426 | 13,501 | 10,361 | 11,923 | 13,498 | 9,118 | 8,170 | 7,445 | 7,949 | 7,721 | 106,788 | 87,405 |
| East South Central | 3,191 | 3,016 | 3,502 | 3,864 | 3,202 | 3,232 | 3,375 | 3,891 | 3,245 | 2,027 | 4,172 | 1,978 | 2,582 | 34,680 | 34,647 |
| West South Central | 10,684 | 8,342 | 17,793 | 7,076 | 12,324 | 8,120 | 13,455 | 10,441 | 10,917 | 8,062 | 12,036 | 8,705 | 8,292 | 91,548 | 82,156 |
| Mountain | 1,523 | 2,640 | 2,183 | 4,965 | 4,192 | 2,761 | 3,275 | 3,747 | 4,998 | 2,093 | 1,484 | 1,651 | 2,753 | 26,855 | 26,057 |
| Pacific | 9,695 | 10,687 | 12,610 | 12,740 | 16,132 | 14,568 | 17,889 | 16,478 | 20,492 | 9,818 | 14,278 | 11,879 | 15,116 | 126,273 | 150,743 |
| Community buildings [6] | 54,177 | 82,884 | 66,899 | 57,046 | 67,786 | 66,074 | 66,775 | 51,410 | 78,226 | 58,666 | 34,404 | 49,975 | 48,969 | 406,890 | 190,163 |
| New England | 1,741 | 4,404 | 1,580 | 4,137 | 3,443 | 8,780 | 3,457 | 4,255 | 3,477 | 1,465 | 5,944 | 938 | 5,110 | 25,759 | 19,739 |
| Middle Atlantic | 7,279 | 20,166 | 11,588 | 9,125 | 8,658 | 8,753 | 26,082 | 4,373 | 32,780 | 10,049 | 666 | 20,629 | 10,419 | 80,190 | 21,247 |
| East North Central | 11,143 | 16,034 | 11,429 | 13,394 | 21,303 | 14,105 | 10,354 | 13,954 | 8,707 | 10,989 | 2,623 | 4,336 | 5,355 | 62,541 | 42,412 |
| West North Central | 4,243 | 7,798 | 2,589 | 3,521 | 2,736 | 3,994 | 2,528 | 2,665 | 3,796 | 11,998 | 787 | 7,752 | 3,760 | 34,639 | 19,160 |
| South Atlantic | 4,438 | 5,471 | 7,832 | 3,869 | 10,567 | 6,508 | 2,887 | 4,761 | 9,623 | 3,341 | 7,570 | 3,617 | 5,151 | 40,161 | 22,570 |
| East South Central | 1,215 | 8,459 | 3,906 | 2,409 | 2,294 | 2,591 | 2,931 | 1,243 | 1,134 | 675 | 1,757 | 3,239 | 709 | 16,895 | 12,954 |
| West South Central | 11,205 | 3,531 | 4,595 | 4,481 | 9,545 | 8,835 | 7,999 | 7,359 | 6,463 | 16,591 | 11,007 | 4,313 | 13,456 | 65,309 | 25,963 |
| Mountain | 756 | 2,113 | 14,175 | 2,578 | 2,825 | 566 | 3,907 | 1,299 | 2,778 | 608 | 409 | 1,270 | 392 | 18,366 | 5,367 |
| Pacific | 12,157 | 14,908 | 9,205 | 13,532 | 6,415 | 11,942 | 6,630 | 11,501 | 9,468 | 2,950 | 3,641 | 3,881 | 4,617 | 63,030 | 20,751 |
| Public buildings [7] | 1,926 | 4,452 | 6,201 | 5,155 | 5,629 | 14,736 | 4,296 | 5,508 | 7,055 | 5,323 | 5,577 | 4,556 | 4,920 | 40,699 | 12,042 |
| New England | 0 | 453 | 166 | 100 | 55 | 613 | 90 | 121 | 455 | 1,250 | 2,289 | 502 | 834 | 3,418 | 371 |
| Middle Atlantic | 140 | 640 | 1,259 | 498 | 337 | 2,463 | 1,147 | 659 | 488 | 112 | 214 | 219 | 200 | 4,712 | 1,493 |
| East North Central | 136 | 15 | 14 | 3,385 | 3,700 | 1,276 | 101 | 475 | 849 | 568 | 684 | 900 | 802 | 8,171 | 880 |
| West North Central | 251 | 25 | 45 | 138 | 36 | 754 | 26 | 1,500 | 124 | 77 | 535 | 200 | 26 | 1,696 | 190 |
| South Atlantic | 490 | 633 | 1,441 | 47 | 913 | 1,449 | 91 | 648 | 394 | 349 | 30 | 92 | 244 | 6,285 | 988 |
| East South Central | 80 | 961 | 1,280 | 0 | 0 | 1,029 | 413 | 209 | 3,374 | 417 | 206 | 150 | 166 | 830 | 116 |
| West South Central | 211 | 121 | 782 | 260 | 286 | 1,467 | 333 | 203 | 496 | 566 | 1,023 | 551 | 1,842 | 4,430 | 665 |
| Mountain | 254 | 37 | 877 | 73 | 68 | 475 | 36 | 341 | 61 | 259 | 113 | 180 | 0 | 2,416 | 76 |
| Pacific | 364 | 1,567 | 337 | 654 | 234 | 5,210 | 2,059 | 1,352 | 814 | 1,725 | 483 | 1,762 | 806 | 8,741 | 7,269 |
| Public works and utility buildings [8] | 11,854 | 11,952 | 15,425 | 11,870 | 17,846 | 9,306 | 10,167 | 15,639 | 12,715 | 7,483 | 16,284 | 16,942 | 13,105 | 143,827 | 102,241 |
| New England | 371 | 455 | 273 | 290 | 1,736 | 530 | 119 | 581 | 309 | 75 | 5,113 | 1,092 | 2,243 | 15,086 | 15,638 |
| Middle Atlantic | 262 | 1,423 | 1,280 | 1,586 | 1,923 | 1,252 | 3,045 | 1,839 | 1,784 | 671 | 365 | 576 | 518 | 24,968 | 10,052 |
| East North Central | 2,149 | 2,274 | 9,801 | 3,584 | 3,279 | 2,549 | 1,094 | 2,692 | 2,889 | 2,481 | 1,649 | 1,211 | 5,544 | 35,972 | 23,383 |
| West North Central | 620 | 2,327 | 325 | 3,103 | 882 | 1,082 | 1,055 | 701 | 1,762 | 459 | 1,035 | 1,803 | 508 | 8,738 | 6,108 |
| South Atlantic | 893 | 779 | 1,946 | 389 | 7,845 | 3,051 | 2,572 | 1,556 | 592 | 670 | 1,125 | 5,347 | 872 | 19,046 | 20,037 |
| East South Central | 36 | 534 | 270 | 864 | 193 | 11 | 86 | 315 | 702 | 325 | 410 | 307 | 413 | 4,154 | 862 |
| West South Central | 2,240 | 2,241 | 579 | 414 | 1,494 | 322 | 669 | 2,099 | 688 | 208 | 814 | 1,241 | 411 | 7,648 | 5,048 |
| Mountain | 148 | 66 | 139 | 334 | 209 | 8 | 2 | 238 | 155 | 575 | 50 | 499 | 13 | 3,520 | 1,486 |
| Pacific | 5,135 | 1,853 | 812 | 1,306 | 285 | 501 | 1,525 | 5,618 | 3,834 | 2,019 | 5,723 | 4,866 | 2,583 | 24,695 | 19,627 |
| All other buildings [9] | 9,968 | 12,303 | 12,276 | 13,002 | 11,893 | 14,607 | 13,724 | 12,787 | 9,293 | 5,518 | 5,751 | 6,729 | 9,851 | 112,491 | 77,345 |
| New England | 767 | 984 | 955 | 741 | 800 | 917 | 841 | 950 | 362 | 138 | 109 | 329 | 598 | 6,764 | 5,328 |
| Middle Atlantic | 1,144 | 1,565 | 1,598 | 1,478 | 1,502 | 1,517 | 1,698 | 1,443 | 1,142 | 555 | 398 | 830 | 1,195 | 13,392 | 9,944 |
| East North Central | 2,529 | 3,495 | 3,667 | 3,769 | 3,044 | 3,797 | 3,361 | 3,501 | 1,646 | 670 | 647 | 982 | 1,934 | 27,556 | 19,374 |
| West North Central | 800 | 1,388 | 1,265 | 1,179 | 1,172 | 1,155 | 1,540 | 1,346 | 738 | 241 | 314 | 587 | 1,370 | 9,961 | 6,485 |
| South Atlantic | 788 | 767 | 766 | 704 | 899 | 1,405 | 776 | 858 | 1,071 | 392 | 450 | 547 | 560 | 7,213 | 5,635 |
| East South Central | 217 | 272 | 243 | 488 | 251 | 353 | 302 | 293 | 359 | 154 | 141 | 164 | 225 | 3,005 | 2,316 |
| West South Central | 549 | 810 | 658 | 854 | 480 | 552 | 812 | 943 | 585 | 369 | 600 | 447 | 622 | 6,618 | 5,664 |
| Mountain | 505 | 428 | 549 | 497 | 419 | 371 | 451 | 536 | 349 | 172 | 325 | 286 | 311 | 4,153 | 2,889 |
| Pacific | 2,669 | 2,594 | 2,575 | 3,292 | 3,326 | 4,540 | 3,943 | 2,917 | 3,041 | 2,827 | 2,767 | 2,557 | 3,036 | 33,829 | 29,710 |

[1] Building for which permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places, including an estimate of building undertaken in some smaller urban places that do not issue permits. Sums of components do not always equal totals exactly because of rounding.

[2] For scope and source of urban estimates, see table F-3, footnote 1.

[3] Preliminary.

[4] Includes factories, navy yards, army ordnance plants, bakeries, ice plants, industrial warehouses, and other buildings at the site of these and similar production plants.

[5] Includes amusement and recreation buildings, stores and other mercantile buildings, commercial garages, gasoline and service stations, etc.

[6] Includes churches, hospitals, and other institutional buildings, schools, libraries, etc.

[7] Includes Federal, State, county, and municipal buildings, such as post offices, courthouses, city halls, fire and police stations, jails, prisons, arsenals, armories, army barracks, etc.

[8] Includes railroad, bus and airport buildings, roundhouses, radio stations, gas and electric plants, public comfort stations, etc.

[9] Includes private garages, sheds, stables and barns, and other buildings not elsewhere classified.

## TABLE F-5: Number and Construction Cost of New Permanent Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, by Urban or Rural Location, and by Source of Funds [1]

| Period | Number of new dwelling units started | | | | | | | | | Estimated construction cost (in thousands) [2] | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All units | | | Privately financed | | | Publicly financed | | | | | |
| | Total nonfarm | Urban | Rural nonfarm | Total nonfarm | Urban | Rural nonfarm | Total nonfarm | Urban | Rural nonfarm | Total | Privately financed | Publicly financed |
| 1925 [3] | 937,000 | 752,000 | 185,000 | 937,000 | 752,000 | 185,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $4,475,000 | $4,475,000 | 0 |
| 1933 [4] | 93,000 | 45,000 | 48,000 | 93,000 | 45,000 | 48,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 285,446 | 285,446 | 0 |
| 1941 [5] | 706,100 | 434,300 | 271,800 | 619,511 | 369,499 | 250,012 | 86,589 | 64,801 | 21,788 | 2,825,895 | 2,530,765 | $295,130 |
| 1944 [6] | 141,800 | 96,200 | 45,600 | 138,592 | 93,216 | 45,476 | 3,108 | 2,984 | 124 | 495,054 | 483,231 | 11,823 |
| 1946 | 670,500 | 403,700 | 266,800 | 662,473 | 395,673 | 266,800 | 8,027 | 8,027 | 0 | 3,769,767 | 3,713,776 | 55,991 |
| 1947 | 849,000 | 479,800 | 369,200 | 845,560 | 476,360 | 369,200 | 3,440 | 3,440 | 0 | 5,642,798 | 5,617,425 | 25,373 |
| 1947: First quarter | 138,100 | 81,000 | 57,100 | 137,016 | 79,916 | 57,100 | 1,084 | 1,084 | 0 | 808,263 | 800,592 | 7,671 |
| January | 39,300 | 24,200 | 15,100 | 38,216 | 23,116 | 15,100 | 1,084 | 1,084 | 0 | 223,577 | 215,906 | 7,671 |
| February | 42,800 | 25,000 | 17,800 | 42,800 | 25,000 | 17,800 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 244,425 | 244,425 | 0 |
| March | 56,000 | 31,800 | 24,200 | 56,000 | 31,800 | 24,200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 340,261 | 340,261 | 0 |
| Second quarter | 217,200 | 119,100 | 98,100 | 217,000 | 118,900 | 98,100 | 200 | 200 | 0 | 1,361,677 | 1,360,477 | 1,200 |
| April | 67,100 | 37,600 | 29,500 | 67,100 | 37,600 | 29,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 418,451 | 418,451 | 0 |
| May | 72,900 | 39,300 | 33,600 | 72,900 | 39,300 | 33,600 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 452,236 | 452,236 | 0 |
| June | 77,200 | 42,200 | 35,000 | 77,000 | 42,000 | 35,000 | 200 | 200 | 0 | 490,990 | 489,790 | 1,200 |
| Third quarter | 261,200 | 142,200 | 119,000 | 260,733 | 141,733 | 119,000 | 467 | 467 | 0 | 1,774,150 | 1,770,478 | 3,672 |
| July | 81,100 | 44,500 | 36,600 | 81,100 | 44,500 | 36,600 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 539,333 | 539,333 | 0 |
| August | 86,300 | 47,400 | 38,900 | 86,108 | 47,208 | 38,900 | 192 | 192 | 0 | 589,470 | 587,742 | 1,728 |
| September | 93,800 | 50,300 | 43,500 | 93,525 | 50,025 | 43,500 | 275 | 275 | 0 | 645,347 | 643,400 | 1,947 |
| Fourth quarter | 232,500 | 137,500 | 95,000 | 230,811 | 135,811 | 95,000 | 1,689 | 1,689 | 0 | 1,698,708 | 1,685,881 | 12,827 |
| October | 94,000 | 53,200 | 40,800 | 93,540 | 52,740 | 40,800 | 460 | 460 | 0 | 678,687 | 675,197 | 3,490 |
| November | 79,700 | 48,000 | 31,700 | 78,835 | 47,135 | 31,700 | 865 | 865 | 0 | 584,731 | 578,324 | 6,407 |
| December | 58,800 | 36,300 | 22,500 | 58,436 | 35,936 | 22,500 | 364 | 364 | 0 | 435,290 | 432,360 | 2,930 |
| 1948: First quarter | 177,300 | 101,200 | 76,100 | 174,996 | 99,052 | 75,944 | 2,304 | 2,148 | 156 | 1,287,460 | 1,268,661 | 18,799 |
| January | 52,600 | 30,400 | 22,200 | 51,776 | 29,603 | 22,173 | 824 | 797 | 27 | 372,657 | 365,886 | 6,771 |
| February | 49,600 | 28,800 | 20,800 | 48,445 | 27,774 | 20,671 | 1,155 | 1,026 | 129 | 363,421 | 354,218 | 9,203 |
| March | 75,100 | 42,000 | 33,100 | 74,775 | 41,675 | 33,100 | 325 | 325 | 0 | 551,382 | 548,557 | 2,825 |
| Second quarter | 295,700 | 165,500 | 130,200 | 291,828 | 163,812 | 128,016 | 3,872 | 1,688 | 2,184 | 2,246,248 | 2,210,485 | 35,763 |
| April | 98,800 | 54,400 | 44,400 | 97,518 | 54,156 | 43,362 | 1,282 | 244 | 1,038 | 729,713 | 717,996 | 11,717 |
| May | 99,400 | 56,700 | 42,700 | 97,902 | 55,693 | 42,209 | 1,498 | 1,007 | 491 | 753,661 | 739,605 | 14,056 |
| June [7] | 97,500 | 54,400 | 43,100 | 96,408 | 53,963 | 42,445 | 1,092 | 437 | 655 | 762,874 | 752,884 | 9,990 |
| Third quarter [7] | 260,800 | | | | | | | | | 2,091,999 | | |
| July | 93,500 | 51,600 | 41,900 | 92,237 | 50,357 | 41,880 | 1,263 | 1,243 | 20 | 738,232 | 726,333 | 11,899 |
| August [7] | 86,300 | 47,400 | 38,900 | 84,863 | 46,463 | 38,400 | 1,437 | 937 | 500 | 716,972 | 701,343 | 15,629 |
| September [8] | 81,000 | (9) | (9) | (9) | (9) | (9) | (9) | (9) | (9) | 636,795 | (9) | (9) |
| Fourth quarter | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| October [8] | 72,000 | (9) | (9) | (9) | (9) | (9) | (9) | (9) | (9) | 564,117 | (9) | (9) |
| November [8] | 65,000 | (9) | (9) | (9) | (9) | (9) | (9) | (9) | (9) | 509,901 | (9) | (9) |

[1] The estimates shown here do not include temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, or military barracks. They do include prefabricated housing units.

These estimates are based on building-permit records, which, beginning with 1945, have been adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and start of construction. They are based also on reports of Federal construction contract awards and beginning in 1946, on field surveys in nonpermit-issuing places. The data in this table refer to nonfarm dwelling units started, and not to urban dwelling units authorized, as shown in table F-3.

All of these estimates contain some error. In 1948, for example, if the estimate of nonfarm starts is 50,000, the chances are about 19 out of 20 that an actual enumeration would produce a figure between 47,600 and 52,400. In 1946 and 1947, the range of error was approximately twice as large. The reduction was achieved by improvements in estimating and survey techniques.

[2] Private construction costs are based on permit valuation, adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

[3] Housing peak year.

[4] Depression, low year.

[5] Recovery peak year prior to wartime limitations.

[6] Last full year under wartime control.

[7] Revised.

[8] Preliminary.

[9] Not available.

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